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R E P O R T S
FROM
C O M M I T T E E S :
SIXTEEN VOLUMES.

—(13.)—

ORANGE LODGES,
GREAT BRITAIN AND COLONIES.

Session

19 February — 10 September 1835.

VOL. XVII.

1835.

REPORTS FROM COMMITTEES:

1835.

SIXTEEN VOLUMES:—CONTENTS OF THE THIRTEENTH VOLUME.

N.B.—*THE Figures at the beginning of the line, correspond with the N° at the foot of each Report; and the Figures at the end of the line, refer to the MS. Paging of the Volumes arranged for The House of Commons.*

ORANGE LODGES:

605. REPORT from Select Committee on ORANGE INSTITUTIONS in GREAT BRITAIN and the COLONIES; MINUTES OF EVIDENCE, and APPENDIX - - - - - p. 1
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R E P O R T

FROM THE

SELECT COMMITTEE

APPOINTED TO INQUIRE INTO

THE ORIGIN, NATURE, EXTENT AND TENDENCY

OF

ORANGE INSTITUTIONS

IN

GREAT BRITAIN AND THE COLONIES;

WITH THE

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE,

APPENDIX AND INDEX.

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
7 September 1835.*

Martis, 11^o die Augusti, 1835.

Ordered, THAT a Select Committee be appointed to inquire into the origin, nature, extent and tendency of the Orange Institutions in Great Britain and the Colonies; and to report the Evidence and their Opinion thereon:—And a Committee was appointed of—

Mr. Hume.

Marquis of Chandos.

Mr. Sheil.

Sir George Clerk.

Mr. Wallace.

Mr. Finch.

Mr. Ward.

Mr. Bethel.

Mr. Baines.

Mr. Hindley.

Mr. Grove Price.

Mr. Leader.

Mr. Pringle.

Mr. Vernon Smith.

Mr. Ridley Colborne.

Mr. Finn.

Mr. Richard Potter.

Lord Edward Somerset.

Mr. Aglionby.

Mr. Thorneley.

Lord Viscount Howick.

Mr. Cutlar Fergusson.

Mr. Attorney General.

Ordered, THAT the Committee have power to send for Persons, Papers and Records.

Ordered, THAT Five be the Quorum of the Committee.

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R E P O R T.

THE SELECT COMMITTEE appointed to inquire into the ORIGIN, NATURE, EXTENT, and TENDENCY of ORANGE INSTITUTIONS in *Great Britain* and the Colonies; and to report the Evidence taken before them, and their Opinion, to The House:—HAVE considered the matters to them referred, and agreed to the following REPORT:—

YOUR COMMITTEE have examined Lord Kenyon, the Deputy Grand Master of England and Wales; Lieutenant-colonel Fairman, the Deputy Grand Secretary and Deputy Grand Treasurer; Mr. Chetwoode, the late Deputy Grand Secretary; Mr. Nucella, Commissioner to the Continent, and several other persons, officers and members of the Orange Institution of Great Britain. The Duke of Cumberland, the Grand Master of the Empire, communicated to the Committee that he had no statement to make to them, as appears by the annexed correspondence.*

The

* EXTRACTS from the MINUTES of the COMMITTEE ON ORANGE LODGES in *Great Britain*.

25 August 1835.

THE Chairman having laid before the Committee the following letter (A.), addressed to the Members of the Loyal Orange Institution, &c., signed by his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland, as Grand Master; and by Lord Kenyon, as Deputy Grand Master of England and Wales, the Committee resolved, “That it appears desirable to this Committee under all circumstances, and particularly in consequence of the publication of a letter by his Royal Highness, as Grand Master (dated 24th of August), addressed to the members of the Loyal Orange Institution, that his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland should have an opportunity afforded him of making any statement or explanation which his Royal Highness may think proper to give on the important subject under their consideration;” and the Chairman was requested to forward this Resolution to his Royal Highness.

(Copy.)

(A.)

To the Members of the Loyal Orange Institution, &c. &c. &c.

Having learned, through the especial information of the Deputy Grand Master of England and Wales, that owing to acknowledged indiscretion and negligence on his own part, and a like indiscretion or negligence, as he reports on the part of other officers of the Orange Institution, many grants of warrants or renewals of former grants have, without my knowledge, and contrary to my declared determination, been issued from time to time in contravention of the order of the late illustrious Commander-in-Chief, his Royal Highness the Duke of York; this instrument is signed by me, and countersigned by the Deputy Grand Master of the Orange Institution of England and Wales, for the purpose of declaring that all warrants, held by any persons in any regiment belonging to His Majesty's service, must henceforth be considered as null and void. It having been further notified to me by the Deputy Grand Master of England and Wales, that an irregularity inconsistent with the due construction of law has, by his oversight, been allowed to creep into the last published rules and regulations of the society, by which district lodges are acknowledged to exist, instead of distinct warrants issued to individuals.

This is also to require a special meeting of the Grand Lodge, at No. 9, Portman-square, on Tuesday, September 1, at eleven in the forenoon, to correct such mistake.

ERNEST, Grand Master.

Witness, Kenyon, Deputy Grand Master.

Aug. 24, 1835.

27 August.

The Chairman presented a copy of his letter (B.) inclosing the resolution of the Committee of the 25th, to his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland, and his Royal Highness's answer, (D.) dated 26th instant, which are appended.

(B.)

Sir,

I have the honour to send your Royal Highness a resolution this day agreed to, and shall be glad to receive your answer thereto. If you shall desire to come before the Committee, it will be my duty to submit a motion to the House of Commons to send a messenger to the House of Lords requesting they will give leave to your Royal Highness to attend before this Select Committee.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient, &c. &c.

To H. R. H. the Duke of Cumberland.

Joseph Hume, Chairman.

(D.)

St. James's Palace, 26 August 1835.

The Duke of Cumberland presents his compliments to Mr. Hume, and begs to acknowledge the receipt of his letter of yesterday, enclosing a resolution of the Select Committee on Orange Lodges.

The Duke of Cumberland desires to inform Mr. Hume, as Chairman of the Committee that he has no statement to make to the Committee.

To Joseph Hume, Esq.

Chairman of the Select Committee on Orange Lodges.

605.

a 2

The Duke of Gordon, the Deputy Grand Master of Scotland, was summoned, but being on the Continent, did not attend.

Your Committee have also examined several of the books and papers belonging to the Institution; but they regret that their inquiries have been much narrowed by Lieutenant-colonel Fairman withholding the Book of Correspondence since February 1834,⁽¹⁾ and also the numerous documents of the Institution remaining in his possession; Your Committee are, however, of opinion, that the oral and documentary evidence which they have obtained (without reference to the evidence taken before the Committee on Orange Lodges in Ireland), is amply sufficient to prove the existence of an organized institution, pervading Great Britain and her Colonies to an extent never contemplated as possible; and which Your Committee consider highly injurious to the discipline of His Majesty's Army, and dangerous to the peace of His Majesty's subjects.

Origin.

See Appendix,
No. 21, p. 174.

The Letter-book of the Loyal Orange Institution laid before Your Committee, commences only with the year 1808, although Orange Lodges were held in England before that time, by warrants under the Grand Lodge of Dublin. The correspondence with Mr. Verner, of the Grand Lodge in Dublin, shows in what manner the first Grand Lodge was established in England. It was formed in Manchester in 1808, under Samuel Taylor, esq. of Moston, as grand master; and warrants, to hold lodges under the English institution, were then first granted. The Grand Lodge of England continued to hold its meetings in Manchester, granting new warrants, and exchanging English for Irish warrants, to all who sought for them and were qualified to receive them, until the year 1821, when it was removed to London; and the first meeting, (as appears by the minutes), was held at Lord Kenyon's, on the 27th of April 1821, his lordship, as deputy grand master, in the chair.

But, in order to lay fully before The House the nature, extent, and tendency of the Loyal Orange Institution of Great Britain, Your Committee consider it requisite to explain the Constitution, Rules, and Ordinances under which the Lodges are constituted and conducted.

Nature or Constitution.

⁽²⁾ App. 18. Rules,
No. 1, 2 and 3.

The Loyal Orange Institution of Great Britain is unlimited⁽³⁾ as to numbers; and exclusively a Protestant⁽²⁾ association; its affairs are directed by a Grand Master,⁽²⁾ a Grand Secretary, a Grand Treasurer, a Deputy Grand Master, a Deputy Grand Secretary and Deputy Grand Treasurer, a Grand Chaplain and Deputy Grand Chaplains, a Grand Committee and Grand Officers constituting the Imperial Grand Lodge in London.

Imperial Grand
Lodge.
App. 18. Rule 9.
App. 18. Rule 11.

App. 18. Rule 10.

Appendix, No. 21,
Letter 31.

Appendix, No. 2,
p. 38.

⁽³⁾ See Rules of
1834, App. 18.

Q. 97.

Q. 951.
Q. 965.
Q. 953.
Q. 961.

The Imperial Grand Lodge meets in the metropolis on the third Thursday in February; on the 4th of June, and at such other times as shall be appointed by the Grand Master or the Deputy Grand Master. No regulation, resolution or rule of the Orange Institution can be at any time rescinded, altered or amended without notice of the intention to move or rescind, alter or amend the same, being given at the regular meeting of the Imperial Grand Lodge previous to such motion; and no complaint, proposition, matter or thing can be considered or discussed in the Imperial Grand Lodge until the same shall have been submitted to the Grand Committee, unless the Grand Master or Deputy Grand Master, or dignitary presiding, shall be of opinion that inconvenience or injury would arise from its postponement. The order observed and attention given to all proceedings of the Grand Lodge may be judged of from the fact, that the Grand Master never enters the lodge or leaves it without the Mace being carried before him; that, during the sittings of the lodge, the mace is always placed on the table before the Grand Master; and, that a member of the lodge styled a Tyler is stationed outside the door. Every lodge is opened and closed with prayers, the forms of which are printed in the Rules and Ordinances of the Institution.⁽³⁾

The Imperial Grand Lodge is held in Portman-square, London, at the house of Lord Kenyon, the Deputy Grand Master of England and Wales; and the Duke of Cumberland, when in England, has always, since he accepted the office of Grand Master, presided at such meetings. The business is generally prepared some days previous to the meeting, by the Grand Committee and the Deputy Grand Secretary; and is submitted to the meeting of the Grand Lodge, as a report, in due form; there being a rota of business always prepared and placed at the same time before the Grand Master or chairman. The report of the Grand Committee and the resolutions prepared by them are read through in the first instance, and then put separately from the chair; such resolutions, being seconded and put to the assembly, are decided by show of hands; and the resolutions, when agreed to, have often the initials of the Grand Master affixed to them. The minutes of the proceedings of every

ORANGE INSTITUTIONS in GREAT BRITAIN and COLONIES. v

every meeting of the Grand Lodge are submitted, after the meeting, by the Deputy Grand Secretary to the Deputy Grand Master, for his examination and correction; and are afterwards printed, as appears by the following extract from the minutes of a meeting of the Grand Lodge, 27 April 1821.—Resolved, “That no communication, written or printed, of the proceedings of the Grand Lodge be made, without the special orders of the Grand Lodge, Grand Master or Deputy Grand Master.” The Deputy Grand Secretary officially signs all those circulars; and copies of them are generally sent to each dignitary of the institution, to the Deputy Grand Masters of districts, and to masters of separate lodges at home and abroad.

Minute book, p. 34.

The connexion of the Orange Lodges of Ireland and Great Britain, is shown by the following Rule:—

Rule 12.—The members of the late or present Grand Orange Lodge of Ireland are honorary members of the Imperial Grand Lodge of Great Britain.

Proxies from masters of lodges and from dignitaries are admitted to the Grand Lodge meetings.

The grand committee, consisting of thirty-six members, all of them being grand officers of the institution, are appointed by the Imperial Grand Lodge, with power in the Grand Master and Deputy Grand Master to add to their number; the duty of this committee is to watch over the affairs of the institution while the Imperial Grand Lodge is not sitting,—to decide on all applications or appeals; and to exercise such other powers, conformable to the rules of the institution, as the exigencies of the different cases coming before them shall require. Five members are competent to act; and six members are annually nominated in the room of six retiring, but who are re-eligible. Lieut.-Colonel Fairman states, that the grand committee, whenever the Deputy Grand Secretary finds it necessary to call on them for advice, meets to deliberate and advise, in the same manner as a Cabinet or Privy Council; all the acts of the grand committee are submitted to the scrutiny and concurrence of the Imperial Grand Lodge at its ensuing meeting.

Grand Committee.
Rule 18, App. 18.

The Deputy Grand Masters (¹) of counties, cities and boroughs, sending Members to Parliament, are appointed by the Imperial Grand Lodge. The Deputy Grand Masters (²) of districts are appointed by the Imperial Grand Lodge, on the recommendation of the brethren of the districts. The Masters of Warrants (³) are annually elected by their respective members, subject to the approbation of the Imperial Grand Lodge, in which they are represented by the Deputy Grand Masters of districts: And each Deputy Grand Master of a district convenes a meeting (⁴) of the several masters in his neighbourhood, at which he presides, once every six months, or oftener, if necessary, to discuss the affairs of the Institution. Each master of a lodge is directed, at each regular half-yearly meeting, to present a correct report of the state of his warrant (or lodge) to the Deputy Grand Master of the district, who makes his return to the Imperial Grand Lodge on, or before, the 24th days of May and December respectively. Besides the district lodges, there are isolated lodges; that is, such lodges, as, by reason of distance or any other circumstances, cannot be conveniently attached to any particular district; and all these may communicate with the nearest Deputy Grand Master of any district: And, at each regular half-yearly district meeting, the Deputy Grand Master collects, and transmits to the Deputy Grand Treasurer, or to the Deputy Grand Secretary of the Imperial Lodge, the returns, with the fees, dues, and all monies received on account of the institution. Every member of the institution, from the rank of Grand Commissioner downwards, must first belong to some specified lodge. No lodge can be constituted, except by warrant from the Grand Lodge, under the signature of the Grand Master, and with the seal of the Grand Lodge; and all members of the Imperial Grand Lodge are members of every other lodge in Great Britain.

Deputy Grand Masters.
(¹) App. 18. R. 19.
(²) App. 18. R. 21.
(³) App. 18. R. 22.
(⁴) App. 18. R. 18.
1359 to 1365.

Your Committee call the attention of The House to the fact, that the rules and ordinances of the Loyal Orange Institution in Great Britain, and of the Grand Orange Lodge in Ireland, are nearly similar; the rules of the former having been first formed from those of the latter; (¹) the objects of both institutions are also nearly analogous; the same signs and pass words (²) are used by the members of both institutions; members of lodges in Ireland are admitted into lodges of the Loyal Orange Institution in Great Britain, and also in the colonies, and vice versa; the systems of England and Ireland were assimilated in 1831-2;* and the new

App. 18. Rule 7.

Rules and Ordinances of the Loyal Orange Institution.
(¹) 240-1, 251.
(²) 893.
Q. 35.

* Grand Lodge Minute Book, 4 June 1832.—“For reasons at once satisfactory and obvious, the Grand Lodge have judged it necessary to alter their pass-words, and to assimilate the English and the Irish lectures in both orders.”

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Page 5 of Rules of
1834.Pass-words and
Signs.

Q. 564.

Q. 576.

Q. 693.

Fees,
Rule 41.
Q. 451A

Oaths.

new system of lectures, secret signs and pass-words, has of late years been adopted by all Orangemen in the United Kingdom, and in the colonies; and the ordinances declare that, "its whole institution is one neighbourhood, within which every Orangeman is at home in the farthest parts of the world." The system of signs and pass-words adopted by the Orange Institution in Ireland on its revival, 15th September 1828, was framed by the Deputy Grand Secretary of England, and is now in use in Great Britain and Ireland. The English Orange Institution originated from the Irish; and, in 1828 the Irish was revived from the English; and the same signs became common to both countries.

All members must be balloted for, and (with the exception of soldiers and sailors who may be admitted without any charge), are required to pay to the Imperial Lodge for initiation, 3*s.* each. Those who attain the Purple Order pay 2*s.* more. The annual contribution of not less than 2*s.* from each member is collected by the master of the lodge, who remits every half-year all monies he receives to the Deputy Grand Treasurer of the Imperial Lodge. Fees are paid by the grand officers, varying from £. 5, by the Right reverend the Prelate of the institution, to 5*s.* by masters of warrants.

Much controversy has existed about the taking of oaths at the initiation of members. It has been distinctly proved to the Committee that every member admitted prior to 1821, took a particular oath, as appears by a copy of the rules and orders, printed in 1800, and delivered in by Mr. Chetwoode, as follows:—

OBLIGATION OF AN ORANGEMAN.

I, A. B., do solemnly and sincerely swear, of my own free will and accord, that I will, to the utmost of my power, support and defend the present King George the Third, his heirs and successors, so long as he and they support the Protestant ascendancy, the constitution and laws of these kingdoms, and that I will ever hold sacred the name of our glorious deliverer William the Third, Prince of Orange; and I do further swear, that I am not, nor ever was a Roman Catholic or Papist; that I was not, am not, nor ever will be an United Irishman; and that I never took the oath of secrecy to that or any other Treasonable Society; and I do further swear, in the presence of Almighty God, that I will always conceal, and never will reveal either part or parts of what is now to be privately communicated to me, until I shall be authorized so to do by the proper authorities of the Orange Institution; that I will neither write it nor indite it, stamp, stain or engrave it, nor cause it so to be done, on Paper, Parchment, Leaf, Bark, Stick, Stone, or any thing, so that it may be known; and I do further swear, that I have not, to my knowledge or belief, been proposed and rejected in, or expelled from any other Orange Lodge; and that I now become an Orangeman without fear, bribery or corruption.

So help me God.

His Royal Highness the DUKE OF YORK accepted the office of GRAND MASTER of the Loyal Orange Institution in England, as appears by his letter of 3d February 1821;* but being informed soon afterwards that "the law officers of the "Crown and other eminent lawyers were decidedly of opinion that the Orange "Association, under the oath administered to their members, was illegal," he withdrew himself from the Association.†

The

* COPY OF LETTER accepting the Appointment of GRAND MASTER.

Sir,

Horse Guards, 8 February 1831.

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 6th instant, and to acquaint you, that Mr. Eustace communicated to me the Resolution entered into by the members of the Loyal Orange Institution appointing me their Grand Master, and with which I felt much gratified, and I am sorry that my acquiescence therein should not have been communicated to you.

William Woodburn, Esq. Grand Secretary.

(signed) Frederick.

† (Copy.)

" My Lord.—The question put to the Marquis of Londonderry yesterday evening in the House of Commons by Sir John Newport, and the answer given by his lordship, place me under the necessity of making in writing that communication to your lordship which I wished to have deferred until I could have the pleasure of seeing you. Your lordship is perfectly aware of the grounds and principles upon which I accepted the Grand Mastership of the Orange Lodges in England, and that I then declined to act or officiate in that capacity. I have within these few days learnt that the law officers of the Crown and other eminent lawyers are decidedly of opinion that the Orange Associations, under the Oath administered to their members, are illegal. Under that circumstance, and from the moment that I had satisfied myself of the existence of this objection, it became my duty, as a subject of these realms, and more particularly in the station which I hold in them, to withdraw myself from an office and from an association of which I could no longer be a member without violating those laws which it has ever been my study to uphold and maintain. And I authorized Lord L. to state this in my name, in reply to the question which would be put to him. In his compliance with my request, his lordship appears so far to

The Loyal Orange Institution under Lord Kenyon, the Deputy Grand Master for England, submitted, in December 1821, a case for the opinion of Mr. Serjeant John Lens and other counsel, as to the legality of the Orange Institution, under the alterations proposed to be made in the rules and ordinances, leaving out the Orangeman's oath, but retaining the Oaths of Allegiance 1st William & Mary, c. 1. s. 8 ; Oath of Supremacy, 1st Anne, c. 22. s. 1 ; and of Abjuration, 6 Geo. 3, c. 53 ; retaining also secret signs and pass-words, and certain religious ceremonies at the initiation.

The Committee refer to the case¹ and opinions thereon, and have to observe that the Orangeman's oath appears to have been, from that time, left out of the rules and ordinances ; and certain religious forms, as prescribed in the RITUAL, are stated to have been substituted, and to be now invariably used on initiation of members ; besides the administration of the Oaths of Allegiance, Supremacy and Abjuration, which every one must also take.

To evade the law the word Warrant was substituted for Lodge ; the original form was to grant a warrant to hold a lodge in a particular house or place ; and, by the alteration, it was given to the person to hold a lodge wheresoever he pleased. It has been a rule that Irish Warrants cannot be acted upon in England, or English warrants acted on in Ireland ; and a new warrant is therefore given in exchange as a matter of course on application.

It is particularly deserving of notice, that when the Grand Orange Lodge was discontinued in Ireland, in the years 1825 to 1828, the Loyal Orange Institution of England issued warrants, under which lodges were held in Ireland ; and the objects and intentions of the law were thus frustrated.

The effect of the religious ceremonies and forms has been to enforce, with the apparent obligation of an oath, secrecy on the members admitted ; as the Deputy Grand Master of England and Wales, and all the Orangemen examined by the Committee, (with one exception) refused to communicate the secret signs and pass-words of the institution ;⁽¹⁾ and it appears that a disclosure of the system by a member would subject him to expulsion. The Committee are however of opinion that the object and effect of these religious ceremonies cannot be better comprehended than by reading the following extracts from the Ritual of the Purple Order.

"RITUAL of the INTRODUCTION to the PURPLE ORDER.*

When a brother is to be introduced, the tyler shall first enter the room, after him two Purplemen, then the two sponsors of the brother, each bearing a purple rod, decorated at its top with orange ribands, and between them the brother himself, carrying in both hands the Bible, with the book of the Orange Rules and Regulations placed thereon. On his entering the room, a chaplain, or in his absence, a brother appointed by the master, shall say—

" We have a strong city ; salvation will God appoint for walls and bulwarks. Oen ye the gates, that the righteous nation which keepeth the truth may enter in. Thou wilt keep him in perfect peace whose mind is stayed on Thee ; because he trusteth in Thee. Trust ye in the Lord for ever ; for in the LORD JEHOVAH is everlasting strength." *Isaiah, xxvi. 1, 2, 3, 4.*

The Master shall then say—Friend, what dost thou desire in this meeting of true Orangemen ?

The Brother shall answer—Of my own free will and accord I desire admission into your loyal Association.

Master.—Who will vouch for this friend, that he deserves such advancement, and that he is qualified to receive it according to our rules and regulations ?

[*Then the Sponsors shall bow to the master, and signify the same*, each saying—I, N. M. vouch for all these things.]

Master.—What do you carry in your hand ?

Brother.—The Word of God.

Master.—Under the assurance of these faithful Purplemen, we believe that you have also carried it in your heart. What is that other book ?

Brother.—

to have mistaken it, as to have given me credit for having actually made a communication to the Orange Lodges, which I merely stated my intention of making without loss of time, and which my absence from town had alone delayed. I have now to request that your lordship will do me the favour of conveying this intimation to the Orange Lodges of England, and that you will assure them of the regret I feel that the objections which have been urged have placed me under the imperious necessity of withdrawing myself from their association.

" I am, my Lord, yours,

" Frederick."

* Meeting of Grand Lodge, 25 March, 1822, Resolved, "That the respective Rituals for the reception and initiation of the Brethren into the Orange and the Purple Orders of the institution, which have been read to the Grand Lodge, be approved and adopted." Minute-book, p. 50.

Brother.—The Book of our Rules and Regulations.

Master.—Under the like assurance, we trust that you have hitherto obeyed them in all lawful matters. Therefore, we gladly advance you into this order. Purplemen, bring to me our brother.

[He shall then be *brought by the two sponsors before the master*, the tyler retiring to the door, and the two brothers standing one at each side of the centre of the table.]

During this the Chaplain or Brother appointed shall say—

“In that day shall THE BRANCH of the Lord be beautiful and glorious: and the fruit of the earth shall be excellent for them that are escaped out of Israel. And the Lord will create upon every dwelling place of Mount Zion, and upon her assemblies a cloud and smoke by day, and the shining of a flaming fire by night: for upon all THE GLORY shall be a defence.” *Isaiah, iv. 3, 5.*

[*The brother shall then kneel on his right knee, and the master shall invest him with a purple sash and such other decorations as may be convenient.*]

Then the Chaplain or Brother appointed shall say—

“Behold the stone which I have laid before Joshua. Upon one stone, shall be seven eyes: behold I will engrave the graving thereof, saith the Lord of Hosts, and I will remove the iniquity of that land in one day.” *Zec. iii. 9.*

[Then the master shall communicate, or cause to be communicated unto the new Purpleman, *the signs and pass-words of the order.*]

And the Chaplain or Brother appointed shall say—

“Seek Him that maketh the seven stars and Orion, and turneth the shadow of death into the morning, and maketh the day dark with night: that calleth for the waters of the sea, and poureth them out upon the face of the earth. THE LORD is his name.” *Amos, v. 8.*

“He that hath an ear, let him hear what the Spirit saith unto the Churches.” *Revelations, ii. 29.*

[After which the brethren shall make obeisance to the master, and take their seats; the certificate of the new Purpleman being first duly signed and registered.]

Signed by order of the Grand Lodge,

W. Blennerhassett Fairman, D. G. S.

Power of the Grand Master.

(¹) Rule 1. p. 130.

(²) Rule 4. p. 131.

Appendix, No. 18.

By the laws and ordinances of the Loyal Orange Institution, the Grand Master of the Empire is the chief and supreme head; his office is permanent (¹) and uncontrolled; no particular functions or duties can be prescribed to him, as his powers (²) and authority are discretionary, illimitable and absolute; and, to him the honour and welfare of the institution are implicitly confided.

It is declared in the report of the Grand Lodge on 13th February 1834, “That implicit obedience to the commands of the Grand Master, due subordination to the Grand Lodge and the constituted authorities, and unreserved conformity to the laws and ordinances of the institution, are duties imperative on Orangemen.”

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS ERNEST AUGUSTUS DUKE OF CUMBERLAND, is now the Grand Master of the Empire; being equally the supreme head of the Loyal Orange Institution in Great Britain and of the Grand Orange Lodge in Dublin: thus connecting all the Orangemen in the United Kingdom and the Colonies. The same powers (³) are vested in the Deputy Grand Master, either by delegation from, or in the absence of, the Grand Master. His Grace the Duke of Gordon is Deputy Grand Master for Scotland, and Lord Kenyon Deputy Grand Master for England and Wales; and it is stated by the Grand Secretary, that Lord Kenyon, “is probably better informed than any other man with the working of the institution.”

The Orange Lodges are held under warrants from the Grand Lodge of the institution, which are always signed by the Duke of Cumberland as Grand Master of the Empire; and are also generally signed by some of the Grand Officers of the Lodge; but his Royal Highness has also power to grant on his sole responsibility, and without any other signature, warrants to any person to constitute lodges, within, or without the kingdom. The itinerant warrant granted to Lieutenant-Colonel Fairman, the Deputy Grand Secretary, under which he made two tours of inspection in Great Britain; and the warrant for foreign countries, granted to Edward Nucella, esq., to hold and to establish lodges in Malta, Corfu and other places out of England, as he might think proper, have been laid before the Committee, and copies of them are hereafter annexed, in proof of the exercise of the unlimited power of the Grand Master in matters respecting the spread of Orangeism.

(³) Rule 2. p. 130.

Appendix, No. 18.

850.

Orange Lodges,
how constituted.

Itinerant Warrant.

By that commission or itinerant warrant, dated the 13th of August, in the year 1832, the Duke of Cumberland, as Imperial Grand Master, by virtue of the authority vested in him by the code of laws and ordinances of the 30th March 1826, nominated

nominated "his trusty, well beloved and right worshipful Brother, Lieutenant-colonel Fairman, Master of the Metropolitan Warrant, Member of the Grand Committee, Deputy Grand Master of London, Acting Deputy Grand Treasurer, and Deputy Grand Secretary of the institution, to make a visitation, or tour of inspection of the kingdom; to perform, settle, and terminate every matter of business in anywise connected with the society or its affairs, or tending to promote its prosperity or welfare; with a dispensation and power to enable that dignitary and officer to communicate to the brotherhood the signs and pass-words of the new system; to teach the lectures in both Orange and Purple Orders; to open new lodges and to suspend, or expel, contumacious and refractory members, subject to a ratification of his proceedings by the Grand Lodge."

See Itinerant
Warrant, Q. 755.

Lieutenant-colonel Fairman, under the above authority, made two visitations, or tours of inspection of the kingdom, at the expense of the Grand Lodge, assembling and visiting the lodges at Birmingham, Wolverhampton, Manchester, Sheffield, Bolton, Wigan, Chowbent, Burnley, Bolton-le-Moors, Preston, Blackburn, Bury, Middleton, and other places. He visited the established Orange Lodges at those places, and in their neighbourhood; and exerted himself also to form new lodges wherever there was a prospect of success. At Edinburgh, and in other places in the west of Scotland, as stated elsewhere, he visited the old, and established some new lodges, thereby giving life and activity to Orangeism in that country. Lieutenant-colonel Fairman had the power and authority of initiating any person, when travelling in the country, or under certain circumstances, by virtue of the special commission; he has often initiated persons at his own house; he granted to private Wilson, of the 6th Dragoons, at Sheffield, a military warrant in the spring of 1834, which, he said, was the only warrant he ever had granted to a regiment.

774.
780 to 791.

792.

344.
347.
906.

(Copy.)

LOYAL ORANGE INSTITUTION OF GREAT BRITAIN.

By His Royal Highness Prince Ernest Augustus, Duke of Cumberland, &c. &c. &c.
the Grand Master of the Empire.

ITINERANT WARRANT, or SPECIAL COMMISSION, to the DEPUTY GRAND
SECRETARY, &c.

WHEREAS the Orange Association was founded in grateful remembrance of one of the most glorious achievements recorded on our historical annals, that is to say, our deliverance from popery and arbitrary power, and the re-establishment of the Protestant religion and constitution within these realms by the means of King William the Third of pious and immortal memory: And whereas in perpetual commemoration of those blessings, and no less for the advancement of the civil, moral and spiritual benefits secured thereby than for the maintenance of the constitutional, political and sacred rights so happily bequeathed to us, the institution is still kept up with its pristine ardour, disclaiming at the same time all aggressive, hostile and intolerant aims or designs against a free enjoyment of religious opinion, and a full indulgence of unrestrained liberty of conscience: And whereas certain abuses have by degrees crept into the society, and serious differences have occasionally arisen in some of the provincial lodges and districts, which it is highly desirable should be adjusted, corrected and removed without further delay: And whereas circumstances have lately rendered it expedient and absolutely imperative to alter and assimilate the systems of England and of Ireland, as submitted to and confirmed by the Grand Lodge, holden in Portman-square, on the 4th day of June: And whereas to save the deputy grand masters of districts and masters of warrants the trouble, the expense and great inconvenience of repairing to London from all quarters to receive the new signs and pass-words, as likewise to be instructed and perfected in the lectures of both Orders, which it is requisite to have imparted and diffused throughout the country forthwith, the grand committee suggested, and the grand lodge have recognized the propriety of an experienced and intelligent dignitary being commissioned and directed to make a circuit of the kingdom for the purpose of promulgating the same to those warrants that shall have cleared off their arrears, and are not otherwise in contumacy or default, on the payment of such dues and fees as have been established and fixed for the several objects described herein: And whereas divers good and well-disposed subjects in various places distant from existing lodges have intimated a desire and signified an intention of joining the brotherhood, but who from having local duties to discharge, cannot seek admission into its fellowship remotely from home, without a neglect of their functions, to the prejudice of themselves or to the detriment of others: And whereas numerous letters have been perused by the grand committee, in which the writers express their approval of and their earnest wish for the projected tour to be undertaken, as notified in the two preceding circulars, for the cogent and valid reasons assigned therein, as a measure of sound policy, which would not only give universal satisfaction by creating fresh confidence, but would moreover be calculated to advance the best interests of the institution; BE IT KNOWN, therefore, that from a knowledge of his experience, and a confidence in his integrity, our trusty, well-beloved and right worshipful brother, Lieutenant-Colonel Fairman, master of the

Copy of itinerant
Warrant.

x REPORT FROM SELECT COMMITTEE ON

Metropolitan Warraior, member of the grand committee, deputy grand master of London, acting deputy grand treasurer, and deputy grand secretary of the institution, is hereby nominated, constituted, delegated and appointed to undertake the said visitation or tour of inspection, in order to examine the accounts and ascertain the actual state and condition of the respective warrants, to conciliate and arrange all controversies and misunderstandings, and to perform, settle and terminate every matter of business in anywise connected with the Society or its affairs, or tending to promote its prosperity and welfare, and in short, to do, execute and transact all such things appertaining thereto, as in the exercise of a prudent and sound discretion he shall deem to be judicious, expedient and fitting: For these objects and general purposes, by virtue of the authority vested in me as Grand Master of the Empire, by the code of laws and ordinances of the 30th day of March 1826, I have hereby granted this my special commission, with a dispensation to empower and enable the dignitary and officer hereinbefore named to admit and initiate members into the institution, to communicate to the brotherhood the signs and pass-words of the new system, to teach the lectures in both orders, to open new lodges, and to set them in full operation on the payment of such dues and fees to the grand lodges, through the medium of the said dignitary and officer, as have been already agreed on by the grand committee; and finally, to suspend or expel contumacious and refractory members, subject to a ratification of his proceedings and adjudications by the grand lodge, at its next meeting, in the event of any appeals being made thereunto, but whose orders and decisions are in the mean while to be obeyed and held conclusive. Given under my seal, at St. James's, this 13th day of August 1832.

ERNEST, c. w.

The Ostensible
object is religious.

Benefit clubs not
acknowledged.

Additional Rules
7 & 8, p. 138.
App. No. 18.

Qualification of an
Orangeman.

Patronage.

Appendix, No. 2.
p. 36.

The ostensible object of the institution, is to support the Protestant religion and Protestant ascendancy, and to protect, what they consider, the rights of Protestants. Lord Kenyon declares the institution to be essentially religious; although he admits that its acts have not always strictly preserved that character. In Lancashire and other places funds have been collected for the assistance of decayed brethren, and thereby given, in some degree, the character of benefit, or benevolent societies to Orange Lodges. The Imperial Grand Lodge, however, has never sanctioned such an object; having stated in the ordinances of 1834, that benefit clubs are excrescences which the institution takes no notice of whatever, and will not recognize; but they will not prohibit them, provided they do not interfere with any of the rules of the institution.

If the objects of Orange Lodges were to be judged of by the moral qualification required by any person before he can be admitted a member, there would be little objection to them. The qualifications are stated in the rules and ordinances; and the following are some of the chief requisites: "Every person to be qualified to be an Orangeman, should love rational and improving society: regarding with affection the Protestant established religion, and sincerely desiring to propagate its precepts. Wisdom and prudence should guide his actions; temperance and sobriety, honesty and integrity, direct his conduct; and the honour and glory of his King and country, be the motives of his exertions." But Your Committee are of opinion, that the character and proceedings of the Orange Society ought not to be tried by a mere reference to their professions, inasmuch as the conduct of that society, and the results which have ensued from their measures, are at variance with the ostensible objects held out by their rules and ordinances.

Your Committee find that the Orange Lodges have a decidedly political character; and that almost all their proceedings have had some political object in view.

It appears by the correspondence that the institution has been considered by some Orangemen a source of patronage; and there are various applications from the brethren for the influence and assistance of the dignitaries of the Imperial Grand Lodge (which influence and assistance appear frequently to have been used) to procure licenses for public-houses, pensions in the artillery, and situations in the police and in the docks; and these applications appear to have increased to such an extent, that the deputy grand secretary intimates in the printed circular of the proceedings of the Imperial Lodge, held on the 16th April 1833, "That the duties of the deputy grand secretary are so irksome and onerous, as compels him to notify, that his labours will not admit of the additional toils imposed by applications for patronage and places, which are pouring in upon him daily. To so oppressive an extent have such importunities been carried, as to be sufficient to engross the whole attention of one individual to read, (far less to investigate the merits of) memorials and petitions, with the prayers of which, neither the illustrious grand master of the empire, nor the deputy grand master, has the power of complying." "The deputy grand secretary has to remind the brotherhood, that it never was intended the institution should be rendered thus subservient to the personal views and private ends of the interested."

The

The Committee have found considerable difficulty in ascertaining the number of Orange Lodges holding under the Loyal Orange Institution of Great Britain, as Lieutenant-colonel Fairman, the deputy grand secretary, declared that he had no register of the lodges made up to the present time: he stated that there were about⁽¹⁾ 300 lodges in activity, although he had kept no general register; but had noted the list of new warrants granted, and of old warrants renewed, on separate slips of paper, which were sometimes entered on the minutes of the Grand Lodge, and at other times omitted; and, therefore, he could not give the exact number. Mr. Eustace Chetwoode, who had been (for about ten years) deputy grand secretary, previous to Lieutenant-colonel Fairman, stated that there were in his time about 300 lodges in Great Britain and the Colonies; and he delivered in a printed list of 287 lodges, corrected⁽²⁾, in manuscript, up to 1830—30 of which, as afterwards stated in this Report, were lodges held in the army and artillery; with the number of the regiment or corps printed in the list opposite the number of the lodge. The Committee directed Mr. Colwill, the assistant secretary to Lieutenant-colonel Fairman, to make out a register of the existing lodges, as far as they appear to be now entered in the books of the institution, amounting, as will be seen by the Appendix, to 381 warrants, of which 288 are belonging to 47 districts, and 93 warrants, are unattached to any districts. It appears by reference to the books of the secretary of the Grand Lodge laid before the Committee, and from which the assistant secretary made out the list, that there are 47 districts, with a deputy grand master appointed to each, viz. in the AYR district 10 lodges are entered on the books, in BRADFORD 18, in CAMBRIDGE 3, in GLASGOW 12, in LIVERPOOL 18, in LEEDS 14, in ROCHDALE 12, in WOOLWICH 9, &c.; the 93 lodges unattached, are in the army, in the Colonies, and in isolated places.

There is no correct list of the number of Orangemen belonging to the London Orange Institution; and it is impossible for the Committee to form a correct opinion thereon, from the contradictory statements before them. The deputy grand secretary would not, or could not, state any specific number. Mr. Cooper, a member of the grand committee, who had taken an active part in the affairs of the institution, stated that he had met in a lodge in Cockspur-street 200 masters holding warrants; that the number of Orangemen in London might be 40,000, and that these, if any emergency should occur, might be assembled by the grand lodge: that if all the dormant lodges were called into activity, there might be 120,000 to 140,000 Orangemen in Great Britain. Other witnesses could give no estimate, and Your Committee can hardly believe, from all the evidence before them, that the numbers are so great as have been stated by Mr. Cooper.

Any number of brethren, not less than five, may meet and transact Orange business in any part of Great Britain, under the authority of a master's warrant, provided that a dignitary, or a deputy master, or a committee-man, be amongst them.

In the earlier years the applications to the Loyal Orange Institution, from the militia, and the other regiments which had been in Ireland, were chiefly for the exchange of Irish warrants, which they had received in Dublin, for English warrants; and the letters will show that they were very numerous. In the circular of the proceedings of the Imperial Grand Lodge of the 4th June 1833, there is the following notice: "All Irish warrants now in operation in Great Britain should be immediately exchanged for English warrants, by an application to the deputy grand secretary, to whose office the former ought to be sent without delay." And Mr. Chetwoode informed the Committee, that he never hesitated to exchange English, for Irish warrants to regiments, or to any part of the army, and never made any inquiry or hesitated to grant them. It is, however, stated by him that he had an impression that all the military warrants had been granted in Ireland, to non-commissioned officers and privates, with the previous sanction of the commanding officers, although he never saw any note or certificate to that purport to warrant that belief.

Your Committee have selected some letters received from non-commissioned officers and privates in the army, and also the answers to them, which will satisfy The House that the grand officers of the Loyal Orange Institution have given assistance and encouragement to keep up, and to establish lodges in the army, although these officers were made acquainted with the orders of the Commander-in-Chief, forbidding the attending or holding them in regiments; and notwithstanding they were informed that some commanding officers had actually suppressed the lodges

No. of Lodges
under the Loyal
Orange Institution.

(1) Q. 449
(2) Q. 185.

Appendix, No. 20.
Appendix, No. 20.

Appendix, No. 20.

Number of Orange-men in Great Britain.

Q. 1336.
Q. 1337.
Q. 1357.

App. 18. Rule 18.
No. of members.

Lodges in the Army.

See Appendix,
No. 2, p. 44.
Q. 276 to Q. 284.

Appendix, No. 21.

REPORT FROM SELECT COMMITTEE ON

Qy. 550.

lodges in conformity with the General Orders. Major Anderson, commanding the 50th regiment, destroyed warrant No. 53, which was held in that corps, and, thereon, a letter was written by Henry Nichols, of the light company, dated May 27, 1830, requesting a new warrant. Major Middleton, of the 42d regiment, also prohibited the holding of the lodge in that regiment at Malta. It will also be seen by the letters from New South Wales, and the letters to Corfu and other places, that the General Orders of the Commander-in-Chief were explained, by the deputy grand secretary, to the soldiers with whom he corresponded, as being intended, not really to suppress the lodges, but merely, to hold out only a semblance of doing so.

Your Committee inserts a list of military warrants issued to the following regiments to hold lodges under the Loyal Orange Institution, and which was extracted from the printed register of 1830 presented by Mr. Chetwoode; and, if the regiments and military corps holding warrants under the Grand Lodge of Dublin, as stated in the evidence before The House, are taken into account, it will be seen how large a portion of the army has been at different times imbued with Orangeism.

No. 30.	13th Light Dragoons.	No. 131.	16th Light Dragoons.
31.	Royal Sappers and Miners, 7th comp.	165.	51st Light Infantry.
33.	24th Reg. of Foot.	181.	6th Foot.
58.	95th or Rifle Brigade,	190.	6th Dragoon Guards.
64.	35th Reg.	204.	5th ditto - ditto.
65.	Royal Artillery Drivers.	205.	Royal Artillery, 4th batt.
66.	43d Reg.	232.	Ditto - ditto, 7th ditto.
67.	Royal Artillery.	238.	67th Foot.
77.	Royal Horse Artillery.	241.	29th Foot.
84.	42d Foot (Highlanders).	243.	Royal Sappers and Miners.
87.	59th Foot.	248.	Royal Artillery, 5th batt.
94.	Rifle Brigade, 2d batt.	254.	Ditto - ditto, 6th ditto.
104.	42d Reg.	258.	94th Foot.
114.	Rifle Brigade.	260.	17th Foot.
120.	31st Foot.	269.	1st Royal Dragoons.
125.	7th Dragoon Guards.	204.	6th Dragoon Guards.

The following are Extracts from the Account Book, intituled, "The GRAND ORANGE LODGE TREASURER" of Monies received from Military Lodges; viz.

WARRANT, No. 260. 17th Regiment, Sydney, New South Wales.

1832. WARRANT, No. 269. 1st Royal Dragoons, Canterbury Barracks, issued 4th June 1831. (Dorchester Barracks in September 1833.)

W. M. Serjeant Wm. Burton, Brighton Barracks.

	f. s. d.	f. s. d.
Nov. 23. By Letter rec'd, dues sent to Mr. Chetwoode, in May last, one pound for one year's dues from 4th June 1831 to 4th June 1832	1 - -	
1833.		
Feb. 13. Master's Certificate - - - - - Postage of Letter - - - - -	5 -	9
June 4. Dues to this date, 12 mo. 24 - - - - -	2 8 -	
	<hr/>	
Oct. 21. Master's Certificate, Tho' Shields, W. M. Ditto, annual renewal, ditto - - - - -	5 -	5 -
		<hr/>
1834.		
Aug. 9. To Master's Certificate, Serjeant Wm. Burton - - - - - 10 large Certificates, a' 2/- - - - - -	5 -	
July 3. Dues to June 1834, 12 mos. 12 - - - - -	1 - -	
1832.		
May. Cash sent to Mr. Chetwoode, for one year's dues, from 4th June 1831 to 4th June 1832, for 10 Members -} 1 - - Acknowledged in a Letter I have since seen. J. C.	1 - -	
1833.		
June 4. Cash rec'd for dues to this date - - - - - Balance due - - - - -	2 8 -	5 9
	<hr/>	
1834.		
July 3. By Cash for dues to June 1834 - - - - - Ditto for 2 Masters' Certificates, Br' Shields - - - - -	1 4 -	7 6
1832. WARRANT, No. 258, in the 94th Regiment, Malta, dated 1st Dec. 1829.		
Sept. 28. By Letter rec'd, No. of Members, 36.		

WARRANT,

ORANGE INSTITUTIONS in GREAT BRITAIN and COLONIES. xiii

WARRANT, No. 30. Old Warrant, 13 Lt Dragoons, Madras.
1825. WARRANT, No. 31. Royal Sappers and Miners (Br Suter.)
June. 15 Months.

1832. WARRANT, No. 33. 4th Regt Foot.
Nov. 28. By Letter rec'd, No. of Members, 17.

WARRANT, No. 58. 95th Rifle Brigade. Old Warrant (Ireland.)

1833. WARRANT, No. 64. Willm McLaughlin, Kilmarnock, Ayrshire.
This Warrant from 35th Regiment returned.

July 15. New Warrant, date 4th June.

	£. s. d.
May. By cash, for dues - - - - -	8 -
Master's Cer. - - - - -	2 6

WARRANT, No. 65. Royal Artillery. Old Warrant (Barbadoes.)

WARRANT, No. 66. 43d Regiment (Gibraltar.)

WARRANT, No. 67. Royal Artillery (Gibraltar.)

WARRANT, No. 77. Horse Artillery (Abroad.)

WARRANT, No. 87. 59th Foot, Bengal.

WARRANT, No. 120. 31st Foot (Abroad.)

WARRANT, No. 125. 7th Dragoon Guards (Ireland.)

	£. s. d.
1833. WARRANT, No. 135. Gibraltar, 53d Regiment.	1 11 6
June. Cash rec'd by order on Cox & Greenwood, Army Agents, London, } for a new Warrant - - - - - } 1 11 6	

1833. WARRANT, No. 136. Sydney, New South Wales. 63d Regiment.

WARRANT, No. 165. 51st Light Infantry (Corfu.)

WARRANT, No. 181. 6th Foot. Cape of Good Hope.

No. 205. 6th Bat. Royal Artillery.

	£. s. d.
1833. WARRANT, No. 218. Malta, Isola Barracks, 7th R ^l Fusileers.	1 11 6
June. Cash rec'd by order on Cox & Greenwood, Army Agents, London, } for new Warrant and Certificates - - - - - } 3 - -	

1832. WARRANT, No. 225. 37th Regiment Foot, Jamaica. Cop^l Jn^o Moss, W. M.

Oct. 29. By Letter rec'd, Amount of Members, 40.

	£. s. d.
Dec. 4. Dues to this date, 40 Members:	
12 Months - - - - -	2 - -
Dues, Arrears - - - - -	1 - -

	£. s. d.
1833. Dec. 4. By cash for dues, said to be for two years, 1832 and 1833	4 - -

WARRANT, No. 231. Royal Artillery.

WARRANT, No. 232. 7th Batⁿ Royal Artillery, Jersey.

1833. WARRANT, No. 233. 9th Batⁿ Royal Artillery, Woolwich.

	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
April 13. Dues, 12 mo. to March 1833, 13 - - - - -	13 -	
Master's Certificate - - - - -	2 6	- 15 6
	<hr/>	
July 9. 1 large Certificate - - - - -	2 -	
6 small ditto to Br Smith - - - - -	6 -	
Dues to last June, 3 mo. 13 - - - - -	3 3	
New System (Master) - - - - -	1 -	
	<hr/>	
1834. Feb. 5. To dues to 31 January 1834 - - - - -	8 2	
To 2 large Certificates, at 2/- - - - - -	4 -	
3 small ditto, a' 1/ - - - - -	3 -	
March 31. To 6 large Certificates, a' 2/ - - - - -	12 -	
Oct. 1. To dues to 30th September 1834, 15 - - - - -	8 9	
W. M. Certificate, Br Smith (re-election) - - - - -	2 6	
July. To dues from September 1834 to June 1835 - - - - -	15 10	

REPORT FROM SELECT COMMITTEE ON

		£. s. d.	£. s. d.
1833.			
April 13.	Cash received for dues, &c. -	- 15 6	- 15 6
	W.M. B' Smith, No. 19, Upper Market-street, Woolwich.	- 15 6	
Aug. 12.	Cash received for dues, 3 mo. to June 4th	- 3 8	
	Ditto 1 large and 2 small Certificates	- 4 -	
	Ditto for new system (self)	- 1 -	
	Ditto by 4 small Certificates returned	- 4 -	
1834.			
Feb. 4.	By cash for dues to 31 January last	- 8 2	
Oct. 1.	Ditto - ditto - to 30 September 1834	- 8 9	
	Ditto - for Certificates (for Br' Wilson, D.M.)	- 19 -	
July 1.	Ditto - for dues from September 1834 to June 1835	- 15 10	
1825.	WARRANT, N. 241. 29th Regiment Foot, Ireland.		
June.	1/2 year.		
1825.	WARRANT, No. 243. Royal Sappers and Miners.		
June.	6 months.		
1824.	Dr. WARRANT, No. 53. 50th Regiment Foot.	Cr.	
	Dr. WARRANT, No. 58. 95th Rifle Brigade. (Old Warrant, Ireland.)	Cr.	
1824.	Dr. WARRANT, No. 64. 35th Regimen (Old Warrant, Barbadoes.)	Cr.	
1824.	Dr. WARRANT, No. 65. Royal Artillery. (Old Warrant, Barbadoes.)	Cr.	
1824.	Dr. WARRANT, No. 66. 43d Highlanders.	Cr.	
1824.	Dr. WARRANT, No. 67. Royal Artillery (Gibraltar.)	Cr.	
1824.	Dr. WARRANT, No. 71. Royal Artillery, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.	Cr.	
	Dr. WARRANT, No. 77. Royal Horse Artillery (Abroad.)	Cr.	
1824.	Dr. WARRANT, No. 82. Royal Artillery.	Cr.	
	Dr. WARRANT, No. 84. 42d Foot, Highlanders, (Ireland.)	Cr.	
	(Ent'd to No. 104.)		
1824.	Dr. WARRANT, No. 87. 59th Foot (Bengal.)	Cr.	
	Dr. WARRANT, No. 120. 31st Foot (Abroad.)	Cr.	
1824.	Dr. WARRANT, No. 125. 7th Dragoon Guards (Ireland.)	Cr.	
	Dr. WARRANT, No. 126. (Macclesfield.)	Cr.	
1824.	Dr. WARRANT, No. 165. 51st Light Infantry (Corfu.)	Cr.	
1824.	Dr. WARRANT, No. 181. 6th Foot (Cape of Good Hope.)	Cr.	
1824.	Dr. WARRANT, No. 204. 5th Dragoon Guards (Ireland.)	Cr.	
1824.	Dr. WARRANT, No. 205. Royal Artillery.	Cr.	
1823.	Dr. WARRANT, No. 241. 29th Foot (Ireland.)	Cr.	
	£. s. d.		
	Dues to December 29	- 2 - -	
	Cash paid	- 2 - -	
1824.			
September.	WARRANT granted. 231, Royal Artillery.		
	This Account brought from the long Book of Lodges.		
1833.	No. 269. 1st Royal Dragoons	2 8 -	
	Ditto from Gibraltar, N. W. 53d Regiment	1 11 6	
	Ditto from Malta, N. W. and Certificates, 7th Royal Fusileers	3 - -	
	Dr. Lieut.-Colonel Fairman. Entries in Cash Account, from folio 303.		
1833.	Sept. 11. An Order on Collyer, from Corporal R. Inglis, of the 24th Foot,	1 10 -	
	Canada, (received by Colonel on 12th October)		
Nov. 20.	Relief to Serjeant Kenyon, of 15th Regiment, Warrant 564, bringing	- 5 -	
	returns from Warrant 33, Canada		
1834.			
Feb. 4.	Received of Warrant 233, Woolwich	- 8 2	
March 4.	Received dues from Warrant, No. 47 Lodge, Portsmouth	- 2 15 8	
April 8.	Received of Private James Millar.	- 1 12 -	
1834.	To Captain M'Dougall, No. 196, Z. 42d Highlanders		

ORANGE INSTITUTIONS in GREAT BRITAIN and COLONIES. xv

It will be seen by the correspondence between non-commissioned officers and privates in different regiments of the line, and of the artillery at Bermuda, Gibraltar, Malta and Corfu, and the deputy grand secretary of the institution, that Orange Lodges have not only been held in regiments in these Colonies, with the knowledge of the grand officers of the institution, but that the soldiers have been encouraged by them to hold such lodges under the most suspicious circumstances. The books of the institution show also that money ('') has been received from them, from time to time, for the warrants, and there are a great many letters demanding the dues owing to the Grand Lodge by the members of these lodges; and, it is difficult to comprehend how all this could be done, and continued for so many years, without the knowledge of the grand officers of the institution in London, to whom, it may fairly be presumed, that the books of the secretary and treasurer have been always accessible.

New South Wales and Van Dieman's Land appear to be deeply imbued with the system of Orangeism. Your Committee refer to several letters which have come before them, and which will explain the progress of the system there; but Your Committee consider it of importance to place prominently before The House one letter dated January 1833, in which it appears that the then deputy grand secretary of the institution in London induced the writer, a soldier, to disobey the orders of his commanding officer; and did actually exchange an Irish for an English warrant to hold a lodge in the regiment, contrary to the orders of the Commander-in-Chief; and at the time he knew that the military orders were in force against such grant.

Sir and Brother,

Sidney, 13 January 1833.

I beg leave to lay before you the following account of 260 Loyal Orange Association, who are increasing rapidly in the 17th regiment at present; our number of members at present is 73 regular good members; our fund is not strong at present, for we allow our sick 1s. per week and our entering charge is only 2s.6d. We held a No. from the Benevolent Orange Society of Ireland in 1828, but I thought better to exchange the same which I did in 1829, shortly after I was ordered to embark for New South Wales.

I was ordered, previous to embarkation, if I had or held a warrant of the Orange system, to send it back to the Grand Lodge, which I did not think proper to do; this, I must own, was direct disobedience of orders to my commanding officer; but I wrote to Mr. Chetwoode Eustace, then deputy grand secretary, and he informed me not to be the least afraid, for no harm would be done me. I knew there was an order issued in 1829 prohibiting Orange Lodges in the army, but this was only as I believe to satisfy our most bitter enemies; but if our beloved Sovereign was depending on them for the support of his Crown, he would find the result; but I hope God will keep them from further power, for they are getting too much in power, both in the army and public. I am of opinion that if Orange Lodges were established in this country it would increase the welfare of the community, for there is numbers of free respectable inhabitants and discharged soldiers would support the same; but we are not allowed to make inhabitants Orangemen under our warrant held as a military one, but if there was a warrant granted to me, I am assured it would increase rapidly, as I intend to stop in this country by purchasing my discharge, when I shall make communication to you on the same.

Wm. M'Kee, Corporal 17th Regiment.
God Save the King.

N.B.—Direct to Corporal Wm. M'Kee,
H. M. 17th Reg. Sydney.

When every endeavour on the part of Government to put an end to Orange Lodges in the army, has been met by redoubled efforts on the part of the Orange Institution, not only to uphold, but to increase them, evidently violating the military law; and aggravating its violation, by concealing from the officers of the different regiments, and from the Commander of the Forces,—from all, in fact, but Orangemen, the fixed determination of fostering their institution. When soldiers are urged in official letters from the deputy grand secretary of the society to hold meetings, notwithstanding the orders of the Commander-in-Chief to the contrary; but with instructions to act with caution and prudence, it is surely time for Government to take measures for the complete suppression of such institutions.

In a letter, dated 30th July 1833, addressed to the master of a lodge at Portsmouth, Lieutenant-Colonel Fairman writes, "it is a lamentable thing that the "Government is so short-sighted, or so wilfully blind, as not to encourage "Orangeism in the army, which would operate as an additional security for the "allegiance and fidelity of the soldier on all occasions; but the Ministers of the "present day are holding out premiums for disloyalty to subjects of every class."

Although, by an arrangement between the Grand Orange Lodge in Dublin and the Loyal Orange Institution of Great Britain, the lodges in Upper and Lower Canada are to be under the Irish jurisdiction, yet considerable correspondence

COLONIES.

Appendix, No. 23.
Bermuda.
Gibraltar.
Malta.
Corfu.

See Appendix,
No. 23.
(¹) Appendix, No. 2,
p. 79.

New South Wales,
and Van Diemen's
Land.

Appendix, No. 23,
p. 204.

Efforts to suppress
Lodges in the Army
unavailing.
Q. 261, 262.

Appendix, No. 21.

Complaint against
the Government.
Appendix, No. 21,
p. 154.

Upper and Lower
Canada.

*Vide Circular of
4 June 1833.
" Notice"
App. 2, p. 41.*

Minute book.
P. 182 of MS.

Orangemen in
Police.

Clergy of Church
of England.

(¹) Report of Grand
Lodge of 15 June
1829.

App. 18, p. 131.
of Rules.

Demonstrations of
physical force.

Letters to Marquis
of Londonderry, &c.
See Appendix,
No. 21.

Appendix, 21.
p. 182.

has passed between the soldiers and non-commissioned officers of the army there, and the deputy grand secretary of the Loyal Orange Institution in England; and strong encouragement appears to have been given at one time, by the Imperial Grand Lodge in London to the establishment of new lodges, and to the extension of Orangeism, amongst the troops in those provinces. Your Committee refer to the correspondence with those colonies for the state of Orangeism there; and they refer to extracts in the reports of the proceedings of the Grand Lodge in London, for further information on that subject.

Meeting of Grand Lodge, 8th January 1827.—A letter from Sir Harcourt Lees, bart. was read to the meeting, "strongly recommending the object of Brother John Montgomery West's mission, relative to the organization of the Orange system in the Canadas, to the serious consideration of the Grand Lodge, as a subject of great and material importance."

"A letter was also read from Alexander Matheson, esq. of Perth in Upper Canada, in which he states 'that many thousands of Orangemen at present in the Canadas, are without any regular lodge, the benefit that would result from a regular system to those provinces and to the rising generation would be incalculable.'"

Although there are policemen in London entered in the returns of some of the Orange Lodges, Your Committee have not been able to learn the numbers of Orangemen now in the police.

Your Committee have to observe that the clergymen of the church of England appear to have engaged, to a considerable extent, in the affairs of the Orange Institution. The Right Reverend Thomas, Lord Bishop of Salisbury, is lord prelate and grand chaplain of the order. There are also twelve or thirteen deputy grand chaplains of the institution. (¹) Some clergymen have warrants as masters of lodges, and conduct their affairs. No dissenting clergymen in England, and only two clergymen of any persuasion in Scotland, appear to have joined the institution. The reverend functionaries of the institution are directed to appear in the Grand Lodge in canonicals; their insignia consist of a purple velvet scarf with gold binding, gold fringe at the ends, and lined with orange silk.

In the printed report of the proceedings of the Imperial Grand Lodge, on the 4th of June 1835, amongst the notices for circulation to the Orangemen of Great Britain and the Colonies, there is the following paragraph, copied from the proceedings of the Grand Lodge of Ireland.

"The Grand Lodge of Dublin thought proper to thank their Orange brethren, for having assembled in large numbers in one place, to the number of 75,000 Orangemen at Hillsborough, and the Loyal Orange Institution of England, in the same circular, call the attention of their Orange brethren, by re-publishing the resolutions of the Grand Lodge of Dublin, as follows:

"And lastly, we beg to call the attention of the 'Grand Lodge, and through them return our heartfelt thanks and congratulations to our brethren through various parts of Ireland, who, at the late meetings of the three thousand in Dublin, five thousand at Bandon, thirty thousand at Cavan, and seventy-five thousand at Hillsborough, by their strength and numbers, the rank, respectability, and orderly conduct of their attendance, the manly and eloquent expressions of every christian and loyal sentiment, vindicated so nobly the character of our institution, against the aspersion thrown on it as 'the paltry remnant of an expiring faction.' And we ardently hope that our brethren in the other parts of the kingdom, who have not yet come forward, will do so, and not forget the hint given to us in our Sovereign's last most gracious declaration, 'to speak out.'"

In the letters from the deputy grand secretary to the Marquis of Londonderry and to the Duke of Gordon and others, there is a general reference to the advantage of increase of numbers, of boldness of attitude, and even of physical force, to support the views of the Orange Institution.

(Copy.)

My Lord Marquis,

Cannon-row, Westminster, 30 July 1832.

In my letter of Saturday, I omitted to mention that we have the military with us as far as they are at liberty to avow their principles and sentiments; but since the lamented death of the Duke of York, every impediment has been thrown in the way of them holding a lodge. The same observation that was applied to the colliers might be attached to the soldiery. As Orangemen, there would be an additional security for their allegiance and unalterable fidelity in times like the present, when revolutionary writers are striving to set them

them up to open sedition and mutiny. In trespassing thus upon the attention of your Lordship, I am not so presumptuous as to suppose that any thing urged by me could influence your conduct; but understanding the Duke of Cumberland has communicated with your Lordship on this subject, I felt it my duty to put you in possession of certain facts with which you might not be acquainted.

I have the honour to be, my Lord Marquis,
Your Lordship's very respectful and obedient servant,

To the Marquis of Londonderry.

W. B. Fairman.

Extract LETTER to the Duke of Gordon.

Cannon-row, Westminster, 11 Aug. 1832.

"Our institution is going on prosperously, and my accounts from all quarters are of the most satisfactory kind. By our next general meeting we shall be assuming, I think, such an attitude of boldness as will strike the foe with awe; but we inculcate the doctrine of passive obedience and of non-resistance too religiously by far."

Appendix, No. 21,
p. 183.

"I have the honour to be, my Lord Duke,
"Your Grace's most devoted and respectful servant,

W. B. Fairman."

In June 1833 Lieutenant-Colonel Fairman, writes to Lord Longford in these words, "We shall speedily have such a moral and physical force, I trust, as will "strike with terror and sore dismay the foes of our country."

Appendix, No. 21.
p. 186.

It appears, by a paper indorsed by Lieutenant-colonel Fairman that he had received on the 8th June 1834, from Randal E. Plunket, esq., M. P., (grand master of county Meath, deputy grand master in Ireland, and member of the Grand Committee of the London Orange Institution), the draft of an address to the members of the Carlton Club, to be printed and circulated in the name of, and by the Orange Institution. The following is the first paragraph, "The Orange Institution is the only society peculiar to Great Britain and Ireland which already includes individuals of every rank and grade, from the nearest to the Throne to the poorest peasant." The draft was modified; among other alterations, the expression "nearest to the throne" was changed, for the term "the first male subject in the realm;" the address was then widely circulated. Mr. Plunket, in a letter of the 5th July 1834, to the deputy grand secretary, says, "In the general tenor of the appeal I fully acquiesce; every word of it must find an echo in every loyal breast." He further adds, "that the physical strength of the Orange Institution, as its last resort, should be explained by a short address." The Orange body is capable of being rendered eminently "available at elections; and Mr. Plunket adverts to "its peculiar and almost unique application to purposes of communication between persons of all grades and to large bodies, whether the intent of such application be for insuring an election or strengthening the hands of a Government, &c."; and, he continues, "Conservatism is inferior to Orangeism, as it is solely, and almost selfishly political. I cannot consent to lose your valuable exertions by identifying you with the politics of the Carlton Club. I should fly at higher game, and endeavour to make the members of the Carlton Orangemen."

Appendix, No. 14.

Letter of R. E.
Plunket, M. P.
8 June 1834.
Appendix, No. 14.

Your Committee could not keep out of sight the incidents that took place in Ireland at that gentleman's election, by the interference of large bodies of armed Orangemen, as detailed in the evidence on the table of The House.

The following paragraphs of the Address to the Members of the Carlton Club and the Conservatives of England, as circulated, are worthy of attention.

Efforts for extension
in England.

"The day has passed when a debate and a vote of either House could settle, even for a time, a vital question. To restore that day, a large portion of the community must be bound in union for the support of the institutions of the country. Their ostensibility would give physical weight to those spirited and truly patriotic members of both Houses, who should have the moral courage to oppose the will of bold innovators, and the rash measures of wild experimentalists. Where then is this union to be found? Where is the nucleus around which may be arrayed the advocates of our social system, who are now disheartened, passive lookers-on at the march of Radicalism, since they are without leaders on whom they can rely?

"Such an union, such a nucleus, has (to a very limited extent in England) some years existed, and requires only to be well understood and adopted by the Conservatives generally, to become so expanded as to present the happiest means not only of preserving the vessel of the state from wreck, but of carrying her in safety clear of all the rocks, shoals and

shallows

shallows which at present peril her navigation; that union, that nucleus, noble Lords, gentlemen and fellow countrymen, is the 'The Loyal Orange Institution.'

" This is the only society peculiar to Great Britain and Ireland, which already includes persons of every rank and grade, from the first male subject in the realm, down to the humblest individual."

" It is not an occult society; it is not one of concealments; it is not bound by oaths; although every member has either taken, or is willing to take the oaths of allegiance and supremacy; but it is a society, every member of which pledges himself to support to the utmost of his ability, and by all legal means, our Protestant establishment, and ancient institutions in church and state."

" It is governed by a grand master, the first prince of the blood, who, with the aid of noblemen and gentlemen, eminent for loyalty, wisdom and sound discretion, will be able (when the institution shall become more extensively ramified) to muster, in every part of the empire, no small portion of all that is sound in the community, and thus present, in every quarter, a phalanx too strong to be overpowered by the destractives, which will give a moral as well as a known physical strength to the government of the King, and will enable it to set at defiance the tyrannous power that has been so madly called into existence."

Your Committee submit that such publications indicate the importance which is attached to the increase of numbers in the Orange Institution with the view to the effects likely to be produced by a display of physical force.

Powers of the Imperial Grand Master.

In the printed proceedings of the Grand Lodge, 4th June 1833, the Duke of Cumberland is reported to have stated, that "if the Grand Lodge have not confidence in the Grand Master " it is better perhaps that I should know it; but if it have confidence its members must be " aware that it is my wish to simplify the proceedings of the institution as much as possible. " 'Individual opinion is not to be consulted upon vital and important arrangements, involving " the welfare and best interests of the Institution.'"

It must always be kept in mind, that the power of calling out the members of all the Orange Lodges in Ireland rests with the grand master and his deputy, on the application of 12 members of the grand committee; that the same person is grand master of Great Britain and of Ireland, having the same powers, which are stated to be uncontrolled and arbitrary, of bringing together large bodies of armed and unarmed men, to make a demonstration of physical force, which might prove highly dangerous.

Activity of the Loyal Orange Institution.
(¹) Q. 401-2.
(²) Q. 414.

Tendency of Orangeism to interfere, &c.

The activity of the institution may be judged of from the declaration of Lieutenant-Colonel Fairman, that he has been in the habit of receiving a multiplicity of communications (¹) from all parts of the world; and that he now has a cart-load of correspondence in his house at Lambeth. (²)

The obvious tendency and effect of the Orange Institution is, to keep up an exclusive association in civil and military society, exciting one portion of the people against the other; to increase the rancour and animosity too often unfortunately existing between persons of different religious persuasions—to make the Protestant the enemy of the Catholic, and the Catholic the enemy of the Protestant—by processions on particular days, attended with the insignia of the Society, to excite to breaches of the peace and to bloodshed—to raise up other secret societies among the Catholics in their own defence, and for their own protection, against the insults of the Orangemen—to interrupt the course of justice; and to interfere with the discipline of the army, thus rendering its services injurious instead of useful, when required on occasions where Catholics and Protestants may be parties. All these evils have been proved by the evidence before The House in regard to Ireland, where the system has long existed on an extended scale, rendered more prejudicial to the best interests of society, by the patronage and protection of so many wealthy members, high in office and in rank, taking an active part in the proceedings of these lodges, though in Great Britain in a more limited way.

The Orange Lodges have also interfered in various political subjects of the day, and made Orangeism a means of supporting the views of a political party, to maintain, as they avow, the Protestant ascendancy. The Orange Lodges have addressed His Majesty, and individuals, on special occasions of a political nature—have patronized and supported, by subscriptions, votes of thanks, &c., parts of the public press which advocated their opinions and views in politics—have interfered in the course of justice, by subscriptions to defend and protect parties of Orangemen, and to prosecute the magistrates for interfering with them, (as in the case of Liverpool in 1819, when the mayor of Liverpool interrupted the Orange procession on the 12th of July in that year)—and have also interfered with

with the elective franchise, by expelling members of their body, as at *Rochdale* Appendix, No. 2, in 1835, for voting for the liberal candidate. The following are some of the p. 62. many instances recorded in the Minute books and in the printed circulars of the society, and will support the statements of Your Committee:—

At Moston, Committee Meeting, 11th August 1819. Resolved,—“That an immediate subscription be entered into by the Loyal Orange Institution, to defray the great expense attending the late prosecution in Liverpool, which expenses amount to a serious sum of money in consequence of the great number of witnesses and the exertions required to collect evidence for the support of the prosecution; the amount of expenses attending the prosecution and amount of property destroyed are upwards of 200*l.*” Minute book, p. 4.

7th August 1820.—Resolved at a special meeting of the Committee in Manchester, “That from the conduct adopted by Sir John Tobin, knt., Mayor of Liverpool, towards the members of the institution, when walking in procession in that town on the 12th July last, and his seizing and illegally imprisoning Mr. Tyrer, this Committee deems it highly necessary for the honour of the Institution that Mr. Tyrer should immediately adopt proceedings against the mayor, unless a proper explanation and apology be made by the mayor to Mr. Tyrer for such outrage.” Minute book, p. 18.

Committee Meeting, 13th October 1819, Manchester.—Thanks to Lord Kenyon for his subscription towards the prosecution in Liverpool, and to the lodges who have subscribed and transmitted their subscriptions for the same purpose. M.S. Minute book, p. 5.

Committee Meeting, 26 July 1823.—The following Resolution, recommended to the Grand Lodge by the grand committee, “That the several deputy grand masters and secretaries constantly report to the grand committee the increase or decrease of our enemies and their proceedings, as well as the increase or decrease of our friends, with any suggestions for the good of our constitution in Church and State, and that brothers who reside where either Popery or disloyalty prevail be especially on the alert.” Minute book, p. 77.

At an annual meeting of the Grand Lodge in Manchester, 26th and 27th June 1820, it was resolved, “That this meeting strongly recommends to the notice of all lodges the newspaper called the ‘Hibernian Journal,’ published in Dublin by our excellent Brother, John Burke Fitzsimmons, esq., as the only paper which has avowed spiritfully, and undauntedly maintains the Orange principles in defiance of all Popish attempts to stifle the swelling chorus of loyalty to our King and sincere attachment to our glorious constitution.” Newspapers. Minute book, p. 16.

Meeting at Lord Kenyon’s, 27 April 1821.—Resolved, “That the grateful thanks of this meeting be given, on behalf of the Loyal Orange Institution of Great Britain, to the proprietors and editors of the ‘True Briton’ and the ‘Hibernian Journal,’ for the constitutional part which they took on the introduction into Parliament of the late Bills for the destruction of the Protestant religion and glorious constitution of this country.” Minute book, p. 35.

At a meeting of the Grand Lodge, 16 June 1823.—Thanks were given to the editor of the “John Bull” Sunday newspaper, “for his advocacy of constitutional Orange principles on a recent occasion.” Minute book, p. 75.

16th June 1823.—Thanks to Sir A. B. King, bart.—“For the gentlemanly, firm and conscientious conduct he displayed at the bar of the House of Commons during his examination on the subject of oaths and constitution of the Orange Society, whereby we consider him to have completely established its entire coincidence with the true principles of our glorious constitution.” Minute book, p. 75.

Thanks to Mr. Secretary Peel were given for his support of Protestant principles.

“That D. G. M. French do ascertain what Orangeman of warrant No. 60, authorized attendance on the Birmingham Political Union, and that he transmit the list of Orangemen who so attended and who have not sufficiently testified their regret and contrition for such un-orange and improper conduct.” P. 248, Minute book, 4 June 1832.

Thanks moved by the Duke of Gordon in the Grand Lodge, on 4 June 1833, to the editors of the “Edinburgh Evening Post,” “Glasgow Courier,” and other papers. 298.

Your Committee, in reviewing all the facts brought before them, and taking into consideration the mode in which they have been proved, are unable to reconcile those facts with the ignorance professed by the Imperial Grand Master, the deputy grand-master of England and Wales, and by other grand officers of the institution, of the existence of lodges in the army. The Committee cannot reconcile the ignorance of the Grand Officers of the existence of Lodges in the Army. Books regularly kept.

The books of the institution have been, from time to time, neglected;* but the business of the grand lodge has been very regularly conducted; the evidence of every witness proves that the deputy grand secretary and grand committee prepare the business for the grand lodge; and that every proposition for its deliberation is considered by the lodge in the order entered on the *Rota*; and a report of the proceedings of every grand lodge, detailing the business therein transacted, is printed and circulated soon after the meetings, to every grand officer of the grand lodge.

* No minutes of the proceedings of the Grand Lodge are entered from 1829 to 1831.

lodge, and generally to every master of a lodge. All these forms induce Your Committee to place reliance on the documentary evidence, which may be classed under the following heads, viz :—

Military Warrants. 1st. There have been Minutes of the Proceedings of the Grand Lodge kept, with some interruptions, since 1819; and in them there are entries respecting the military brethren, the granting of warrants, and the demanding and the receipt of money from various lodges in the army. The following are examples of such entries ; viz.—

M.S. Minute book, p. 2. At a meeting of the Loyal Orange Institution, Manchester, 28 June 1819.—“ Resolved that a warrant be granted to brother Brew, to hold a lodge in the 6th regiment of Infantry.”

Minute book, p. 16. 26 and 27 June 1820. Meeting at Manchester.—Resolved, “ That all military lodges on their arrival in Ireland shall communicate with the Grand Lodge of Ireland, but must transmit their returns regularly to the Grand Lodge of England.”

Minute book, p. 28. 6 March 1821, Manchester.—Resolved, “ That Serjeant Hill of the 4th dragoon guards be again admitted as a member of the Institution, in consequence of the charges originally made against him having been proved to be malicious and false.”

Minute book, p. 38. 16 June 1821. Half-yearly meeting at Lord Kenyon’s,—Resolved, “ That brother William Bridgeman, master of lodge 131, lately held in the 16th regiment, be required to account to the grand lodge for his conduct on pain of expulsion;” at the same meeting, warrants were granted to Faithful Hall, 11th regiment of foot, Thomas Mackean, 10th light dragoons, and to Henry Gray, 2d or coldstream guards, to hold lodges in their respective regiments.

Minute book, p. 60. p. 62. 25 March 1823. Meeting of grand lodge at Lord Kenyon’s.—Resolved, “ That warrants be granted to John Sempleton, schoolmaster serjeant, 3d regiment of guards.” And at this meeting there is a separate resolution,—“ That no distinction in numbers be made between military and civil warrants.”

(Changes of Military.) At a meeting of the grand lodge in Lord Kenyon’s on the 29 September 1823, deputy grand master Stockdale, in the chair. It was resolved,—“ That our military brethren holding warrants, regularly notify to the deputy grand secretary their change of quarters, that the necessary communications may be preserved with the grand lodge.”

Minute Book, p. 192, 193, 194. Meeting of grand lodge, 15 June 1827, Lord Kenyon in the chair. “ John Gibson (military) Woolwich,” attended the meeting and was appointed a deputy grand master.

And at the first meeting of the Orange Institution of Great Britain after the Duke of Cumberland became grand master, held at the house of Lord Kenyon on the 17th March 1829, the Duke of Cumberland in the chair, the report of the Grand Committee was read, received and confirmed, and the following resolutions were unanimously adopted :—

“ That New Warrants be granted.”

No. 66, to Samuel Morris, musician, 43d Foot, Gibraltar.
94, to Hospital-Serjeant Charles O. Haines, 2d Batt. Rifle Brigade, Malta.
104, to Private James Bain, 42d Foot, Gibraltar,
114, to Corporal John Parkinson, 2d Batt. Rifle Brigade, Devonport.
248, to R. Lawrence, 5th Batt. Royal Artillery, Gibraltar.

At a subsequent meeting in the same place, on the 4th June 1832, where the Duke of Cumberland also presided, the report of the Grand Committee and their resolutions were read before the grand lodge. The tenth resolution is to the effect that “several additional letters were laid before the grand committee, containing complaints against Mr. Chetwoode;” among these were letters from the following non-commissioned officers and privates :—

Bermuda - - Serjeant Chainey, Nov. 2, 1831;
Corfu - - - Hospital-Serjeant Haines, 2d Batt. Rifles, April 15, 1832.
Dublin - - - Brother Nichols, 50th Reg. May 12, 1832;
Malta - - - Brother M’Innes, 42d Reg. Highlanders, 1st May 1832;
Quebec - - - Inglis, 24th Reg.;

Vide p. 34, Appendix 2.

By the report of the proceedings of the grand lodge, held on the 16th of April 1833, the Duke of Cumberland being in the chair, it appears, that the proceedings of warrant 233, Woolwich (being a *military warrant, Royal Artillery, 9th Battalion,*) were read, and Brother John Gibson (*military*) of the said warrant was examined; and it was resolved that Charles Nimens (*a private in that battalion*) should be suspended from membership, with right of appeal through the grand committee to the next grand lodge.

Letter-book.

2d. In the letter-book of the institution, from 1808 to the latest period, up to which Your Committee have been enabled to obtain evidence, there are copies of letters addressed by the deputy grand secretary of the institution to non-commissioned officers and privates in regiments, and in detachments of artillery at home and abroad, (copies of some of which are annexed in the Appendix;)

dix;) all sent by the deputy grand secretary for the time, in the name of the grand lodge. There is also a mass of letters from soldiers belonging to lodges in the army; some of them addressed to Lord Kenyon, which his Lordship admitted he must have seen, although he did not at first recollect them; these letters embrace a large portion of the army, and will be seen in the Appendix.

3d. There are regular entries of the names of the regiments, and the corps of artillery, and to others, in the ledgers from 1820 to 1824; the number of the warrants granted to each of them, the amount of dues owing by them to the grand lodge, and the amounts received, from time to time, from them; all these accounts are kept by the deputy grand treasurer, and once a year, or oftener, the accounts of the institution were balanced and laid before the grand lodge, and in these printed accounts entries from lodges in the army also appear. In the accounts published and circulated within the last three years to every member of the grand lodge, there are many entries also of the names of the privates and non-commis- sioned officers, from whom money was received, viz:—

Dues received from the following Military Lodges, from the Account submitted to the Grand Lodge, 4th June 1835.	Appendix, No. 2. p. 80.
	£. s. d.
Woolwich, 133 : 13, Dues to March 1833 - - - - -	15 6
296 : 1st Royal Dragoons - - - - -	2 8 -
Gibraltar - - 53d Reg. - - for new Warrant - - - - -	1 11 6
From Malta - - Fusiliers, granted by Commissioner Nucella, for new Warrant - - - - -	3 - -
Dover - 114 : Dues from June 1832, 1st Rifle Brigade - - - - -	1 - -

4th. There is a register in which some thousand names are alphabetically entered, with the number of the lodge they belong to; and, of these, some hundreds are entered as military, and opposite to them the number of the regiments they respectively belong to.

5th. There exists a register printed in 1826, and made up in manuscript by Mr. Chetwoode to 1830, of all the lodges under the institution, having the names of thirty regiments or corps opposite the numbers of the warrants they held; and many of the printed circulars announced that those printed registers of the lodges were on sale at 2*s.* each. An extract of the registers of military lodges is given in another part of the Report.

6th. In the printed circular reports of the proceedings of the grand lodge, at which His Royal Highness presided, there are entries of the warrants granted to regiments by that grand lodge: for instance, it appears from the minutes of proceedings of the meeting of the grand lodge at No. 9 Portman-square, on the 17 February 1831, the Duke of Cumberland grand master of the empire in the chair, that the issuing of 24 warrants to hold new lodges was approved, and three of them are thus inserted: viz.

- No. 254 to Samuel Heasty, 6th Battalion Artillery.
- 258 to James Smith, 94th foot.
- 260 to Private Wilson, 17th foot.

There are also entries (1947) of Serjeant William Keith having attended two meetings as proxy for the 1st Regiment of Dragoon Guards, warrant 269. And by a resolution at a meeting of the grand lodge on the 15 February 1827, "No person can be received as proxy in the grand lodge, who is not of himself qualified to sit and vote therein."

7th. In the laws and ordinances of 1821, 1826 and 1834, there is an apparent encouragement held out for the initiation of soldiers and sailors to be Orangemen by the remission of the fees of admission.

On the 4th of June 1834, there is the following entry in the printed report of proceedings:

"The laws and ordinances of the institution, as revised by the grand committee, and submitted to the inspection of His Royal Highness the grand master, and his lordship the deputy grand master of England and Wales, were approved and confided by His Royal Highness to the final supervision of Lord Kenyon."

And it is difficult to understand how either of them could be ignorant of the following law; viz.

Rule 41st. No person can be admitted into this institution for a less fee than 15*s.*, nor advanced into the purple order, after a reasonable probation, for less than an extra fee of 5*s.*, except soldiers and sailors, when the fee of admission shall be at the discretion of the meeting.

This rule was entered in the manuscript laws submitted to Mr. Serjeant Lens in 1821, also in the copy of 1826, and is to be found in the last copy revised in 1834.

8th. A warrant was granted in 1832 to Edward Nucella, esquire, to visit Foreign Warrant to established Brother E. Nucella.

established lodges on the continent of Europe, and in Malta and the Ionian Islands, and to establish others where he could, as follows:

No. Foreign Warrant,
this 10th day of August

(Copy.)

Granted
1832.

By virtue of this Authority,

Our well-beloved Brother ORANGEMAN, EDWARD NUCELLA, Esq. of South Lambeth, in the County of Surrey, is and his successors are nominated and warranted to the Office of Worshipful Master in the Orange Institution, and appointed to perform the requisites thereof within beyond the Realm of Great Britain.

Given under our Seal, at London.

(signed)

CHANDOS, Grand Secretary.

(signed)

ERNEST, Grand Master.

Seal,
King
William
III.

Seal,
King
William
III.

Publicity.

See Appendix,
No. 23, p. 210.

Mr. Nucella was informed, before his departure from England, that there were military lodges in Malta, and he stated to the Committee that it was publicly known in that island that Orange Lodges were held in the regiments there. He was known in Malta as the agent of the Loyal Orange Institution, and the soldiers and non-commissioned officers visited him as such, and he attended their lodges. He wrote several letters from Malta and the Ionian Islands to the deputy grand secretary, describing his proceedings; these letters were read by the grand committee,—were read in the grand lodge, when the Duke of Cumberland and Lord Kenyon were present, and the thanks of the grand lodge were given to Mr. Nucella for his zeal,—Mr. Nucella stated in his letters that he had granted two warrants, viz. to the 7th and 73d regiments, to hold lodges; and these were afterwards approved of by the grand lodge, and the dues for the same were entered in the account of the regiment, kept in the books of the grand lodge as received. On the 4th October 1833, he writes, “I find only two out of four battalions of regiments and companies of artillery stationed in this island, viz., 42d Highlanders (the head lodge) and the 94th are sitting under warrants, the former, No. 104, master John M’Kay; the latter, No. 258, master Frederick Spooner; the two other regiments, the 7th and 73d, are sitting under precepts.” On the 30th October 1833, he sends a list of the members of lodge No. 258 in the 94th regiment, and of No. 194 lodge in the 7th regiment, &c.; he states, “that Major Middleton of the 42d regiment had put down the lodge No. 104 held in that regiment,” and he details his expostulation with the major for so doing. In his letter from Corfu, 26th November 1833, he states that he had been prevented by Lord Nugent, the civil governor, from establishing a lodge there; and he mentions with astonishment, the orders of the Commander of the Forces, prohibiting the soldier from holding or sitting in any lodge whatever. In his letter of 7th February 1834, he mentions that he had granted to Captain M’Dugall, paymaster of the 42d Royal Highlanders, the warrant No. 196 Z lodge for having been an Orangeman for 30 years, and that he had raised him and the deputy master, ensign and quarter-master Hickman of the 73d regiment, to the dignity of the purple order. “All this,” he adds, “subject to the approbation and confirmation of the grand master of the empire, whom you of course make acquainted with the whole, and also the grand lodge.” Mr. Nucella never thought of concealing his mission as a commissioner appointed by the Orange Association: but, in every letter, and in his evidence, seems proud of that duty; his warrant was hung up openly in his chambers all the time he was in Malta. These letters were read in the grand lodge at different times. Notice of them was made on 4th June 1833 by Lord Kenyon in very favourable terms; and at another time the following entry appears:

“The zealous exertions of brother Nucella, M. D. C. and grand commissioner on the continent for the advancement of the institution as detailed in his letters from Italy, Malta, and the Ionian Islands, afforded high gratification, and called forth the unanimous approbation of the grand lodge.”

Your Committee call particular attention to the proceedings of Mr. Nucella, as he was sent under a foreign warrant of the Duke of Cumberland, Imperial Grand Master, to Malta and other places, and that warrant could not have been signed blank; he reports to the Deputy Grand Secretary his progress, and the state of Orange Lodges in the regiments from time to time—his letters are read in grand lodge—notice of them taken in the printed reports; and finally, he received from the

Report of
Grand Lodge,
4 June 1834.

the deputy grand secretary the following letter of thanks from the Imperial Grand Master.

(Copy.)

ORANGE INSTITUTION.

My dear Sir,

Cannon-row, 6 June 1834.

It affords me no small portion of pleasure to forward you an extract from the last Report of the Grand Committee, which was confirmed by our illustrious Grand Master in Grand Lodge. My time has been so engrossed, as well in preparing for that meeting as in presiding at Grand Committees, since another of which, on finance, will be held to-morrow, that I have scarcely had one moment which I could call my own. This must serve as my apology for not offering you my respects in person, which I shall seize the first opportunity of doing; in the meanwhile, begging you to accept my best wishes for the restoration of your health,

I have, &c.

(signed) W. Blennerhassett Fairman.

To Edmond Nucella, Esq.

Having heard read the highly interesting, important and valuable communications of brother Nucella, M. G. C., &c., from Corfu, Malta and other remote places, of various dates, as also one of this morning from Vauxhall-place, on his return to England, after an absence of two years, during which he had been making a tour no less extensive than useful, your grand committee beg to offer him their warmest congratulations and their most cordial welcome on returning to his native land. The acceptable proofs he has afforded on all occasions of his unremitting zeal to promote the objects and to extend the principles of our institution have been such as cannot fail to ensure him the approbation of the Grand Lodge. In bearing this testimony to his merits, the committee would be guilty of great injustice were they not to recommend him strongly for some especial mark of honour for the heavy claim he has established on the gratitude of the high dignitaries and of the brotherhood in general. They cannot close this well-deserved tribute of respect for him without expressing their regret at his indisposition, with their best wishes for his recovery.

W. B. F. Chairman.

9th. Lieutenant-colonel Fairman states, that soldiers from the garrison in the Publicity castle were admitted in their regimentals to the lodges he held in Edinburgh whilst on his tour of inspection; that he granted a new military warrant to the 6th Dragoons at Sheffield; and, as a matter of course, he and his predecessor, the former deputy grand secretary, exchanged many old Irish military warrants for English ones without inquiry. At Rochdale, it was publicly and generally known, that the military belonged to the Orange Associations. In Malta, the existence of Orangeism in the army was generally known by officers and men; and Mr. Nucella was recognized by them openly as a COMMISSIONER from the Duke of Cumberland, the Imperial Grand Master of the Loyal Orange Association of England. Mr. Nucella remonstrated with the commanding officer of the 42d regiment on the subject of his suppressing the lodge in that regiment; and he afterwards attended the meetings of other military lodges there, although he knew they were being held contrary to the order of the commander of the forces.

Q. 2354.

Your Committee therefore submit to The House these details, as some of the many proofs which have been brought before them, of the manner in which the Orange Lodges, in the army have, from time to time, come under the notice of the grand committee and of the grand lodge; and, when it is also known that, at almost every meeting of the grand lodge since his appointment, the imperial grand master and the deputy grand master for Great Britain have been present, Your Committee must repeat, that they find it most difficult to reconcile statements, in evidence before them, with ignorance of these proceedings on the part of Lord Kenyon and by his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland.

The two tours of inspection in 1833 and 1834 by Lieutenant Colonel Fairman, under his itinerant warrant⁽¹⁾ was intended to extend the Orange system in England and in Scotland; and, with the patronage of the Duke of Gordon as deputy grand master of Scotland, great expectations were formed of the extension of Orangeism from those tours. It appears by the evidence, that the deputy grand secretary assembled the established lodges in Edinburgh, where some of the military (cavalry and infantry),⁽²⁾ were admitted⁽³⁾ in their regimentals; and that he gave them every assurance of support from the Loyal Orange Institution of London; but the Committee have been unable to ascertain what number of Orangemen were at that time in Edinburgh. The deputy grand secretary spent some weeks in the north with the Duke of Gordon, but it does not appear that there are any Orange Lodges

Scotland.

⁽¹⁾ 755.

744.

⁽²⁾ 1836-1837.⁽³⁾ 1034.

Lodges north of the Firth of Forth. At Glasgow, and in the west of Scotland Orange Lodges have been established for many years; and Lieutenant-Colonel Fairman in 1833, visited these established lodges, and also formed the Gordon Lodge in Glasgow, under the patronage of the Duke of Gordon. By the evidence of Mr. Motherwell, the deputy district master, that lodge has not flourished, and may only be noticed as having sent addresses to Colonel Blacker on his dismissal from the magistracy in Ireland; and to Colonel Verner for having resigned the magistracy in disgust at Colonel Blacker's dismissal. An address was also sent at the same time to Mr. Judge Smith, to thank him for an address he had delivered to the Grand Jury as they supposed in support of Orangeism. There are Orange Lodges at Airdrie, Port Glasgow, Ayr, Kilmarnock, Girvan, Paisley, Neilston, Johnston, Maybole, Stranraer, Glenluce, Wigton, Dumfries, Castle Douglas, Kirkcudbright, &c., and Lieutenant-colonel Fairman visited all these places, assembling the lodges at each place, and infusing into them as much new life and activity as possible. He was received at Airdrie and other places with processions and honours, as the representative of the Imperial Grand Lodge. The account of the proceeding of Lieutenant-Colonel Fairman in Scotland is published in the proceedings of the Grand Lodge of 4th June 1833.

Copy of the Proceedings of the Grand Lodge, 4th June 1833.

"A vote of thanks having been passed to the editors of the '*Glasgow Courier*,' and '*Edinburgh Evening Post*,' for their exertions in the Orange cause, the deputy grand secretary observes thereupon, 'that as the noble Duke, who is deputy grand master of Scotland (Gordon) was not present at the last grand lodge, I will now take the liberty of assuring his Grace, that such a fire has been kindled in North Britain as must speedily burst into a conflagration not easily to be extinguished.' Brother Thompson deputy grand master for Neilston, stated at the same meeting, that having had the pleasure to attend Colonel Fairman during a part of his last mission in Scotland, 'he could testify it had been the means of infusing new life and vigour into those districts of the institution that a firm basis was thus laid for great accession of strength, to the lighting up of a flame of Orangeism in the north,' which all the efforts of its opponents would never be able to smother."

It is particularly worthy the consideration of The House, to consider what is meant "by lighting a flame of Orangeism which all the efforts of its opponents will not be able to smother," and Your Committee direct their attention to the evidence of Mr. Cosmo Innes, a deputy Judge Advocate of Scotland for an explanation.

Number of Lodges in Scotland.

Appendix, No. 20.

Ayr district	10	Warrants.
Chowbent	8	
Dumfries	2	
Edinburgh	5	
Elland	3	
Glasgow	12	
Stranraer	4	

Lodge 44

Tendency of Orangeism.

Your Committee has been desirous of ascertaining the exact number of Orange Lodges and of Orangemen now existing in Scotland, but without success. Lieutenant-colonel Fairman, in his evidence (1863 to 8), stated the number of lodges at some of the towns he visited, but withheld the general return of Scotland, on a plea that he had no correct register. A reference must, therefore, be had to the return prepared from the books of the institution by Mr. Colwill, the assistant to the deputy grand secretary, from the entries of the districts, and of the lodges, in each of the seven districts in Scotland, amounting to 44 lodges, besides separate lodges too far distant to be under the deputy grand master of any of these districts. If the evidence of Mr. Motherwell, the editor of the Glasgow Courier, is referred to (3324), the lodges in Glasgow do not appear to be in a very flourishing state, as he, as district master, has suspended some of them from communication with the Grand Lodge in London, for offences and disobedience of various kinds; and the Gordon Lodge, which was to embrace a higher class of members, seems at present at a lowebb.

To show the tendency of Orange Lodges in the West of Scotland, the whole of Mr. Innes's evidence must be read. Mr. Innes was deputed by the Lord Advocate of Scotland, the law officer of the Crown, to proceed to Airdrie, Glasgow and other places in the west part of Scotland, to inquire into the nature and extent of the riots, that had taken place in July last in several parts of that country, and their causes; he stated to the Committee, that the existence of Orange Lodges had been the cause of those riots, some of which had been attended with loss of life, and the subsequent execution of the offender; and that some of the late rioters were now waiting their trial. It will be seen that the meeting and procession of the Orangemen, at one time, led to the riot and breach of the peace; that, at another time, the Catholics became the aggressors, having met and proceeded in great numbers with the determination of preventing any Orange procession which they expected to take place; and, on another occasion, the inhabitants of the town were brought forth to put down the riot between those two parties, and to drive them from the town. Your Committee observe, that in Mr. Innes's opinion, those breaches of the peace, alternating from one party to the other, are expected to

to continue as long as that cause remains. Mr. Innes states, an authority on which Your Committee place confidence, that the existence of the Orange Lodges, their meetings, processions, and proceedings, have roused an opposition on the part of the Catholics to protect themselves from the insults offered by the Orangemen; and, that secret societies have been formed for that purpose, by which the members can be called forth at any time when occasion shall require their meeting to protect themselves against the insults of the Orangemen or to be revenged upon them; that the meeting of Catholics on the Green at Glasgow before they marched to Airdrie, where they expected the Orangemen to walk in procession, was assembled by that means; and, from the proofs already mentioned, although Mr. Innes has been unable to procure any copy of the rules of those societies, he is satisfied that the delegates of no less than 24 of these societies, which he calls Riband Societies, having secret oaths and signs, previously met together to arrange the meeting and procession to Airdrie. The opinion of Mr. Innes, after all the information he has become officially possessed of, is, that it will not be possible to restore the west of Scotland to tranquillity, and to prevent breaches of the peace occurring occasionally, unless measures are taken to put down the Orange Lodges and Ribandmen and every other secret society. Whether the existence of Orange Lodges has produced the Riband Lodges, or the Riband Lodges has produced the Orange, appears to be of little consequence. It is notorious that the Orange Lodges exist, under the patronage of men high in rank in England, Ireland and in Scotland, and the countenance given, in consequence of all the orders of the Orange Institution being issued by, and under, the authority of such men as his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland, as Imperial Grand Master, and of his Grace the Duke of Gordon, as Deputy Grand Master for Scotland, will be found to have a greater effect on the poor and the ignorant, of which the Orangemen there chiefly consist, than might be expected. When we see an emissary despatched for two successive years to extend Orangeism in that country, under the special and extraordinary commission of the Duke of Cumberland, bearing his sign and seal, with powers to propagate Orangeism, to form lodges, to dismiss members, or to pardon offences of Orangemen how, and when, he pleases, it appears time for government to interfere. When that emissary is entertained and countenanced for weeks as an inmate of Gordon Castle, the influence of the peer may be by the ignorant transferred to the emissary in everything respecting Orange Lodges in that country. There are various ways of enlisting men in a cause, and when it is seen by the reports of the proceedings of grand lodges that such men as the Duke of Cumberland, the Duke of Gordon, Lord Kenyon, Lord Weymouth, Peers and Members of Parliament, are united by the same secret signs and pass-words, and seated in the same room with a poor pensioner of one shilling a-day, or any Orangeman, whatever his state in society may be, allowance must be made for the sacrifices that may be made by such persons, to be able to call the Duke, or any other Orangeman, his brother; with permission to apply whenever in difficulty or distress, for the assistance of such wealthy and influential men.

(1950.)

As a proof of the baneful effects of the existence of Orangeism in Scotland, Mr. Innes states one example where a lodge of pitmen lately expelled from their body all the Catholics who had previously lived and worked together with them in peace and harmony.

Your Committee will only add, that the mischievous effects of Orange Lodges shown, though on a small scale in Scotland, may be expected wherever such a system is upheld and promoted by men of high rank and by influential members of society; a reference to the evidence before The House, of the working of Orangeism in Ireland, on the broadest scale, and after many years continuance, will completely bear out that opinion.

Your Committee, in looking for a corrective to those evils which disturb both civil and military society so much, and which threaten the most serious consequences to the community of the United Kingdom, if allowed to continue, do not contemplate that any new legislative enactment is necessary, the powers of the law being at present, in the opinion of Your Committee, sufficient to protect the country from all such associations, bound together, as the Orange Lodges, are, by a religious sanction, with secret signs and pass words, by which the fraternity may be known to each other in every part of the world. It appears only to be necessary to enforce the existing laws against all such offenders, whether belonging to Orange Lodges, to Riband Lodges, or to any other society having secret signs and bonds of union.

General Orders
of 31 Aug. 1835.

Your Committee have been much pleased to receive a copy of General Orders issued by General Lord Hill, the Commander of the Forces, and dated Horse Guards, 31 August 1835, forbidding all officers and men in the army from attending Orange Lodges, by whomsoever, and wheresoever held: which order, Your Committee most anxiously hope, will put an effectual stop to the spread of Orangeism in the army. The following is a copy of the order:

GENERAL ORDER.

Horse Guards, 31st August 1835.

Lord Hill has reason to apprehend, that the Orders prohibiting the introduction of Orange Lodges into the army have not been duly communicated to the non-commissioned officers and privates, or, if communicated, that they have not been sufficiently explained and understood.

His Lordship now refers Commanding Officers of Regiments to the confidential circular letters of the 1st of July 1822, and 14th of November 1829, upon the foregoing subject; and declares, that any officer, non-commissioned officer or soldier, who shall hereafter institute or countenance an Orange Lodge, or any other meeting or society whatsoever, for party purposes, in barracks, quarters or camp, shall be brought to trial before a General Court Martial for disobedience of orders.

His Lordship, moreover, peremptorily forbids the attendance of either officer or soldier at Orange Lodges, by whomsoever or wheresoever held.

The present Order is to be read to the troops periodically on the Parade with the Articles of War.

By Command of the Right Honourable General Lord Hill, Commanding-in-Chief,

John Macdonald, Adjutant-General.

Your Committee, anxiously desirous of seeing the United Kingdom and the Colonies of the Empire, freed from the baneful and unchristian influence of the Orange Societies, recommend the early attention of The House to that important subject, with a view to the immediate removal from office of all public servants, who shall continue, or become members of any Orange Lodge, or of any other association bound together in a similar manner.

Letters of the Duke
of Cumberland, of
24th Aug. and
5th Aug. 1835.

Your Committee think it proper to notice that his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland, the Imperial Grand Master, in his letter of the 24th August states, that "owing to the acknowledged indiscretion and negligence on the part of "the Deputy Grand Master, and a like indiscretion and negligence on the part of "other officers of the Orange Institution, many grants of warrants or renewals of "former grants have, without the knowledge of his Royal Highness, and contrary "to his declared determination, been issued from time to time in contravention of "the order of the late illustrious Commander-in-Chief, his Royal Highness the "Duke of York;" and his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland "therefore "declares, that all warrants held by persons in His Majesty's service must henceforth be considered null and void." Your Committee submit that these are important admissions, and they call the further attention of The House to the letter of his Royal Highness, dated 5th August last, addressed to the Chairman of the Committee on Orange Lodges, in which he says, "he knows of no Orange Lodge in "any regiment." It is satisfactory to know that one result, of the Inquiry by the Committees of this House, has been to bring to his knowledge, and to convince his Royal Highness, that Orange Lodges did, and do exist in many regiments of the army; and that he has presided, as Imperial Grand Master, over an institution which has for many years been acting in contravention of the orders of commanding officers of corps and of the Commander of the Forces. Your Committee submit that it would have been very easy for his Royal Highness to have published the document by which, and the time and place where, he issued any order, or made any declaration, against Orange Lodges in the army, instead of a general disclaimer.

Orders of the
Commander of the
Forces, whether
confidential or not.

It has been alleged by some of the officers of the Orange Institution, that the orders of the Commander of the Forces of 1822 and 1829, were merely confidential recommendations, and not General Orders published from the Horse Guards. Your Committee are desirous of removing that error, by referring to the evidence of Major General Sir J. Macdonald, the Adjutant General of the army, who, on the 6th of August, stated, to the Committee on Orange Lodges in Ireland, that the confidential circular letter of July 1822, was embodied in the edition printed in that year of the General Regulations and Orders of the Army; that it is the duty (27) of the colonel or commander of every regiment to have one of those books; that every regimental officer (31) is directed to supply himself with a copy of it; and that every regimental orderly room ought to have a copy (31). Of the orders of the Duke of York, Sir J. Macdonald adds, no officer ought to be ignorant.

Your

Your Committee further submit whether an institution, presided over by the brother of His Majesty, having Peers and Members of Parliament as office-bearers, having lodges extending to almost every part of the United Kingdom, and also to the Colonies; should be allowed to continue, particularly when lodges are established in so large a portion of the army at home and abroad, having apparently the countenance of a field marshal at their head,

The number of Orangemen in Ireland, is 220,000, as stated by the deputy grand secretary for that country, and these chiefly with arms in their possession; and, if the Orangemen in Great Britain and the Colonies, amount only to half that number, The House will judge how dangerous such an association, bound together by religious ceremony and sanction, almost equal to that of an oath, might become under possible circumstances of the country. A great political body thus organized in the ranks of the army, and in every part of the British empire, is a formidable power at any time and under any circumstances; but when Your Committee look to the political tendency of the measures of the Orange Societies in England and in Ireland, and particularly to the language contained in addresses to the public, and in the correspondence with the grand officers of the Institution, and consider the possible use that might be made of such an organized power, its suppression becomes, in their opinion, imperatively necessary.

The nature of the organization of the institution and the dangers from its existence will appear, when The House is informed, that the master of every lodge is required to meet the deputy grand master of his district (¹) every half year, and deliver to him a Return, (a copy of which will be seen annexed (²)) of the number of members and of the proceedings of the lodge during the preceding half year; he is required also to collect and to pay at the same time the dues of his lodge. The returns and cash are then sent by the deputy grand master of the district to the deputy grand secretary in London, who lays the accounts and returns before the grand committee for their examination, and that Committee reports thereon to the Imperial Grand Lodge, whatever may have occurred of importance in the last six months worthy of their consideration. Lodges communicate sometimes direct (³) to the Grand Lodge, and the Grand Lodge sends copies of all its proceedings and orders periodically to every district master and to every lodge throughout the empire. (⁴)

Your Committee think it right to place before The House the words of the statute, the 39 Geo. 3. c. 79, regarding corresponding societies. Section 9, "Any society composed of different divisions or branches, or of different parts, acting in any manner separately or distinct from each other, or of which any part shall have any distinct president, secretary, treasurer, delegate, or other officer, elected or appointed by, or for such part, or to act in any office for such part, &c.," and in conclusion Your Committee submit, that it will be for The House to consider whether the present organization of Orange Lodges, in connexion with the Imperial Grand Lodge, comes within the words of that statute; and, if so, whether the law officers of the Crown should not be directed to institute legal proceedings, without delay, against the grand officers of all Orange Lodges.

The Duke of Cumberland as Imperial Master.

No. of Orangemen in the United Kingdom.

Organization as a corresponding Society.

(¹) Q. 225-6.

(²) Appendix, No. 17, p. 127.

(³) Q. 228, 229.

(⁴) Q. 230.

Act of 39 Geo. 3
c. 79. s. 9.

September 1835.

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MINUTES OF EVIDENCE.

Jovis, 13^o die Augusti, 1835.

JOSEPH HUME, ESQUIRE, IN THE CHAIR.

Chetwoode Eustace Chetwode, Esquire, called in ; and Examined.

1. HAVE you held any office in the Loyal Orange Institution of Great Britain ?—I have.
2. What situation ?—I was acting secretary, or as it is termed, deputy grand secretary.
3. At what time were you appointed to that office ?—I think I was appointed about the month of March 1821.
4. How long did you remain ?—I continued till April 1832 in that office.
5. Were you connected with the lodge before you were appointed secretary ?—I was member of a lodge.
6. How long had you been so ?—I first became a member of the society in Ireland some years previous to my residence in England.
7. You became a member of an Orange Lodge in Ireland ?—I did.
8. Of what lodge ; in what part of the country ?—It was in Dublin.
9. Was it the grand lodge ?—A private lodge ; 1656, I think, was the number.
10. In what year was that ?—I can only speak from recollection ; it was, perhaps, in the year 1816 or 1817.
11. Did you attend any meetings of private lodges there ?—Yes, constantly in Ireland.
12. Did you meet in great numbers ?—Yes, in tolerably large numbers ; the society I understood then to be rather numerous.
13. Of how many did the lodge consist ?—I cannot state.
14. About how many used to meet ?—I dare say on some occasions I have seen from 150 to 200 ; I cannot say that they were all enrolled members of that lodge ; but at the meeting of the lodge to which I belonged, I have seen from 150 to 200 on one occasion.
15. Where did you meet in Dublin ?—In Werburgh-street.
16. In a public or a private house ?—At a tavern.
17. Are the members of any lodge in Ireland admitted to any other lodge which may be sitting, if they are recognized as such ?—That was the case ; I do not now belong to the institution, and cannot say what the present practice may be.
18. You had pass-words and signs ?—Certainly.
19. When you were initiated, did you take any oath or make any declaration ?—I did.
20. What was the nature of the oath you took ?—I took the oath of allegiance and supremacy, and the declaration against transubstantiation at that time in force.
21. Did you make any other declaration ?—I did.
22. Was there not an oath called the Orange oath taken at that time ?—There was.
23. Did you take that ?—Yes, I have that oath in an old book in my possession at this time ; it is a document I have found among some old papers ; being required to bring all documents, I have brought that with me.

*C. E. Chetwoode,
Esq.*

13 August 1835.

2 MINUTES OF EVIDENCE before SELECT COMMITTEE ON

C. E. Chetwoode,
Esq.

13 August 1835.

24. You have it in a book, intituled, "Rules and Regulations for the use of all Orange Societies, as revised and corrected by the Committee of the Grand Orange Lodge of Ireland: Dublin, printed by the Orangemen in 1800"?—I have.

25. It appears in this book that there was a committee appointed to prepare the regulations?—It would appear so.

26. The names of the committee are in print in the second page of the book?—They are.

27. The first name is Thomas Verner, grand master of Ireland?—It is.

28. Will you have the goodness to turn to page 4 of this book; you perceive the obligation of an Orangeman; the words are, "I, A. B., do solemnly and sincerely swear, of my own free will and accord, that I will to the utmost of my power support the present King George the Third, his heirs and successors, so long as he and they support the Protestant ascendancy"?—Yes.

29. Is that the declaration you took?—I can only speak from recollection; it is a book which came into my possession by accident since this period; but I preserved it because it is so old.

30. At page 5 there are the leading articles, and those articles stand thus: "First, That we will bear true allegiance to his Majesty King George the Third, his heirs and successors, so long as he or they support the Protestant ascendancy, and that we will fairly support and maintain the laws and constitutions of these kingdoms"?—Yes.

31. "Secondly, That we will be true to all Orangemen in all just actions, neither wronging one, nor seeing him wronged, to our knowledge, without acquainting him thereof. Thirdly, That we are not to see a brother offended for sixpence or one shilling, or more if convenient, which must be returned next meeting if possible. Fourthly, We must not give the first assault to any person whatever that may bring a brother into trouble. Fifthly, We are not to carry away money, goods or any thing from any person whatever, except arms and ammunition, and those only from an enemy. Sixthly, We are to appear in ten hours' warning, or whatever time is required, if possible, (provided it is not hurtful to ourselves or families, and that we are served with a lawful summons from the master), otherwise we are fined as the company think proper. Seventhly, No man can be made an Orangeman without the unanimous approbation of the body. Eighthly, an Orangeman is to keep a brother's secrets as his own, unless in case of murder, treason and perjury, and that of his own free will. Ninthly, No Roman Catholic can be admitted on any account. Tenthly, Any Orangeman who acts contrary to these rules shall be expelled, and the same reported to all the lodges in the kingdom and elsewhere"?—Those appear in the book.

32. In page 10 of the book you have produced you will find the following rule:—"Rule 14. That as regiments are considered as districts, the masters of all regimental lodges do make half-yearly returns of the number, names and rank of the members of their lodges, to the secretary of the grand lodge; but that they shall not make an Orangeman, except the officers, non-commissioned officers and privates of their respective regiments; and that they do remit to the grand treasurer of Ireland the half-yearly subscription, as well as that which is immediately to take place"?—Yes.

33. At page 10 of the book you have yourself produced, that Rule 14 has a pencil-mark attached to it?—Yes, so it appears.

34. In page 13, the fourth rule, under the head of Rules for the formation of Districts, is in these words, "That district masters shall make returns of the number, names and places of abode of the members of the different lodges within their respective districts to the grand master of their county or city every six months"?—It appears there.

35. Were you admitted to the Loyal Orange Institution here on your arrival in England, in consequence of your being a member of that body in Ireland?—I was.

36. By what document or in what way were you recognized as a member?—As well as I can recollect, I was received on a mere declaration that I had belonged to an institution in Ireland. I had no document, nor do I recollect, indeed I am persuaded that I was not examined; I was taken on the circumstances under which I presented myself.

37. Did you use signs and pass-words previous to your introduction?—I do not think I did, for I do not think they were in my recollection.

38. Can

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38. Can you say whether the same signs and pass-words as were used in Ireland were introduced to lodges in London?—They were not always.

39. What was the difference?—There was a difference at times; there was not always the same system; there was one system at one time for Ireland and another for England.

40. When you became a member of the lodge here, how long was it after you became a member before you were appointed secretary?—Perhaps two years.

41. Who was the grand master of England?—I understood it to be Colonel Taylor; he is dead.

42. Was he aide-de-camp of the Duke of York?—I believe not.

43. Do you know who he was?—Yes, from hearsay; he was a man of property in Lancashire, and I believe was colonel of some volunteer regiment. I do not know that he was ever in the regular army.

44. Was not the Duke of York grand master?—Not at the time of which I am now speaking.

45. Before you were appointed secretary, did you attend any meetings of the lodge here?—I did, several.

46. Where was the lodge held?—The lodge to which I belonged in England was held at the British Coffee-house in Cockspur-street; I formed that lodge myself; I find on recollection that I did not join the body in Clerkenwell; I only occasionally visited it.

47. Did you obtain a warrant to authorize your holding that lodge?—I did.

48. What was the nature of it?—I was not the master of that lodge; I acted as secretary.

49. Did you form that lodge under a warrant from the grand master?—Yes.

50. Was that signed by Colonel Taylor?—I think not; at that time the grand lodge was held in Manchester; Colonel Taylor resided in that neighbourhood. The grand lodge at Manchester was composed chiefly of the working classes, with two or three gentlemen belonging to it.

51. In what year was that?—It was in the year 1819 or 1820; I think Colonel Taylor resided at Mostyn.

52. Did you ever attend that grand lodge in Manchester?—No.

53. But the warrant under which you held the lodge was signed by him?—As well as I recollect, it was from that source; it was from the grand lodge at Manchester.

54. Where was the lodge at Clerkenwell held?—At a common public-house, the Coach and Horses, I think, on Clerkenwell Green.

55. Who was the master of that lodge?—I really cannot recollect.

56. What number did you meet?—Sometimes very few in number, perhaps under 20.

57. How many did you meet in this new lodge at the British Coffee-house?—Perhaps from a dozen to twenty on occasions; but at that time the society was quite in its infancy in London.

58. How often did you hold your meetings?—I think at that time once a month.

59. Were there many other lodges at that time in London?—None but those two at that time.

60. After you had acted as secretary of this lodge, you say you were appointed secretary to the grand lodge?—The grand lodge was formed by me in London on the death of Colonel Taylor; I was the person who proposed to His Royal Highness the Duke of York to become grand master; it was at my suggestion.

61. What was the date of that?—It was the beginning of 1821.

62. Who was the deputy grand master?—On the Duke of York's acceptance of the appointment, the grand lodge was ordered to be transferred to London, and then the new body was formed; my Lord Kenyon was requested by His Royal Highness, in the first instance, to take the office of deputy grand master.

63. By whom was the late Duke of York requested to become grand master?—I suggested to His Royal Highness the advantage to the institution if he would condescend to accept it; His Royal Highness was exceedingly cautious, and there was a good deal of hesitation till certain inquiries were made.

64. What do you mean by His Royal Highness being extremely cautious?—When I first made the proposition to His Royal Highness, a great deal had been

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said from time to time of its alleged illegality. His Royal Highness observed, that, as a member of the Royal Family, and from his station and principles, he could not join any institution as to the legality of which there was a doubt; but that if it was cleared up to his satisfaction, he should be happy to render it any assistance by his patronage; but it must be clearly proved that the society was strictly legal.

65. What measures were taken to satisfy His Royal Highness upon that subject?—In the first instance, I furnished him with the book of Rules and Regulations which was then in existence.

66. Do you mean of the English or the Irish?—Of the English.

67. Where are the rules and regulations?—I have not a copy of them, but I have a copy of the code formed from them. This new book was formed under the opinion of eminent counsel.

68. Were the rules revised in consequence of that objection of His Royal Highness?—The matter was referred to the opinion of the then Attorney-General, I think Sir Robert Gifford, and I gave all the information in my power. It was then thought advisable to consult eminent counsel, so as to put the legality of the institution beyond a question. The counsel consulted were Sir William Horne, Mr. Serjeant Lens, Mr. Gurney, Mr. Gaselee and Mr. Adolphus.

69. Were those steps taken in consequence of the objection taken by the Duke of York?—Precisely so.

70. From whom did you obtain those rules and orders you first submitted to the Duke of York, when you requested him to become grand master?—I think I had them from Manchester. It was the book I had received with the warrant.

71. Do you mean the warrant for the grand lodge?—No, the private lodge, which sat at the British Coffee-house.

72. Did you compare those rules and regulations with the rules which you state to have existed when you were a member of the Orange Lodge in Ireland?—I cannot say that I did.

73. Could you give the Committee a copy of the first book?—I really do not think I have a copy. I got the notice only at 11 o'clock last evening, not being at home, and I have not been able to lay my hand upon it.

74. You have got some documents?—I have not any officially belonging to the institution; I may have some scraps among my private papers, which I have not had time to examine.

75. How many have you brought with you?—I have the book I have already produced, and the book in my hand, and I have a blank warrant.

76. Did you lay a case before those legal gentlemen whom you have mentioned, and get their opinion thereon?—I did.

77. What did you do with those legal papers?—I had them among my private papers, but I think during my absence from London in 1823, they were put aside in some way. I wished for my own satisfaction to recur to them, and I have never been able to find them.

78. At this time you were secretary to the grand lodge in Great Britain?—I was.

79. A case you say was laid before counsel?—The then existing rules were by His Royal Highness's command, with the sanction of my Lord Sidmorth, who was then one of the Secretaries of State, laid before counsel, and on the opinion of counsel a new set of rules was formed. Several cases were laid before counsel.

80. Those were drawn by an attorney?—Yes.

81. Who was the attorney?—They were all drawn up by Mr. Harman, then of Jermyn-street.

82. Is he living?—I cannot say. He was in France some time since.

83. Did you pay him his costs for drawing the case?—Yes; all the costs were paid.

84. Did you keep an entry of the receipts and disbursements of the society?—I did shortly after, but at that time the grand lodge was not formed.

85. You kept regular accounts?—I kept accounts, but I cannot say whether they were very regular.

86. Have you got those accounts?—No; all the books I had were taken out of my chambers by some persons connected with the Orange Society during my

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my absence. The chambers I occupied in Lyon's Inn (my own private chambers) were broken into, and all books and papers, not excepting my private correspondence, were then abstracted.

87. In what year was this?—In the year 1832.

88. And those books have been taken so late as three or four years ago from your chambers?—Yes.

89. Are you able to state who took away the books from your chambers?—I have heard who did it, but I was not there and cannot know it of myself.

90. Who was the party you suspect?—I have heard a man of the name of Condell being the principal; he was tyler or messenger; another man of the name of Osborn, who also acted as tyler, and a person of the name of Pain, a member of the society. Those were the persons; they got in at my chamber windows, and took away even my private papers and accounts.

91. Can you state where those parties reside?—I cannot.

92. Have you heard what became of your books?—I have heard that the man Condell took them to his own place, and delivered up a part of them to Colonel Fairman, but that he did not give up the whole.

93. Do you know why he kept any?—He denies having kept any, but I say that there were others which do not appear to have been given up.

94. What were the books you kept; was there a general day-book of the proceedings of each committee?—There was.

95. Were there entries of every thing which passed during the time the grand master was in the chair?—That book which purports to be a book of minutes is a copy of what we call the printed reports.

96. By whom were those printed reports prepared?—Always by me whilst I was secretary.

97. Are the committee to understand that the secretary, preparatory to the meeting of the lodge, prepared a report of what had passed during the preceding recess?—He merely prepared the rota of business for the grand lodge.

98. Is that one of the reports alluded to signed by you?—[*The same being shown to the Witness.*]—It is.

99. What does that purport to be?—On this, as on all other occasions, I prepared the rota of business.

100. Is that signed by you as the deputy secretary?—Yes.

101. Signed by you?—That was printed from my signature.

102. Are the Committee to understand that was a correct copy of the proceedings of that day?—In some degree it is, but not altogether; there is part of the routine of business done by the committee; part was done by me on my own responsibility; the whole was then embodied in the printed report.

103. Was that laid before the committee during the time of the sitting of the lodge?—The committee usually met the day or the day or two before the meeting of the grand lodge, to examine the accounts and to discuss the propriety of the measures I suggested.

104. That was a grand committee?—Yes.

105. At each meeting of the lodge the grand committee made a report to the grand lodge of what they had done?—Sometimes, not always.

106. Does that paper in your hand contain the report generally made by the grand committee of their proceedings?—It would appear so upon this occasion; this was one of several other occasions when the various matters were discussed in the committee. I could not always get a committee together. In those cases I brought forward the most urgent part of the business to the grand lodge, leaving those matters which could be postponed for the succeeding meeting of the committee.—[*The same was delivered in and read.* Vide Appendix, No. 2.]

107. You deliver that printed report as a correct copy of what took place on the occasion it refers to?—Not on all points.

107.* Were you present when that record of thanks moved by Lord Kenyon to His Royal Highness, the grand master, was moved, and is that a faithful account of the proceedings?—Those general resolutions were all passed, but there are some parts of proceedings which I consider the common routine business; those parts I inserted in the report myself.

108. This purports to be a special meeting of the grand lodge held at Lord Kenyon's on the 17th of February 1831; did that special meeting take place?—It did.

109. Was Field-Marshal Prince Ernest Duke of Cumberland present?—He was.

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110. Was Lord Kenyon present?—He was.
111. Was the Duke of Gordon present?—So it appears.
112. Have you any recollection of who were present except from the paper?—I have no recollection but from that document.
113. Was Colonel Fairman present?—I believe all that are named there were present.
114. You were present?—I was.
115. You are stated to be deputy grand secretary of Great Britain?—Yes.
116. Condell and Osborn, who you say got the books, were acting as grand tylers?—Yes.
117. Do you know that those persons had your books?—Some time since that period I heard it.
118. It is stated here that the Duke of Gordon was duly initiated into the Orange and Purple orders?—I believe he was; I believe there had been some partial change in the pass-words, which were communicated to the Duke of Gordon; but I have no distinct recollection of what took place.
119. The Marquis of Chandos appears to have been present?—No; it does not state that the persons named in the part pointed out were present, but that they were to constitute the grand officers of the institution.
120. Among the rest there is the Marquis of Chandos as grand secretary?—Yes.
121. You were acting as his deputy?—Yes; the grand officers seldom act; the deputies act.
122. Was he the first grand secretary appointed?—No.
123. Who was the first?—The first, I believe, was the late Mr. Woodburn of Manchester; I took the office of deputy when we got a superior; I was first deputy.
124. Who was the first grand secretary in London?—Lord Lowther; he took the office nominally; he never did any duty.
125. How long did he continue in office as grand secretary?—I cannot tell; some short time before the Marquis of Chandos accepted the office; he was Lord Lowther's immediate successor.
126. Do you recollect when that took place?—No.
127. Has the Marquis of Chandos ever attended any meetings or signed any papers?—He has signed documents; his name is to this blank form of warrant.
128. Are the Committee to understand that, during the time the Marquis of Chandos held that office he signed the ordinary documents requiring the signature of the grand secretary?—Yes.
129. The first resolution is, “That the following constitute the committee of the grand lodge, with power to add to their numbers?”—The greater part of that which the Committee are now referring to is what I before termed the common routine, which I had arranged myself, and which was taken for granted to be correct.
130. The next resolution is, “That the following brothers be deputy grand masters;” so that at this meeting a committee of the grand lodge was appointed by the first resolution, and by the second certain individuals were selected to be deputy grand masters?—Yes; those sort of matters were seldom canvassed.
131. They were carried?—Yes.
132. How were those persons appointed deputy grand masters?—There is a rule directing that the members composing the different warrants form one meeting with the masters and officers, which some improperly call a district meeting.
133. You yourself and Colonel Fairman were appointed deputy grand masters for London?—Yes.
134. So that at this period you were deputy grand secretary, and with that office you combined another, you were deputy grand master for the metropolis?—Yes.
135. The third resolution is to the following effect, “That the issue of the following warrants be allowed;” that resolution was carried?—The resolution was made in that general way; there were certain warrants to be issued, and I prepared them according to the documents which came into my hands; they were not always read over in grand lodge, but the question was asked me generally by His Royal Highness, as I sat near him, “Is this correct? have you seen that these things are correct?” They were not examined at the time;

so

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so in like manner were the names of the committee; I prepared all the lists, and they were taken as correct.

136. Those resolutions were put from the chair?—They were.

137. There is this resolution, "That the system of signs, pass-words and lectures, sanctioned by this grand lodge, is that promulgated to the institution in February 1827;" have you got that promulgation?—I suppose it is in the printed report of that period; I have no report of the kind by me.

138. This is a report signed by you as deputy grand secretary?—Yes.

139. Was there a similar one published of the meeting of every grand lodge?—Yes, there might have been one or two instances where it was prevented by some accidental circumstance.

140. Lord Kenyon moved the thanks of the grand lodge meeting to the Duke of Cumberland?—He did.

141. Did the Duke of Cumberland return thanks?—I cannot say; he generally did.

142. Thanks were also voted to the Duke of Gordon?—Yes.

143. Was there a committee on that day?—It appeared to me, from looking at the document, that there had been a committee; the committee usually assembled the day preceding the grand lodge. The memorandum attached to the report refers to the accounts for a back period, respecting which there was a misconception in the minds of some that they had not been audited; this goes back from 1828 to 1825; it is a memorandum, not a part of the proceedings.

144. It is stated here that the accounts were published in the London circular of November then last past?—Yes.

145. That is to say of November 1830?—Yes.

146. Have you got that printed circular?—I think I have; I may have it amongst my papers.

147. It is stated here that the committee were to meet at the chambers of the institution, No. 5, Lyon's-inn, on the 1st of June then next, to audit the accounts; did they meet?—I cannot call to my recollection; that will be set forth in the report following that period; here is the report, purporting to be the proceeding; any thing that follows that is merely a memorandum of the secretary to give some information. There was some dissatisfaction existed in the country parts respecting the expenditure. To clear up that, in the printed statement to which I refer, November 1830, I gave abstracts of the accounts from 1825 to 1828. The people in the country imagined that all this expenditure had taken place without a subsequent audit by the committee; and to remove this misconception, I stated that those accounts had been examined at the proper periods.

148. All that is in that document above your name is the correct proceedings of the lodge, but the remarks underneath are your own?—The remarks underneath are my own, but a considerable part of that above was taken on my representation; for instance, the names of the deputy grand masters; it was taken for granted that the list was correctly taken from documents.

149. The last line of this document states that correct lists of the lodges, price 2*s.*, may be obtained on application to the deputy grand secretary; have you got a correct list of the lodges?—I do not think I have; those did not belong to the institution, but to myself; but a large number of those lists were taken by Condell, amongst other things, and I believe he sold them as he thought proper; so I have heard.

150. They were sold to any member of the society who chose to give 2*s.* for them?—Yes, to any, whether members of the society or not.

151. The words "Printed Circular" or "Reports" are on some of those papers?—That is similar to that which I have produced, and call a report.

152. The very word "circular" intimates the extent of its circulation?—I sent one to every warrant or master of a warrant to be read to the members.

153. This document was sent by you to every warrant in Great Britain?—I believe so; I might have omitted some by mistake.

154. How many warrants were there in Great Britain at that time?—I should suppose 300 warrants.

155. At least 300 copies of those were sent by you in your official capacity?—I believe so.

156. You sent copies also to the most distinguished members of the Orange Institution?

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Institution?—Yes, sometimes, not always; I did not always send to the more distinguished individuals, because I thought they would never take the trouble of reading them; it was more for the satisfaction of the lower orders than the higher they were issued.

157. Any Orangeman who thought proper could get a copy of this?—Any master.

158. When was the word Lodge disused?—On the revision of the rules in 1822.

159. Can you show the Committee a warrant?—This is what I call a warrant; this is the old form.—[*Producing it.*]

160. The blank warrant produced is signed by Lord Chandos and by the Duke of Cumberland?—Yes.

161. Those were the only names necessary to give validity to the warrant?—Yes; I sometimes signed my name, but when my principal signed it, I did not think it necessary to affix my name also.

162. A document to this effect signed by the Duke of Cumberland and the Marquis of Chandos would be sufficient?—By any dignitaries present; Lord Kenyon's signature would be equally sufficient.

163. You considered all which was sufficient to form any lodge?—Yes; but we abolished lodges as distinct and separate bodies; that commission gave a general authority to an individual to form a meeting with five Orangemen when or wherever he may happen to be.

164. Where did you get this paper?—That I got printed from the copper-plate which I obtained from Manchester.

165. How old is this?—The plate is old; it may be a few years; it was engraved at Manchester.

166. It was engraved before you became secretary?—Yes; I could not always find it convenient to see His Royal Highness, to lay documents before him; I could not go with every separate document as it was wanted, and I got that among others signed in blank, to be issued by me as occasion required.

167. How does it come to pass that you are able to produce this blank warrant, and that you are not able to produce other documents connected with the institution?—I found it remaining by accident amongst my private papers.

168. Are those the only papers you are able to discover?—Those I have produced are the only papers I have been able to discover at present.

169. This document, marked No. 103, purports to be a renewal?—Yes, it is the same as the others, but printed on parchment.

170. This is a renewal executed the 22d of January 1834?—Yes, so it appears.

171. It is signed by Colonel Fairman, your successor?—Yes.

172. This in fact is a renewal, not an original warrant?—I conceive it to be an original, and renewed by another document on the 22d of January 1834.

173. Will you look at this document, bearing date the 15th of February 1827; that is signed by you?—It is.

174. That is a circular?—It is.

[*The same was delivered in, and read. Vide App. No. 2.*]

175. This is a circular of the 15th June 1829, is it not?—[*The same being shown to the Witness.*]—It is.

[*The same was delivered in, and read. Vide App. No. 2.*]

176. Have the goodness to specify the several books, journals, ledgers and records which you kept in your capacity of deputy grand secretary?—I will, as far as my recollection will serve me; I kept a minute-book, which is that now shown to me; two enrolment books, one of which is here; a general alphabet I think it is called; a general register of members' names; a ledger of accounts, which is here; a debit and credit account of the several lodges.

177. Were there any others?—I think there were other books.

178. Was there a book containing a register of the number of lodges in connexion with the grand lodge?—There were small printed lists, which were my own; that list was made from the returns of the different warrants; a sort of compilation.

179. Where is that original compilation?—It was made up in slips, and sent to the printer.

180. Was

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180. Was there any manuscript book of the number of lodges?—No, I think not.

181. Have you a book of warrants?—No, there was a small book in which did enter the warrants numerically, but I do not see that book; up to a certain period, they were entered numerically.

182. Was that one of the books taken away from your chambers?—I think it was.

183. Are the four books now shown to you part of those taken away from your chambers?—Yes.

184. What other books were there which are not here?—I cannot enumerate them particularly; I think there was one small ledger, where I had some of the warrants entered numerically.

185. Can you state how many masters' warrants there were at that time?—I can state in round numbers that there were about or nearly 300 in Great Britain and the Colonies.

186. Did you keep any rough book of the proceedings of the grand lodge and the committee?—This is the only book I kept, which is merely a transcript of the printed papers.

187. Does this book contain the original out of which the circulars were printed?—No, the minutes of proceedings were generally put on slips; I had the resolutions placed on slips, and when sanctioned they were generally signed by the chairman; from that I made up those printed documents.

188. The resolutions were put in in slips, and they were signed by the chairman, after being passed, as your authority?—Yes; they were generally initiated by the chairman.

189. Did you keep those slips?—No; of those slips I made up my circulars, and as I was not allowed for a clerk, I took the shortest way I could, and generally gave those slips, pinning them together, to make the printed documents.

190. Who was your printer?—The first I employed was a man of the name of Brown, in Broad-court, Drury-lane.

191. Did he print every document you had printed?—Yes, up to a certain period.

192. Can you state the period?—I cannot; it was for some years.

193. Was he the first printer employed?—I think he was the first printer I employed.

194. Who was the second?—I think Graves, in Sherbourn-lane.

195. Who succeeded him?—Then I believe I got a few, but very few, printed by Wilson, of Lisson-grove; he is not a printer, but I employed him.

196. After him?—I do not think I employed any printer after him.

197. This book of the proceedings not only contains an account of what was done, but in a great measure an account of what was said; the speeches of different members?—I never took them down. Colonel Fairman may have done so.

198. Does that book before you contain, during the time you were deputy grand secretary, all the minutes of proceedings?—I think it does.

199. Your part of this volume terminates in page 222?—Yes; that is not my writing, but written by one of the clerks.

200. Although not your writing, have you any doubt that it was kept by the clerks under your directions?—I have no doubt.

201. And that the entries are correct?—I have not examined them, but I have no doubt of their correctness.

202. You did all you could to keep them correct?—As far as I could I did, and perhaps with some injury to my own affairs. The office was not paid for, so as to enable me to have much or any assistance.

203. Who was treasurer at the time you were secretary?—The grand treasurer was Colonel Fletcher, of Bolton, near Manchester.

204. Who succeeded to him in London?—There was a deputy in London generally part of the time I kept the books; at another time Mr. Harman was the deputy treasurer.

205. Was any part of this book, as treasurer, kept by you?—[A book being shown to the Witness.]—No; no part of this book.

206. Were those accounts kept by you?—[Another book being shown to the Witness.]—This book was kept by me in part.

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207. Are the Committee to understand that in this book, marked "the Grand Orange Lodge Secretary," the accounts were kept by you from page 1 to page 128?—Not all of them. The accounts were opened by me, but subsequent entries appear by others.

208. There is a deputy grand master at Wigan; in page 31, there appears a debtor and creditor account, No. 11, 21, 109, 113, 116, 124; what do these refer to?—The numbers allude to the numbers of the warrants.

209. The authority they had to hold the meeting?—Yes.

210. What does the debtor side of the account consist of?—Of the monies they should have transmitted, according to their returns.

211. What do you mean by "June 16th 1823, dues 9s."?—Each member from the 16th of June, half a year I suppose. That would be 18 members at 6d. each.

212. Had each member to pay 6d. half-yearly?—Yes.

213. "Warrant, new rules and instructions prepared, 29, 109, 113, 124, 2l. 2s." what does that mean?—Those are renewals of old warrants, half a guinea each.

214. Thirty certificates at No. 11, debit 3l.; what is that?—Two shillings for a certificate.

215. What is the meaning of a certificate?—A sort of diploma or document, showing that he was a member. It was a form adopted by the grand lodge, to be adopted in every other lodge.

216. Did every member receive a certificate from the lodge he belonged to, that he was enrolled?—He should do so.

217. There appears further, "June the 24th, warrant, No. 21, 1l. 6s."?—That appears to be at a shilling each.

218. Were you in the habit of making an entry for every warrant, and charging them with the dues payable to the grand lodge?—When they made their returns; sometimes I did not get returns for years, and the correspondence was so irregular, that I had great difficulty in keeping accounts. I was not paid for clerks.

219. Are the Committee to understand that that is the district of Wigan?—What is called the district of Wigan.

220. Look at the next page, 34; was that account kept by you, purporting to be "Debtor the deputy grand master of Rochdale, warrants 12, 68, 140, 170, 175 and 187"?—Yes.

221. Is that the amount you debited them for?—Yes.

222. They appear to have paid up the full amount?—Yes.

223. Did you enter each district in the same manner?—I did not keep up the system of accounts I had first adopted; I found it impossible, not being allowed for clerks; we did not call them districts.

224. Is not the individual entered deputy grand master of Rochdale?—At Rochdale.

225. Those lodges depend upon him, and send their accounts to you through him?—Yes.

226. The remittance was made by the grand master as if he had been at the head of those lodges, though you did not give him that name?—If there had been any other lodges in the neighbourhood he would have taken the whole control.

227. What rule had you for dividing districts?—We have no districts; they were discontinued on the formation of the new rules, as districts were thought to constitute a branch society.

228. Whenever masters holding warrants were in the neighbourhood of any deputy grand master, he took the control?—Yes; sometimes they chose to communicate direct themselves.

229. Did you send down the orders and the accounts for those different lodges to the individual who stands debited there in your account?—Sometimes I sent them direct to the masters, and sometimes they themselves sent up their accounts.

230. Did you make any communication to them in acknowledging their accounts?—Yes, here is a printed account which I sent down periodically, a sort of acknowledgement for sums received from time to time.

231. That was laid before the grand lodge, was it not?—No, it was merely annexed to the printed circulars to the country people, that they might see their money accounted for.

232. Do

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232. Do you mean to say, that a copy of that was sent to every lodge, or only to those who paid the money?—When printed they were sent to every master to whom the report was sent, being generally printed with the report.

233. Are the Committee to understand that you sent to each lodge formed under you a copy of each report?—Yes.

234. And those having been laid before the grand lodge, formed part of their report?—No, this formed an addition to the sheet; if there was space, I inserted it in the sheet; it never went before the grand lodge; this printed acknowledgment was intended to answer the purpose of a receipt.

235. This book purports to contain the rules of the society, published in 1834?—Yes.

236. You had at that time ceased to belong to the society?—Yes.

237. In Rule 41, under the heading "Mutual Assistance of the Brethren," you find the following words: "No person can be admitted into this institution for a less fee than fifteen shillings, nor advanced into the Purple order, after a reasonable probation, for less than an extra fee of five shillings, except in cases of non-commissioned officers, soldiers and sailors, when the fee of admission shall be at the discretion of the meeting;" is that rule in the original laws and ordinances?—I think, to the best of my recollection, that was in some of the old Irish rules, and we generally took them up as far as local circumstances and our situation would admit.

238. Can you show the rule in the former book?—I have it before me, in the book published in 1832.

239. Are you aware there is no such rule in the Irish books?—I do not know; but if there is not, there was; of that I am certain; I think it was from that it was first taken; but as to sailors, I never knew of an Orange Lodge among sailors.

240. You are aware of that rule of your institution?—Yes, I am pretty sure it was taken from the old Irish rules.

241. Was this body of rules framed by you, or by your successor?—This in my hand was principally framed by me, under the direction of counsel.

242. The edition of the rules published in 1834 has a preface, signed William Blennerhassett Fairman?—That is taken, I believe, from the former book, with the exception of his signature instead of mine.

243. He is now deputy grand secretary?—Colonel Fairman is the person who succeeded me.

244. Those rules purport to have been passed at the anniversary meeting of the Imperial Grand Lodge, held on Wednesday the 4th of June 1834, His Royal Highness Ernest Duke of Cumberland, grand master of the empire, in the chair; and it is stated, that "the revised code of laws and ordinances herein set forth for the future government of the institution was approved and established;" and this rule is set forth in the regulations which appear to have been adopted or retained after the revision of the old ordinances?—It would appear so; but I have heard general complaints that that book was adopted by Colonel Fairman hastily without proper sanction, and that it has been up to the present moment without proper sanction; but I cannot speak to the fact.

245. Are you aware that these are sold by the principal printer of the establishment as the rules of the institution?—I see by the imprint they are.

246. Then what ground have you for believing that they were hastily formed, and agreed to without consideration?—I have heard complaints to that effect amongst many members.

247. This book which is now shown you, is intituled "Proceedings of the Grand Lodge?"—So it appears.

248. The last written page in this book is followed by a large mass of paper in blank; the last entry appears to relate to the 13th of February 1834?—So it appears.

249. Can you account for there being no recorded proceedings since that time, which exceeds the period of a year?—Perhaps negligence, as was sometimes the case with myself during a part of the time: that is, Colonel Fairman's book; with that I had nothing to do.

250. You have said you never knew that sailors belonged to the institution; you have given in the Laws and Ordinances, dated 1826, which you state were drawn up by you?—Chiefly by me.

251. Do you find in that copy of the Laws and Ordinances the same rule which

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you have already read from the rules of 1834, No. 41?—Yes, that article, No. 41, was originally in the Irish rules. It was introduced into the rules drawn up in 1821, and continued from that time.

252. This volume, which purports to be an account of the proceedings, ends at page 222 with the proceedings as reported by yourself, there being no account for 1830 or 1831?—This appears to be an account for the 15th of June 1829. The period of 1829 was the period of the measure called Catholic Emancipation; and that had such an effect, many of the people thought there was a total revolution going to take place. I refer to those of the lower class. Many of the country people thought there was no use in keeping up any loyal societies, as they termed them, for that the whole constitution was going to be overturned; the consequence was, that their meetings very generally ceased, and we had no business going forward for a certain period, nor any grand lodge at that period assembling. I do not think they assembled for a certain time after. There was some difficulty in persuading the lower orders that this was not the case; they considered that the Government, by carrying that measure, meant to sacrifice the Protestant interests, and that there was no use in being loyal any longer; so that those who wished to go on quietly had great difficulty in removing the apprehension; and until that was removed in some degree they did not recommence their proceedings.

253. The measure of Catholic Emancipation received the Royal approval on the 13th of April 1829, and here is a meeting taking place on the 15th of June 1829?—Yes, some months afterwards; we did not find the working of the measure until some months afterwards; I corresponded with many country members, who assigned the carrying of that measure as the reason we had no accounts from them. They said, “It is of no use to be loyal any longer; we are about to be sacrificed.”

254. Still there was a meeting held on the 15th of June 1829?—I should suppose there was.

255. How do you reconcile that account of the cessation of the meetings of Orange Lodges from the year 1829 to the 16th of February 1832, with the production of a circular, signed with your name, dated in 1831?—I can account for it in no other way than that that circular was omitted to be entered from inaccuracy or oversight, from my not having clerks, and the business not being kept regular.

256. It appears that after the Catholic Emancipation Bill in June 1829, a meeting was held, and the detail of what took place at that meeting is entered in that book; you state that in consequence of Catholic Emancipation a cessation of meetings took place?—Partially.

257. The next entry in the book is the 16th February 1832, and yet there was a meeting held in 1831, and a circular signed by yourself was distributed through the country, and as you state, sent to 300 lodges?—I dare say it was.

258. It then appears that in the interval between 1829 and 1832 there was a meeting held, and the Duke of Cumberland was in the chair?—Perhaps so.

259. How do you reconcile that fact with the statement that all meetings of the Orange Societies ceased?—I did not say all, but many of the lower orders ceased, under the impression that it was useless to maintain the principles which they consider loyal. There was a period during which there was no meeting of the grand lodge. In addition to that, I think I recollect that the Duke of Cumberland was in Berlin during part of that time, and we had no lodge during his absence. I am attempting to account for non-assembling of the grand lodge.

260. In the circular signed by yourself and proved this day, it appears that a meeting was held in 1831, at which the Duke of Cumberland was present?—I do not deny that. The question I understand to be, why there is no record of proceedings of the grand lodge during a certain period. I think about that time that the Duke of Cumberland was in Berlin: he was there in 1828, and it was in the latter end of that year that the Orange Society in Ireland was revived. His Royal Highness did not return to this country for some time afterwards, and the meetings were deferred, partly in consequence of his absence, and partly from the state of feeling among the lower classes of our society.

261. You state that the Orange Societies were revived in Ireland in 1828, having been interrupted in the year 1825?—In deference to the law they discontinued their proceedings, and dissolved their grand lodge.

262. But

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262. But in this country the proceedings of the Orange Institution were carried on in 1825, 1826, 1827 and 1828?—Yes, there was no interruption here until the Catholic Emancipation Bill was passed, and then only temporarily.

263. You state that a meeting of the grand lodge took place in the year 1831?—It appears so.

264. You had a few minutes ago in your own hand the circular signed by yourself?—Yes.

265. Are the Committee to understand that the book purporting to be the minute-book is not a correct account, as there may be omissions?—That is an evident omission; there is a blank left for those minutes.

266. You have shown that by the Rules of 1826, No. 28, and by the amended Rules of 1835, No. 41, provision is made for the admission of non-commissioned officers, soldiers and sailors to the lodge; is there any resolution or rule respecting the issuing of warrants to privates and non-commissioned officers in the army?—I am convinced there is one; that there was a resolution.

267. Can you state the nature of it?—I can; I will not pretend to give the words; it was that no application from any military person for a warrant should be granted, unless with the sanction of the commanding officer.

268. Was that agreed to at the grand lodge, or was it a resolution of the committee?—It was a resolution of the grand lodge.

269. Was that resolution passed while you were secretary?—Long before I quitted the society.

270. This book containing the proceedings of the grand lodge while you were secretary, and entered up to a certain period with great minuteness, have the goodness to show that resolution?—I cannot do that unless I had time to go over the book.

271. Is there any such resolution or rule among the printed rules?—I do not think there is; I think that was an omission, and that it ought to have been.

272. Will you state any instance where an application was made by a private and where you acted on that rule, that you would not grant a warrant without the sanction of the commanding officer?—There was an application from the 3d Regiment of Guards.

273. When was that?—It was some years ago; I cannot precisely state the time; in the year 1823; the person making the application not having furnished a document to show that he had the sanction of the commanding officer, I waited on the colonel or commanding officer; I brought him a book of the rules and regulations of the society to show the nature of its object, and endeavoured to impress upon him that it would rather tend to strengthen the soldiers' duty, according to my view of the subject, than otherwise; however he said it would be a breach of discipline were he to sanction any thing of the kind; accordingly the warrant was not then issued, nor has it been to the present moment.

274. Are the Committee to understand that this course was invariably followed in all cases of applications from non-commissioned officers and privates?—I do not recollect that I ever had an application for a new warrant from any person in the army, but in this instance.

275. What distinction do you make between a new and an old warrant?—I mean by a new warrant, one to found or establish an Orange meeting in a regiment where one did not previously exist.

276. Do you believe that there are any warrants which have been given to non-commissioned officers to form lodges which have been granted after the sanction of the commanding officer has been obtained?—That I cannot say; most of the lodges formed in the army originated under Irish warrants, and under the Irish Institution; I do not know of any military lodge that originated under an English warrant.

277. Does the rule which you have now stated, which you think exists, apply to the granting an original warrant, and not to the renewal of a warrant that had been granted before from the Orange Institution in Ireland?—I conceive it to apply solely to founding new warrants.

278. Are the Committee to understand that every soldier in the infantry, cavalry and artillery holding lodges under the Loyal Orange Institution of Great Britain, held them with the previous sanction of the officers having been obtained?

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obtained?—I cannot say; I take for granted when the warrant originated they must have previously had the sanction of the commanding officer.

279. Do you know whether there are any warrants in the army held under the Orange Institution?—I am sure there are.

280. Are you aware of any instance where the sanction of the commanding officer has been given?—The mode of my proceeding was this: when I received an old Irish warrant transmitted to me for exchange, I exchanged it as a matter of course, considering that when it was first established it was properly established.

281. Would it make any difference whether the commanding officer of the particular regiment had been changed in the mean time?—No, I never inquired how that lodge became established, so that I found it existing.

282. Finding it established under a particular commanding officer, whose assent you perceived had been obtained, if a new commanding officer was at the head of the regiment when the renewal was applied for, should you have thought it necessary to apply to him for his sanction?—No, I had no means of knowing who was the commanding officer at the time when it was granted.

283. In those instances in which you gave warrants, had you the sanction of the commanding officer for giving those warrants?—Not in giving the exchange.

284. Do you conceive that if a warrant had been granted by the grand lodge in Dublin, you were entitled to change it for one of your warrants?—As a matter of course.

285. What was the necessity for having the warrant changed, seeing that Orangemen, who were admitted into the grand lodge in Ireland, could be admitted into your institution as members of the Orange Institution?—It was a mere matter of the fancy of the parties.

286. Did you, in fact, grant many renewals, as you call them, of warrants to non-commissioned officers in the army?—I do not think there were many; there were some.

287. Were those ever reported by you to the grand lodge at the meetings, so that they were made aware that the old warrants were surrendered, and new warrants were granted?—Not in detail; it was generally represented to the grand lodge that a certain number of warrants were applied for; the grand lodge received that information, and the numbers and persons to whom granted were afterwards set forth in detail.

288. Did not every officer belonging to the grand lodge receive a copy of that printed report when it was issued?—Not every one; sometimes some of the higher classes did not.

289. Are you to be understood to say, that those reports were printed, and sent to every lodge holding under you?—They were sent to every master.

290. Were not the same rules applicable to the presidents in London?—They generally did receive them at the same time; if a leading member was out of town, his circular was not usually sent after him.

291. Were they generally sent to their places of abode?—As a general rule, but not always.

292. If any master did not receive from you that report, containing the details of the numbers of the warrant at the date of issuing, the person not receiving it must have been more of an exception than otherwise?—Yes.

293. Then your former statement was correct, that it was your desire, as grand secretary, to put every individual in possession of what had passed at the previous meeting?—In general it was.

294. Are the Committee to understand by the words, you took it for granted that the original warrants had been properly granted, that you supposed the original warrants from the lodges in Ireland had been obtained by non-commissioned officer or private, after they had received the sanction or approbation of the commanding officer of the corps he belonged to?—That was the impression upon my mind.

295. Had you ever brought before you at those renewals any letter, note or certificate, purporting to be the sanction of the commanding officer, to individuals to form a lodge?—I do not recollect that I ever had; I never sought for it.

296. On what grounds were you impressed with the belief that those lodges had

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had been previously sanctioned?—Under the impression that the same resolution existed in the institution in Ireland.

297. You did so under the belief that there was a rule in the grand lodge of Ireland that no warrant should be issued to a non-commissioned officer without the sanction of the commanding officer?—It was my impression that that was the practice.

298. Are you aware that there was a resolution of the grand lodge of Ireland expressly to the contrary, that no commanding officer should be made acquainted with the issue of any warrant to a non-commissioned officer?—Never, nor I should not believe it unless I saw it in print.

299. This is the first time you ever heard of such a rule?—The first time I ever heard of it.

300. Had you known when an application was made to you for the renewal of a warrant, that no application had been made to the commanding officer; when a warrant was granted in the first instance, would you, in the course of your duty, have renewed the warrant, or have made any objection?—If I had had reason to suspect that, I should not have issued the warrant.

301. The Committee are to understand, that in every case when a warrant was exchanged, you did it on the impression that such a rule existed in Ireland?—That such a practice existed in Ireland; but for that I should not have issued the new warrant.

302. Are you aware that there is this resolution of the grand lodge in Ireland, on the 15th of February 1833 (Appendix), “William Scott, 16 Company, Royal Sappers and Miners;” “that the committee would most willingly forward all documents connected with the Orange system to any confidential person in Ballymena, as prudence would not permit that printed documents be forwarded direct to our military brethren”?—I do not assert this to have been the case.

303. Do you recollect whether this kind of necessity of applying to the commanding officer was mooted at the time the Duke of York made the observations to which you have referred?—I do not think it was.

304. It would not form any part of the questions you put to the legal officers whose opinions you took?—No, I think not.

305. Will you refer to the book, and say whether there is an entry of a warrant to William Boys, Woolwich, Royal Artillery?—Yes.

306. By whom is that entry made in the book?—It is made by some clerk of mine, I believe.

307. What is the title of that book?—The general register.

308. By whom was that book kept?—By me.

309. Have you reason to believe that a correct entry?—I believe that to be taken from a return; I have no reason to think it incorrect.

310. Can you state whether that was an original warrant or a warrant renewed?—I cannot judge from this; these are the members' names.

311. Is there not “Royal Artillery, Woolwich,” added?—Yes; but he might have been a member of a warrant in London, and have been in the artillery.

312. Look in that page for the name of Richard Burford, No. 213; he is reported as belonging to the 77th regiment; what is the date of that entry?—December 1822.

313. What is the number of the warrant?—213.

314. Is that an original or a renewed warrant?—It was not a military warrant, to the best of my recollection, at all.

315. Why is the 77th regiment put down?—Merely that man belonged to the 77th regiment, that we should know where to find him; the warrant was held at Norwich.

316. Is not the entry of the 77th regiment intended to point him out as belonging to that regiment?—It is his designation, like the residence of a civilian; the warrant, numbered 213, to which he belonged was not in a regiment.

317. To what does it belong?—To the town of Norwich; he was an old Orangeman very probably, and joined that body; the master sent a return, and among others it contained his name.

318. There is John Bunkler, entered under the same number, and James Briggs, but there is nothing further attached to their names?—No, because they were known to be resident there; this man was not so. I first provided this book in compliance with what I understood to be required by law, and

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with a view that if there should be at any time a complaint against a member of the institution, the magistrates should, by reference to this book, be enabled to know where he was to be found; in fact, that the society should not be a secret society.

319. Is lodge 213 held in Norwich?—It was.

320. Where is it held now?—That I do not know; I presume it is held there still.

Colonel *William Blennerhassett Fairman*, called in; and Examined.

Col.
W. B. Fairman.

321. YOU have produced several books, three of them belonging to the secretary, and two to the treasurer of the Loyal Orange Association; from whence did you get those books?—I fancy they were handed over to me by the grand lodge, as heir-looms of the office.

322. What situation do you hold in the grand lodge?—Deputy grand secretary, and deputy grand treasurer; I believe those are the two only situations I hold officially in the grand lodge. I am, in addition to these, the deputy grand master of London, and master of the Metropolitan warrant.

323. Are you a member of the grand committee?—Yes, by virtue of my office.

324. When were you appointed to the first of those situations?—I think in January 1831.

325. Whom did you succeed?—Mr. Chetwoode Eustace Chetwoode.

326. Were you a member of the lodge before you were appointed secretary?—Yes, many years.

327. How many years?—I think I was made in 1814 or 1815.

328. Where were you made?—At a house in the Strand, opposite to Southampton-street.

329. Do you recollect the number of the lodge?—Fifty-nine, I think, the Metropolitan warrant.

330. Who was master?—I believe at that time Mr. John Joseph Stockdale. I am speaking from memory.

331. Were you a member of the Orange Lodge of Ireland before that?—No.

332. Were you first initiated by Mr. Stockdale?—I think so, in 1814 or 1815.

333. At that time how were you initiated, what were the terms of initiation?—To the best of my recollection, much the same as they are now; when a member is brought forward to be initiated, the ritual is put into the hand of the candidate, a chaplain holding the other, and certain questions are put, to which there is a printed answer.

334. Is that the ritual?—[*a paper being shown to the Witness.*]—I should say substantially it is, subject to any alteration on a reprint; this is the form now in existence.

335. This is not the ritual by which you were admitted?—No.

336. Can you produce the ritual by which you were introduced?—No, that is impossible; in short it never was absolutely in my possession; we do not give the ritual into the possession of the candidate admitted, except at the moment, that he may be enabled to answer the questions.

337. Did you take the Orangeman's oath?—There was an oath administered of some sort; I do not recollect the precise words of the oath; but it was perfectly harmless and innocent.

338. Have you since that period made any Orangemen yourself?—Numbers.

339. Have you been in the habit of administering oaths to them?—Never.

340. Are you quite certain of that?—Quite certain.

341. And no declaration?—No.

342. Have you never in any instance administered an oath to any persons whom you have admitted?—I feel as sure of it as 'that I am sitting in this chair.'

343. Are you a magistrate?—I am not.

344. Did you make Orangemen in lodges generally, or in private houses?—In lodges; and I am quite sure I never did in private houses, for this reason, that till I became deputy grand secretary I never initiated by myself alone; candidates were always initiated in grand lodge or private lodge, under certain forms and ceremonies. It is only very lately I have had the power and authority of initiating in my own person; when travelling in the country, or under certain circumstances, by virtue of a special commission from the grand lodge.

345. In

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345. In what year was that special commission issued?—It must have been issued, I think, in 1831; it might be in 1832.

346. On what occasion was that special warrant issued?—In consequence of my having been ordered to make a very extensive tour through the country; it was to invest me with certain powers I did not possess, to initiate gentlemen at their own houses, instead of being obliged to drag them into lodges.

347. Have you since that initiated gentlemen in their own houses?—I have.

348. Do you say you never have administered any oath to them?—Most decidedly.

349. Was no oath ever administered to any person initiated at any time in your presence?—Never; except about the period when I was myself admitted, but the oaths have been long since discontinued.

350. How long have they been discontinued?—I should say ten or a dozen years, or perhaps much longer; I am speaking quite without book.

351. Did you ever attend the grand lodge of Ireland?—Never; I went over to Dublin for the purpose of receiving the new system, as it is called, with the lectures in both orders, which is all that we hold sacred, with the signs and pass-words.

352. In what year?—I think 1832, or it might be 1831.

353. Did the system of administering an oath continue down to that time?—No.

354. Do you understand that the lodges here are under the same rules and regulations as the Orange Lodges in Ireland?—Substantially, I apprehend so.

355. If they continued to take the oath in the grand lodge in England at the time, they must have taken it in the grand lodge of Ireland?—I should imagine so.

356. Do you remember when the oath was discontinued, any declaration being substituted in its place?—I think it is possible, but I was not then officially connected with the institution; I was merely a private dignitary.

357. Might not you have been present and heard the declaration made in your presence?—I do not know whether I was ever present at any initiations till I became deputy grand master of London, and master of the Metropolitan warrant.

358. Can you of your knowledge state whether any declaration was made in initiations after the oath ceased to be administered?—Probably there might be when the oath was discontinued, but I cannot be positive.

359. Has the declaration been discontinued since you came into office?—Yes, long since.

360. Can you state when you think it was first discontinued?—I think there was a Bill passed relative to secret oaths, and that in virtue of that Bill it was discontinued.

361. Is there any resolution in the minute-books of the society for that change?—I was not then in office, and I cannot tell.

362. When did you come into possession of those books?—On succeeding to the situation I now hold, in 1831.

363. Were they delivered to you by your predecessor?—No, I found them I believe with the office, or rather, I believe, they were delivered over to me by the grand lodge as heir-looms attached to the office.

364. Are you aware that they were taken from your predecessor without his knowledge and sanction?—I have heard as much, and I believe it to have been the fact, but I do not know it of my own knowledge.

365. Will you state whether in any of those books there is a list or general register of the number of lodges belonging to your institution?—I think there is, but I trouble myself very little with the books; I have an assistant who keeps the books.

366. Is there any record of the number of lodges or warrants holding under the Loyal Orange Institution?—I believe this before me is the warrant book.

367. Has there been no list printed at any time?—I believe I can bring a printed list of the warrants to-morrow, with the numbers of the warrants, where they are held, and the days of their meeting; I think I have one, and only one; it is out of print, but one I have made a reserve of for my own particular uses.

368. Are you sure you became secretary in January 1831?—I am almost sure of it; I think Lord Kenyon wrote to me from Wales to request me as

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Col.
W. B. Farman.

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deputy grand master of London to undertake the management of affairs provisionally, till permanent arrangements could be made.

369. This circular now shown to you relates to a meeting of the 17th of February 1831, and appears to be signed by Mr. Chetwoode?—Then it appears that I was not secretary so soon as I had supposed.

370. It appears that you became secretary about January 1832?—Thereabouts.

371. Have you seen this circular before?—Yes, I dare say I have; my name is probably in it; at this time I used to attend the lodge as a dignitary, but never interfered, but in the absence of Lord Kenyon, then I was usually in the chair.

372. By this circular you were appointed a member of the committee of the grand lodge?—Yes.

373. This book now shown to you purports to be the proceedings of the grand lodge?—It is a copy of the resolutions, and things of that kind, but it was discontinued; I am not aware that it is carried up to the present day, nor do I see any necessity for it, because the printed circulars contain all which this book contains; it is a sort of manuscript from the circulars.

374. At what part of this book did your public labours commence?—I may perhaps remark, I am a great deal away; I am away six or seven months together, during which I have no knowledge of the proceedings in town; they are carried on by a sort of *locum tenens* to me.

375. Who are the *locum tenentes* and assistants?—No permanent person; I appoint any body whom I think most competent at the moment.

376. You are absent sometimes for seven months, you say?—I have been absent for seven months; Mr. Chetwoode was never, I believe, commissioned to undertake those tours I have taken, as a sort of inspecting field officer.

377. When were you last away for seven months?—Last year; I think I was away from September 1833 to February 1834.

378. Who was your *locum tenens* during that time?—A person of the name of John Eedes.

379. Where does he reside?—In Doctors' Commons; a bookseller; he was the last; I do not know that prior to him I had a regular *locum tenens*; there was a man in the office who had been an expelled member, but at my instance was restored. I was like a mole under ground, a person at sea without rudder and compass; I was put into the office without instructions, being an old dignitary of the institution, and having some idea what the business ought to be, was left to grope my way.

380. Was there a man of the name of Clarke who acted as treasurer?—The assistant deputy treasurer.

381. The man whose name appears in the account current inserted in one of these books?—Yes.

382. Will you point out the part of the book at which the proceedings under your official auspices commenced?—It would probably commence with the first circular I published, which must have been in February 1832; I believe Mr. Eedes was the first *locum tenens* that ever officiated for me; the committee used to take the trouble to do things occasionally when I was away; I should think that this is the commencement, the 16th of February 1832.

383. The last date in the book preceding that is the 15th of June 1829; how does it happen that there is such an interval from that period till February 1832?—That I know nothing about; I was nothing more than a private individual as to the office during that time.

384. From the 16th of February 1832 down to the 13th of February 1834, there is a regular account of the proceedings; how does it happen that from the 13th of February 1834 in this book, which contains a considerable portion of blank paper and which is subsequently paged, there is no account of the proceedings of the Orange Lodge?—The only reason I can give is this, that the business of the office has multiplied very much, and the funds of the institution were very low, and we could not consequently afford to employ more assistants; and as the circulars supply every thing which would be wanted (for these were mere copies of the circular), it was thought it might be dispensed with without any objection.

385. The circular is rather a copy of the book than the book a copy of the circular?—No; upon reflection I believe the book is a copy of the circular;

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in a grand lodge, I take minutes merely, and from those minutes I make out the circular.

386. Do you take minutes of what takes place at the meetings?—Yes, or generally I do not take minutes, but retain it in my recollection, my memory being pretty good; I am so occupied that I cannot take minutes; Lord Kenyon is very much in the habit of taking minutes, and the members of the grand committee and other dignitaries.

387. Here is an account, at page 310, of a grand lodge being established in the city of Rome; under the head “Progress of the Institution, 4th of June 1833,” Lord Kenyon states, “It affords me great pleasure to state, that the objects of the institution are flourishing in every part of the world. I hold in my hand a letter to Colonel Fairman from Brother Nucella, at present resident at Rome, who has the good of the cause so much at heart, that though in the midst of Papal diplomacy, he is desirous of forming an Orange Lodge in the Holy City. He informs the Colonel in his communication, that neither in the Pope’s dominions nor elsewhere shall he lose sight of any opportunity which might present itself of forwarding Protestantism. In his visits to Malta, Corfu and other islands in the Archipelago, where there are lodges already in existence, he will attend them; and where there are none he will endeavour to establish some.” Is Lord Kenyon the reporter of his own speech in this instance?—Certainly not.

388. But Lord Kenyon does occasionally take minutes?—Yes, he is kind enough to take them only at the time.

389. Mr. Nucella has been a member of the institution for a long time?—Yes, I initiated him; he was self-employed in what he did.

390. Had Nucella, when he went to visit those places, a regular authority from the grand lodge to do his best?—Certainly he had.

391. Have you a copy of that authority?—No, it was a warrant like that before the Committee.

392. But for establishing lodges in the Ionian Islands or Malta or Gibraltar?—Wherever he might go.

393. Then he must have had a warrant for Rome?—No.

394. Had he a power to grant warrants?—Yes, a continental warrant, out of England.

395. Did you give him a warrant, called a continental warrant?—A special warrant given to him in that particular instance, which perhaps I did designate a continental warrant.

396. In what year was that?—In 1832, I think.

397. Is there any entry made of it?—No, I think not.

398. It appears that he wrote a letter describing his progress in the Archipelago?—Yes, several.

399. You received them in your official capacity?—Yes; or they were received by those communicating with me in my absence.

400. Can you lay your hand upon those letters?—It is possible I may; but the multiplicity of letters I have received from New South Wales and all parts of the world, might occasion me considerable trouble to find them.

401. You are in the habit, as deputy grand secretary, of receiving communications from all parts of the world?—Yes.

402. Those letters you have probably kept?—They are kept, but I am sorry to say, from circumstances which I cannot control, we have been thrown into such a state of confusion, I hardly know where to put my hand on the papers. I succeeded to the office in a state of disorganization.

403. You have had a great deal of correspondence?—I have.

404. Will you have the goodness to produce it?—I must bring a cart-load. I have no possible reason for wishing to withhold it.

405. You have a very large mass of correspondence with all parts of the world, and you have not the slightest objection to produce it?—Not the least.

406. Do you keep copies of your answers to any of those letters?—Occasionally; but the business of the office is so heavy it is found too difficult to keep copies of all letters.

[*The Witness was requested to produce all letters or copies of letters in his possession.*]

407. Where is Nucella at present?—He is somewhere in Oxfordshire, in such a state of health that I am sure he will not be competent to undergo an examination. He is very aged, and his mind is faltering.

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408. Was the continental warrant, to which you have alluded, the only one you are aware of granted by the grand lodge?—The only one.

409. Was that granted on a special application, or a special resolution?—It was granted by me on a special application, to satisfy the wishes of an old gentleman, and has not been of practical use.

410. To whom was it made?—To myself personally.

411. You communicated to the grand lodge?—No, I think I granted it personally on my own authority.

412. That continental warrant was signed by the Duke of Cumberland?—They were all so signed.

413. This being so extraordinary a warrant, would it not be entered on some of your proceedings?—I do not know that it would.

414. Would not such an extraordinary warrant as that, the only one ever granted for a grand lodge in the imperial city of Rome, be entered in some of your books?—No, I think it was granted more to humour the whim and caprice of an aged and very zealous good man, than for any express use likely to be made of it. I do not think this was entered in any book.

415. Though it was given to humour an old gentleman, it appears there was a correspondence between that old gentleman and yourself, which Lord Kenyon made the subject of a speech, which is actually recorded in your proceedings?—Yes.

416. That continental warrant must have been different from the usual warrant, for this reason, that in the warrant produced by yourself the words are these, “allowed to perform the requisites within the realm of Great Britain;” those words could not apply to continental warrants?—Decidedly not; speaking from recollection, I think I struck out those words, and inserted these instead of them, “Our worthy brother, Edward Nucella, of Vauxhall,” and so on, “is nominated to the office of a commissioner;” I think I struck out the words succeeding, “a commissioner for the purpose of granting warrants exclusively out of England, or on the continent of Europe.”

417. Did you include the islands of the Archipelago?—No; the warrants in existence in the Ionian islands and Malta are military warrants; they were taken out originally, I believe, in Ireland, by regiments then stationed there.

418. This is a warrant to hold a specific lodge?—Yes; that is the usual warrant.

419. That the authority you gave Nucella was an authority not to form one lodge, but to establish a variety of lodges?—Yes, to form lodges wherever he could.

420. You have not given yet a perfectly accurate account of that warrant, but your description of it would not include that delegation of authority to which you have just adverted; was that power to create lodges specified in the book?—No, I do not think it was; but I will endeavour to get the warrant from Nucella.

421. Do you happen to recollect the form of the printed papers given to Mr. Nucella to distribute?—Something like the papers I have laid on the table to-day.

422. Have you the printed circulars of the Orange Grand Lodge?—Only during my own administration.

423. Have you produced them?—I believe they are all here; I do not think I have one left of February 1832; it was a very short one; it was the first that was published by myself, but there was nothing in it of importance.

424. This is a circular of the 19th of April 1832?—[*The same being shown to the Witness.*]—It is the second circular I published.

425. The Duke of Cumberland was present on the 16th of February 1832?—I believe he never omitted to attend any grand lodge I have ever been present at; and if I were in Scotland the Duke required my attendance. His Royal Highness would not hold a grand lodge without me. I have been brought up from the northern part of Scotland to attend a grand lodge, with an understanding that I might return again the next day, or as soon as it suited my convenience.

426. At the end of this there is, “Entered in the Alphabet, John Clarke,” what is the meaning of that?—I cannot tell; he is an expelled member.

427. You find at the end of the proceedings, on the 16th of February 1832,

the following words, "Entered in the Alphabet, John Clarke"?—Yes; the meaning of which I do not understand.

428. It appears that there is the same entry to the same effect at the end of the next minutes, so that it appears there is a book in which the proceedings are entered called the Alphabet?—I should doubt that being the case; I apprehend it is some index, in which he merely enters the date of the circular 12th of February 1832, and perhaps there is some index at the commencement or the end of the book.

429. Who is John Clarke?—He is a very worthless character, who has been twice expelled the institution; at my solicitation he was re-admitted; he came entreating of me, saying he should never be happy if he were not re-united to the institution; he was put into office by me as my own assistant, and the moment my back was turned, like a viper he stung the breast of his benefactor, by calumniating me in every possible way.

430. Do you know where he is?—No; but I dare say I could find him.

431. This is a circular containing an account of proceedings on the 4th of June 1832?—[*The same being shown to the Witness.*]—Yes, after that we should not hold any meeting till February 1833; we seldom held more than two in the year.

432. This is a circular of February 1833?—[*The same being shown to the Witness.*]—It is; it is possible there might be one in March or April; the affairs of the institution were in such a disorganized state that it was necessary occasionally to hold an extra lodge.

433. Is this the circular of March 1833?—[*The same being shown to the Witness.*]—Yes.

[*The same was delivered in; vide App. No. 2.*]

434. Is that the circular of June 1833?—[*The same being shown to the Witness.*]—It is.

[*The same was delivered in; vide App. No. 2.*]

435. This entry in your books is headed 1st of March 1833, "Committee Meeting"?—Yes; the proceedings of the committee are all brought before the grand lodge afterwards; therefore, as our funds are not in the most flourishing state, and we cannot afford to keep many books, the proceedings of the committee meetings are not entered now.

[*The Minutes of the Committee Meeting were read as follows:*]

LOYAL ORANGE INSTITUTION OF GREAT BRITAIN.

A Meeting of the Grand Committee, held at the office of the Institution, No. 3, Cannon-row, Westminster, on Friday, March 1st, 1833;

Present:

Brothers John Augustus Knipe, esq.
Joshua Morris, esq.
Edwin Savill, esq.
W. A. South, esq.
John Eedes, esq.
C. W. Marr, esq.
Joseph Holmes, esq., Sheffield;

And from thence adjourned to Tuesday, 5th March following, at the same office;

Present:

Brothers Joshua Morris, esq.
John Eedes, esq.
C. W. Marr, esq.
Edwin Savill, esq.;

And further adjourned to Friday, 8th March, at the same office;

Present:

Brothers John Augustus Knipe, esq. in the chair.
Edwin Savill, esq.
Joshua Morris, esq.
W. A. South, esq.
John Eedes, esq.
C. W. Marr, esq.

After some discussion on the subject of the resolution of the grand lodge, as relative to the reimbursement of the expenses incurred by the D. G. S. in his late special mission, it was proposed by Brother Eedes, That considering the expenditure of Colonel Fairman in promoting the interests of the Orange Institution, under the special commission of His Royal Highness the Grand Master, as exemplified in the statements given and the documents

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documents exhibited for the inspection of the committee, it appears evident, that 30s. per diem during his mission will but reimburse the expenses actually paid by that officer; and therefore it is recommended that the sum of 30s. per day be awarded to the D. G. S., under the resolution of the grand lodge which referred the consideration of that subject to the general committee.

This was moved by Brother Eedes as a resolution; but not being seconded, was not put from the chair.

The following resolution was moved by Brother South:—That it is the opinion of this committee, that they are not in a situation to come to any conclusion upon this subject, till the duties of the offices are better understood, as there appears to be some misunderstanding thereon, and as the D. G. S. has disputed the authority of the committee. The above resolution having been seconded by Brother Morris, was put by the chairman, and carried.

LOYAL ORANGE INSTITUTION.

Meeting of the Grand Committee, at No. 3, Cannon-row, Westminster, on Friday 12th, and Saturday the 13th April 1833. Present: Brother W. A. South, in the chair, Brothers Joshua Morris, Edwin Savill, C. W. Marr and John Eedes. Apology for non-attendance was received from the Marquis of Thomond, on account of absence from town. A letter from Brother Buck, of Rochdale, dated 2d April 1833, containing resolutions and a memorial relative to the oaths of allegiance and supremacy to be taken by the members of the O. I., and the mode of carrying that object into effect, was read, and referred to the decision of the grand lodge.—Resolved, That in the absence of all documentary evidence, which they have repeatedly applied for, the committee can come to no conclusion on the subject of remuneration to the D. G. S. for his late tour:—Carried.—Resolved, That the proceedings of the G. L. be referred to the inspection of the G. C. prior to the printing and circulating of the circulars, and that committee be summoned as speedily as convenient after the G. L. meeting for that purpose:—Carried.—Resolved, That Brother John Earl be recommended as a member of the grand committee:—Carried.—Resolved, That Brother John Earl, W. M. of No. 234, be appointed assistant deputy grand treasurer of the Orange Institution:—Carried.—Resolved, That Mr. C. E. Cheiwoode having requested the grand committee to return him certain books and papers left by him at the grand lodge, that copies duly examined and attested be taken, and the originals returned to him:—Carried.—The grand committee having perused the correspondence of the D. G. M. John Booth, of Bristol, cannot but express their high approbation of his spirited and persevering conduct in maintaining the principles of the Orange Institution.—Adjourned to 13th, to-morrow.

Saturday, the 13th of April 1833. The grand committee resumed its sitting;—Present: W. A. South, in the chair, the Rev. Robert Spranger, John Eedes, Captain Morris, and C. W. Marr.—A petition from Brother Heeley, of Birmingham, having been read, the committee feel they can do nothing more relative to it than to lay the same before the grand lodge.—An application from Hospital-Serjeant Charles Owen Hames, of 2d rifle brigade, Corfu, requesting a D. G. M. certificate, having been read, it was resolved that the same be granted:—Carried.—Proceedings of Warrant No. 233, Woolwich, having been read, and Brother John Gibson, the master of the said warrant, having been examined;—Resolved, That Brother Nimmens be suspended till next meeting of the grand committee.—Your committee regret that their meetings are not more frequent, as, from the accumulation of correspondence and other matters, they have not sufficient time to pay that serious attention to the business of the Institution which their inclination as well as their duty impels them to do: they therefore request the sanction of the grand lodge to be enabled to meet monthly:—Carried.—As there are numerous applications for the rules and regulations of the society, the committee are of opinion that the same be taken into consideration as soon as possible, in order that they may be ready for the June meeting:—Carried.—Various charges having been made against John Condell, master of Warrant No. 223, and grand mace-bearer, which the committee have not been enabled to determine finally, do recommend that he be suspended until the investigation now in progress be concluded:—Carried.—Brother Ernest Augustus Band, of Warrant No. 223, having applied for a new warrant, and which application being properly certified,—Resolved, That the same be granted.—Letter from Manchester, dated 18th February 1833, relative to the expulsion of M' Cleland, of No. 255, to be referred to the particular consideration of the grand lodge:—Carried.—Edward Perry, master, 204, Bilston, to be D. G. M. be confirmed.—That your committee were most anxious to have concluded the vast accumulation of business, but having now devoted two days to that purpose, feel it impossible to do so; and as much that now remains appears to be most important, your committee submit to the grand lodge that they are desirous of meeting as speedily as possible for that purpose:—Carried.

W. A. South, Chairman.

436. Is that the circular of February 1834?—[*The same being shown to the Witness.*]—It is.

[*The same was delivered in; vide App. No. 2.*]

437. You have produced the circular of February 1834; have you the circular of April 1834?—I have not been able to lay my hand upon it here. I think I brought

I brought one with me ; the same paper contains the two for April and for June 1834.

438. Is that the circular for February 1835?—[*The same being shown to the Witness.*]—It is ; that is the last published.

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[*The same was delivered in ; vide App. No. 2.*]

439. Was there a meeting in April?—No.

440. Was there a meeting in June?—Yes, on the 4th of June ; that is the only permanent meeting, in commemoration of King George the Third.

441. In the book of proceedings, there is no account of any meeting since the 13th of February 1834?—No, it has been discontinued ; we have a good deal of other business, and cannot afford the time, and the circular being the same thing, it was not considered to be essentially necessary ; the circular is copied into the book, and not the circular from the book. I make out the circular, generally speaking, from minutes and from memory, in the best way I am able, and when printed, it is entered in the book.

442. Have you made out the circular for June last?—No, I am making it out, but from ill health, and a variety of causes, I have not completed it.

443. Will you produce an account of that meeting to-morrow?—It will be in a very garbled state ; a great part of it is floating in my mind at present.

444. The committee appear to have had sittings?—They sit whenever I find it necessary to call upon them for their advice and assistance, like a cabinet council or a privy council, whenever there are matters of which I do not choose to take the responsibility on myself.

445. Have you any book of the proceedings of the grand committee?—No ; I just make a minute, and if there is any thing to report to the grand lodge, I draw up the report from that.

446. Do you keep those minutes you take?—No ; I destroy them on ordinary occasions, not wishing to keep unnecessary papers.

447. You state that you keep them on extraordinary occasions?—Yes, but those are rare ; I call a meeting just prior to the grand lodge, to take off the trouble its high dignitaries would otherwise be exposed to, that His Royal Highness and the noblemen may not be taken up in matters of no consequence, when they are anxious to get away to the Houses of Parliament.

448. After the meetings, you send a circular to the different lodges?—Yes, one to every lodge ; and I give them to anybody who wishes to have them. I make no mystery of it. I believe there has been mystery made of it heretofore.

449. How many lodges are there altogether?—I should fancy, speaking quite at random, there may be from 250 to 300.

450. How many members?—Some are very strong, and some are very weak ; some can just muster a sufficient number to keep their lodges in operation.

451. Does every lodge pay so much a year?—Yes.

452. Have you an entry of the payments?—Yes ; the accounts have not been kept regularly, but the lodges take care to remind me if any thing be omitted.

453. Have you any book of accounts kept by you, or any body for you?—These long books contain the accounts. These are the only accounts we have.

454. Is this ritual in the form now used?—It is.

455. Every ceremony there stated, is regularly attended to?—It is.

[*The same was delivered in ; vide App. No. 3.*]

455*. Is the other the Purple?—That is the Purple.

[*The same was delivered in ; vide App. No. 3.*]

456. Here is a circular of the National Protestant Fund, signed by you ; will you state when and on what occasion that was issued?—This reached me from Ireland ; it was published in Ireland ; and a great number sent over to me, when I was ordered ; on some very extensive tours, with a view to promote the cause in the way in which a zealous man would do ; after having distributed those I received from Ireland, I published more.

457. At what date?—I should think in 1832.

458. What is intended by the Protestant Fund?—It is so long since I read the paper that I cannot say exactly.

459. It is stated that subscriptions will be received by you ; for what objects were they solicited?—To protect the poor Protestant who may be persecuted

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or injured ; to bring to justice those who may injure him ; to protect Protestants generally from any oppressions ; to protect the interests of religion and education ; to preserve peace and suppress outrage, and to improve the manufacturing interests in the country in a mode strictly conformable to law.

460. Where was that association instituted ?—In Ireland ; we have no branch association of the kind in England.

461. Was that issued by the grand lodge in Ireland ?—No ; this has nothing immediately to do with the Orange Institution.

462. Who was the person at the head of that institution ?—Lord Roden.

463. It stated that you will receive subscriptions ; what amount did you receive ?—Merely one sovereign, handed to me by a clergyman at Chester.

[*The same was delivered in ; vide App. No. 10.*]

464. There is an address of the Loyal Orange Institution of Great Britain, “ His Royal Highness the grand master appeals to the Conservatives of England,” signed by yourself as deputy grand secretary ; when was that published ?—That must have been published in 1832 or 1833 ; probably it might be 1833, but in one of the two years.

465. Does that begin, “ When all the important interests of a country are exposed to danger from the influence of revolutionary principles, there is but one duty for its defence, to unite in defence of its laws and institutions ” ?—Yes.

466. By whom was that prepared ?—I think this appeared first in the Glasgow Courier, or was issued by the Loyal Gordon Lodge held in that city, and established by me.

467. Was this adopted by your Institution by any order of the lodge ?—Certainly not ; I published it on my own responsibility.

468. But you signed it as the deputy grand secretary ?—Yes ; I feel that I had the power of doing so.

469. It is stated here, “ As part of a grand conservative body, extending over the whole kingdom, and having its head in the Metropolis, the value of our provincial establishments is immense ; ” will you state what is meant by the advantage of having that general association all over the country, the head of the body being in the Metropolis ; did you mean by the Conservative body, the Loyal Orange Institution ?—No, the institution that is known by the name of the Conservative body or club.

470. This is issued under the sanction of the grand master of the empire, His Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland ?—Yes, so it is ; but I should not hesitate to say it had reference to Conservative associations more than Orange, but I consider the one as interwoven with the other.

471. Do you mean that commonly called the Carlton Club ?—Yes.

472. Will you state what is meant by this : “ Lastly, it enables men possessing wealth and patronage in their command to distinguish the true support of constitutional principles, to reward merit and honesty whenever it suffers oppression and distress ; ” by “ it, ” do you mean the Loyal Orange Institution ?—I should rather say, taken by surprise as I am, that it must mean the Conservative Institution ; I have always considered the two to be so interwoven, with a difference of name, that it is of little consequence.

473. You consider the Loyal Orange Association of the same nature and identified with that called the Carlton Club ?—Yes, I should consider so, with this distinction, that the Orange Institution is a religious institution, and the Carlton Club does not profess to be so. With respect to a person being a member of the Carlton Club, if, as a gentleman of some rank and situation in life, he is eligible, they never inquire I believe into his religion, which is no exclusion ; whilst I have no reserve in saying religion is the first principle we look to in the Orange Institution ; we exclude Papists, for instance, and we exclude Jews.

474. Do you exclude Unitarians ?—I rather think we should.

475. Do you not confine it altogether to those who are members of the Church of England ?—No, we include Protestant Dissenters ; we have a great number of Protestant Dissenters among us.

476. Are you to be understood to say, that you believe the Carlton Club and the Orange Institution are generally interwoven in their views, but you consider

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consider the Carlton Club more political and the Orange Institution more religious?—Yes.

477. There is a phrase here: “The time for such associations has more than arrived; and now the Church, the dear sister of the State, is exhibited to public view in the mangling embraces of a lustful ravisher;” what is the meaning of that phrase?—I apprehend it is figurative.

478. Here is a recommendation: “Deputy grand chaplains and magistrates are requested for the same reason to cause this to be placarded in town-halls and church porches for the inspection of the public;” do you consider, that as your association is avowedly a moral and religious establishment, that paragraph is very becoming for exhibition on church porches?—I see no objection to it.

479. Was this published at the expense and under the patronage of the Loyal Orange Institution?—It was certainly published at the expense of the institution; I will not say under the patronage, for I did it myself on my own responsibility.

480. This paper now shown to you is an account between the deputy grand secretary, namely yourself, and the grand lodge?—Yes.

481. In this account you have charged the expenses of publishing these documents?—Yes, certainly; but that paper, I have no hesitation in saying, was published on my own responsibility.

482. And circulated very widely?—Yes, by myself as widely as I had the opportunity.

483. The different officers, of course, in the metropolis, had copies to circulate also?—Not in wholesale; I had, but I circulated it largely among gentlemen in the country.

484. Did you not send a copy to every office-bearer in the lodge?—I have no doubt I did.

[*The same was delivered in; vide Appendix, No. 5.*]

485. Here is another, “The members of the Carlton Club and the Conservatives of England;” was that circulated by you?—No, by the grand committee of the Orange Institution; the other I issued upon my own responsibility; this was issued upon the authority of the grand committee; that is decidedly an Orange paper.

486. Who is at the head of the grand committee?—The Honourable Thomas Kenyon is, but he never comes amongst us; you may consider me as the head, for I take the chair when I am present.

487. Is not this not a religious, but a political publication?—I should call this a political publication.

488. Does not your society, then, partake of a political as well as of a religious character?—Certainly; upon that I take no personal responsibility.

[*The same was delivered in; vide Appendix, No. 5.*]

489. Here is another, “The Orange Institution of Great Britain, Field Marshal the Duke Ernest,” with the names of the deputy chaplains; by whom is that published?—By myself; my name is attached to it.

490. Was not that with the sanction and knowledge of the members of the institution?—Only in this way; it is left to my own discretion to publish what I may think proper, but I do it upon my own responsibility; I do not consult the Duke of Cumberland nor Lord Kenyon upon every paper.

491. Have they ever remonstrated against any of these papers?—Certainly not.

492. Therefore you conceive they do not object to them?—Certainly.

[*The same was delivered in; vide Appendix, No. 2.*]

493. Here is an account, purporting to be an account with the grand lodge, signed by you; is that submitted to the grand committee?—Yes, to the auditors.

494. Is that signed by the auditors?—Yes.

495. Does it include the charge for all the documents which have been produced, and for your expenses during the tours?—Yes.

496. Are the Committee to understand that the expenses for the tours were incurred under the sanction of the grand committee or the grand lodge?—Decidedly the grand lodge.

[*The same was delivered in; vide Appendix No. 2.*]

497. Have you a separate commission?—I have.

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498. Can you bring it to-morrow with you?—I have not the slightest objection, but it is a commission I hold specially under the Duke of Cumberland, as resolved on in grand lodge; how far I am authorized to make that public I cannot say.

499. In what manner does it differ from any other warrants?—It is very different; it recites several matters; it was drawn up by myself, and met the approbation of His Royal Highness and Lord Kenyon, and was signed by the grand master.

500. It appears to the Committee that any thing relating to the general business of the society cannot be considered confidential?—I have no objection to produce it.

501. Do you publish an account every half year?—That ought to be done; but there has been none published since this; the accounts are now being made out; the accounts have not been made out the last two years, in consequence of my being so much away and so much engaged.

502. That is dated August 1832, and you say there are two every year?—There should be two every year, but I have published but one account.

503. Have you the books from which those accounts are made?—They are taken from those two long books.

504. There is a blank warrant signed “Ernest”; is that the ordinary form?—Yes, signed in blank, and I countersign it when I grant it; I get 50 or 60 in store; and it is left to my own discretion to judge of the fitness of the persons to whom I issue them. The Duke of Cumberland never knows to whom they are granted, unless by incidental circumstances occurring.

505. The Duke attends lodges?—Yes.

506. Are there reports made of all that are granted in the grand lodge?—In a general way, not to whom precisely.

507. This purports to be a certificate of initiation?—Yes.

[*The same was delivered in. Vide Appendix, No. 12.*]

508. Can you produce any of the warrants granted to men in the army?—No, I do not think I have one; I am not sure whether any lodge may have been broken up and dispersed; it is usual with them in that case to return me the warrant, and I may have one.

509. What is the use of this certificate?—One use is to assist our funds; another to identify the new member. It is a certificate of initiation.

510. The bearer of this certificate may avail himself of it for the purposes of brotherhood?—Yes; if he was going into a lodge where he was not known, he might use it; but we have a little bit of parchment called a visiting certificate, which they may carry about more conveniently.

511. Will you look at this printed document, headed “King and Constitution”?—[*A Paper being shown to the Witness.*]—I know nothing of that; it belongs to the Grand Lodge in Ireland.

[*The same was delivered in, and read, as follows:*]

NEW SYSTEM, 1824.
KING AND CONSTITUTION!

District of Military.

LOYAL ORANGE ASSOCIATION, No. 94.

We, the master, deputy master and secretary of the Loyal Orange Association, No. 94, under the registry of Great Britain, held in the 2d battalion of the Rifle Brigade, in the Island of Malta, do hereby certify, That brother Robert Leithwaite has regularly received the degree of a true Orangeman and the Purple Order in 1725, in this our association, and that he has conducted himself during his stay amongst us to the entire satisfaction of all our brethren: We therefore request that all the regular associations of the universe do recognize him as such.

Given under our hands and the seal of the society, this 25th day of March 1830.

Francis Heasman, Master.
David Killen, Deputy Master.
William Jones, Secretary.
Chas. Owen Hames, Treasurer.

(Indorsed.)

We, the master, deputy master and secretary of lodge number 1,725, do hereby recognize as such.

J. Aikin, Master.
John Eite, D. Master.
J. Haywood, Secretary.

Veneris, 14° die Augusti, 1835.

JOSEPH HUME, ESQUIRE, IN THE CHAIR.

Chetwoode Eustace Chetwoode, Esq. called in ; and further Examined.

C. E. Chetwoode,
Esq.

512. YOU were requested to look for any papers that might be in your possession connected with the Loyal Orange Institution ; have you found any ?—I have.

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513. What have you found ?—I have found a list of warrants held under the authority of the grand lodge of Great Britain.

514. To what period is that list made up ?—It appears, by a memorandum of mine, to be corrected in manuscript up to November 1830.

515. Was that corrected by you ?—It was.

516. Was the last warrant issued under your directions while deputy secretary ?—It was.

[*The same was delivered in ; vide Appendix, No. 19.*]

517. You carried on an extensive correspondence, while you were secretary, with the different lodges ?—Yes ; but as to the matter of correspondence, it would be difficult to make any thing of it ; the description of persons with whom I had sometimes corresponded were not the most educated, therefore many of the letters were perfect nonsense ; the writers sometimes appeared not to know themselves what they wrote about.

518. You got some money from them ?—We did not get so much money as I thought the cause deserved.

519. Your books show that you received money which was transmitted from the different lodges ?—Yes ; some to me, and some to the treasurer.

520. Have you got any of the letters transmitting money to you ?—No ; all those were taken from my chambers, as I have already stated.

521. A large quantity of correspondence between yourself as secretary and the Orange Lodges was carried away ?—Yes, all I had in my possession.

522. Are you aware that the books which were taken away privately from you have been produced, and are on the table of the Committee ?—I see some of them, but not all.

523. Do you mean to say that the papers and correspondence to which you allude, and which passed when you were in your official situation, were carried away by the same persons ?—I believe so ; I found the place stripped, and I understood they were taken away at the same time, and by the parties I have already named.

524. The different lodges are numerically distinguished ; are the numbers of the warrants regulated by the order in which they were issued ?—No, not in which they were issued ; sometimes we had what we termed dormant warrants ; No. 1. for instance, might be issued after No. 300 ; in that case No. 1. would have been dormant and re-issued, instead of increasing the number from 300.

525. What do you call a dormant warrant ?—A warrant which had existed, but having been given up, was not in operation.

526. Are you able to point out the warrants that were granted during your official appointment, distinguishing those issued subsequently ?—I do not think I could.

527. You cannot tell at what time any specific warrant was originally granted ?—I cannot from this book.

528. Is there any book from which the Committee could ascertain it ?—I do not think there is ; those contained in that list were all issued during the time I was in office ; they were renewed after the Duke of York accepted the office of grand master, and the old warrants were then given in.

529. This book was published in 1826, therefore it does not contain a list of warrants up to the time you ceased to be in office, which was in 1831 ?—It is corrected up to November 1830.

28 MINUTES OF EVIDENCE before SELECT COMMITTEE ON

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530. Are your alterations in manuscript up to November 1830?—Yes.

531. Is there any printed list up to November 1830?—I think there is no other list in existence but that.

532. There is a memorandum in the circular in February 1831, in which it is stated that, for the price of 2s., correct lists up to that time could be obtained; there ought to be therefore a subsequent publication?—There was no other list published, that is a correct list, up to 1830, partly in manuscript; I did not say whether it was in print or in manuscript; I was in progress of having all the printed lists altered in manuscript; therefore, if they had applied, they would have got them partly in manuscript and partly in print.

533. Do you know whether Colonel Fairman got lists printed?—I think not; I think there was no one published since that time.

534. Can you state what number of warrants were issued during the time you were in office?—All those in that list were issued, but some of them had been in existence before the entire warrants throughout the institution, being renewed at one time.

535. At what time was that?—I think about 1821 or 1822, that all the old warrants were called in and new documents issued.

536. Were any of the warrants, contained in this list published in 1826, renewed subsequent to the publication?—I dare say some of them have been cancelled and sent in, and others issued in their stead.

537. This book purports to be deputy grand secretary's general register of members' names; was that kept by you?—[*The same being shown to the Witness.*]—Yes.

538. You perceive in this book the pages are divided into several columns with different headings perfected to each column; that the first column states the date of the return, the second contains the number of the warrant; this book, therefore, contains not only the statement of the number of warrants, but also the period at which those warrants came into operation?—No; that is not the meaning; there were periods when every master was to make a return of the then existing members, and this—[*Witness points to the first column.*]—is the date of the return from which those names were taken; the date of the return means the date of the list containing the number of persons who usually meet under the masters holding warrants; and here, in a second column, are the numbers of the warrants; and in the third the names of the persons usually assembling under each warrant.

539. As far as you are yet advised, you are not aware that there is any body from whom the committee can ascertain at what date the warrants were issued?—I do not think there is; the only document to which I should look to ascertain that point would be to these printed reports.

540. Take, for instance, the 17th of February 1831, where it appears that 24 warrants were issued under the resolution of the lodge of that date?—Yes; that is the only document to which I could refer then; I should look back to the previous reports if I wanted to find whether this warrant existed before that period.

541. The Committee wish, therefore, for the reports of the grand lodge from its institution in 1822 to the present time; can you procure them?—I cannot.

542. Were they taken away from you?—All that were in my apartments (I mean my chambers at Lyon's Inn, where I transacted the business of the society,) were taken away.

543. Do you think there was a complete set?—There ought to have been; there was more than enough to make, perhaps, two or three sets.

544. The Committee observe in the list of warrants, you do not state the name of the person to whom the warrant was given, but the name of the place where it was held?—Precisely so.

545. What means have you of reference to any parties who hold that warrant?—To the large book or register; the officers were changed annually, and therefore the person, to whom the warrant was originally granted would be master but one year, unless re-elected.

546. What is meant by the stroke against a particular number in the printed list; what is meant by the pen being put through?—I presume that had ceased, and that the number was issued to another.

547. Wherever the name and number are scratched out, the Committee are

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to understand the situation of the lodge was changed?—The house of meeting was changed, or the warrant had been issued to another person, or became dormant since the list was printed.

548. You were yesterday asked to account for the omission of all entries in the book of proceedings, from the 15th of June 1829, to the 16th of February 1832, although it appeared that there had been a circular issued on the 17th of February 1831; and you now are about to produce other circulars in that interval respecting the proceedings, during which there is no entry on the minute-book; the Committee understand that it is your own wish to explain the circumstance?—From the 15th of June 1829, the last entry in the book, there was no meeting of the institution until the 4th of November 1830; there was that interval, during which there was no meeting whatever of the grand lodge.

549. Was there none of the Committee?—No, the members at remote parts of the country may have met, but not the grand lodge. I have now brought the report of that meeting of the 4th November 1830, which I find in print, though not entered there.—[*The same was delivered in*; vide Appendix, No. 2.]—I also deliver in the circular of the 4th of June 1831.—[*The same was delivered in*; vide Appendix, No. 2.]—It appears that I omitted to enter this in the minute-book.

550. Have the goodness to look at the document now shown to you, and state what it purports to be?—This appears to be a statement transmitted, I presume, to me; I found it among my papers; it relates to warrant 53, belonging to the 50th regiment of foot; it is to the following effect: “A Statement of the circumstances of the destruction of the Warrant 53, belonging to the 50th Regiment of Foot. The warrant was obtained previous to an order of the Horse Guards prohibiting Orange Lodges sitting in regiments of the army. The lodge sat on the 11th of March last, and after that period, Major Anderson, at that time commanding the 50th regiment sent for the deputy master, private George Armstrong, when the following conversation took place: Major. ‘I understand that you hold unlawful meetings in the regiment?’ Master. ‘I have not, sir.’—Major. ‘Are you master of an Orange Lodge?’ Master. ‘I am, sir.’—Major. ‘Where is your warrant?’ Master. ‘It is in the Star Inn, sir.’—Major. ‘Will you let me see it?’ Master. ‘Yes, sir, you shall see it immediately.’—The master fetched the warrant from the Star Inn without the knowledge of the members of the lodge; the Major immediately ordered Ensign and Adjutant White to tear and burn the warrant, without any authority for so doing; and the members of the regiment here are very numerous, and their humble prayer and fervent desire is that their warrant may be restored. And your petitioners will ever pray, &c. *Henry Nicholls*, the Light Company, 50th Regiment of Foot. May 29, 1830.”

551. A petition, it appears, was presented to the grand lodge?—The application was intended for the grand lodge, and I presume I laid it before the body, but I have no immediate recollection of it.

552. Is there any entry upon the subject of it?—I am not aware of any, but I wish to state that the prayer of the petition was never complied with; the applicant never got the warrant, as it appeared that the commanding officer did not sanction it; at least it was not granted during my time in office.

553. Do you know the date of the warrant?—I do not; I believe it was an Irish warrant, but it appearing to be destroyed by direction of the commanding officer, the grand lodge of Great Britain would not grant another, and without a warrant an Orange meeting cannot be held.

554. Is that the only document you have found?—I have not been able to find any other; I have heard that one of the books of which Condell, Osborn and Payne plundered my chambers has never been given up to the proper authorities, and I believe that Condell also withheld a large quantity of papers.

555. What is the meaning of those words in the minute-book, “Entered in the Alphabet, John Eades”?—I do not understand it, unless it is an index he means.

556. Was there any rough book of the proceedings kept?—No, I kept no rough book; I always made out my minutes at the meeting, and not being allowed a clerk, I had not time to make the entries in a proper manner.

557. What were the pass-words taken on admission to the institution in Ireland, at the time you were a member?—I took an oath to the society, though oaths are not now administered in the Orange Institution; therefore I appeal to the Committee whether I should answer that question.

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558. Did you take any oath in England?—No.
559. Did you take any oath to conceal the pass-words of the Loyal Orange Institution in England?—That which I took in Ireland I consider to bind me as to both institutions.

560. Did not the Orange Lodge of Great Britain form itself with at least some modifications and some differences on the model of the Irish institution?—I cannot say; the grand lodge of England assumed to itself the power of regulating the society throughout Great Britain, independently of Ireland.

561. Were there not different pass-words and signs in England and Ireland?—The institution in England, up to a certain period, took their signs and pass-words from that of Ireland, the latter being the parent institution.

562. It is stated in the rules of the grand lodge of Ireland, that the grand secretary shall communicate every six months to the deputy grand secretary of the Loyal Institution of Great Britain; was that the case while you remained?—I had very frequent communications, but I do not think the correspondence with Ireland was regular.

563. Did they not communicate to you the pass-words and signs?—Only when there was a change made.

564. The same pass-words and the same signs were adopted by the grand lodge in England and in Ireland?—I believe that on one or two occasions latterly the English adopted their own; I do not know the present signs or pass-words. The system of signs and pass-words adopted by the Orange Institution in Ireland, on its revival in 1828, were framed by me, and in use in Great Britain.

565. Do you mean in 1832, when the new system was introduced?—Yes.

566. Do you mean to say, that the grand lodge of Great Britain adopted pass-words and signs, and that those were afterwards adopted by the Orange Lodge of Ireland?—It happened precisely so, in 1828; the Act of Parliament passed, prohibiting political societies in Ireland, was thought to apply to all having that character; the Orange Institution accordingly dissolved itself, in obedience to that Act; but when the Act expired, the society was revived. On the 15th September 1828, I attended the general meeting held in Dublin, and on that occasion they took our signs and pass-words.

567. Did your lodge cease to act during the time the lodge in Ireland ceased to act?—No; the law did not apply to Great Britain.

568. Was the Duke of York grand master of both societies?—No.

569. When did the Duke of Cumberland become grand master of both?—On the revival of the Orange Institution in 1828.

570. He being at that time grand master of Great Britain?—Yes.

571. Does it appear, by the minutes in the books, on what day he accepted, and in what form the application was made to him to accept the office?—Our books do not show it, but I apprehend it will appear from the books of the Orange Institution in Ireland.

572. What was the date?—September 1828; it was on my proposition that His Royal Highness was made grand master for Ireland.

573. When was the Duke of Cumberland made grand master in England?—I think it was immediately on the death of the Duke of York, in 1827, immediately on his return from Berlin.

574. The pass-words and the signs having been interchanged between the two countries, the Orangemen of the one country would readily recognize the Orangemen of another?—Yes, the same as the Masonic order.

575. In truth, the two branches may be said to belong to one trunk?—The English originated from the Irish.

576. And on the revival, the Irish originated again from the English?—Yes, so far as adopting the signs and pass-words, though they managed their own general affairs separately.

577. They were integral parts of one system, with one head?—Yes, but the grand lodge here has no interference whatever with the grand lodge in Ireland in the management of their affairs.

578. Have you not stated that you received reports from them from time to time?—We exchange our reports merely for information, that each may know what the other is doing; for instance, as to expulsion of members we hold that if a member is expelled from one he is not worthy to go to the other.

579. The Committee are to understand that the Duke of Cumberland being the

the grand master of the empire, the grand officers of the lodge in England manage their own affairs in Great Britain ; the grand officers of the lodge in Ireland manage theirs ; both acting on the same principle, but altered by the particular circumstances of each country?—Yes ; and as to the grand mastership, as it affects Ireland, it is merely nominal. His Royal Highness, I believe, has never been in Ireland, nor has he sat in any of those lodges, nor taken any part in their proceedings, so far as I am informed.

580. During the time you were deputy grand secretary, had you any communications respecting lodges in the colonies?—I never had any communication, except perhaps an exchange of a warrant, or very rare communications. I had a letter from Malta at one time, I think, that I had one from Gibraltar, but on nothing of a particular nature.

581. Was any question raised in your lodge, whether under the lodge in Great Britain or the lodge in Ireland, the warrants for the colonies should be granted?—I do not recollect any discussion upon the subject ; the regimental lodges were all Irish I believe, if any such existed.

582. Are they in Irish regiments?—I should suppose not exclusively ; the Orange system got into the army principally in consequence of the regiments being quartered in Ireland, particularly during the troubles.

583. This is a list of warrants you have produced ; do you observe that between 93 and 95 there is one wanting?—Yes.

584. Look at this document entitled “ Military Loyal Orange Institution, No. 94”?—[Vide *Minutes of yesterday*.]—I have never seen this document before, but I can tell what it is : it is an old Irish certificate, under an Irish warrant, 1734. I know there was an application for 94, and I think it will be found issued ; but this is not the document, this is an old warrant.

585. Do you observe this remarkable circumstance, that in your list of warrants, between 93 and 95, there is an omission of No. 94?—It was dormant when that list was printed.

586. That produced to you is No. 94, intituled “ Military District”?—This is an old form of certificate that does not accord with our forms ; it is an old certificate from Ireland.

587. This is dated the 25th of March 1830?—Yes ; this is, I perceive, not a warrant ; it is a certificate.

588. It is a certificate that gives a reference to the number of the lodge that was then in existence at Malta?—Yes ; No. 94 it appears was issued to this brigade in lieu of an Irish warrant.

589. The Committee have produced to you a certificate from a regiment, the second battalion of the Rifle Brigade, appearing to be quartered at Malta ; that certificate is dated the 25th of March 1830 ; the heading of that certificate contains a reference to the lodge ; the original number in the warrant appears to be 1,734 ; in place of that original number, which has been defaced, the number in the manuscript 94 is substituted?—Yes.

590. Have the goodness to refer in your list of warrants produced by yourself, and belonging to the grand lodge of Great Britain to No. 94, and explain the circumstance?—In the list of British warrants, No. 94 appears to be attached to the Rifle Brigade, 2d battalion ; this is in manuscript.

591. So that in the list of warrants produced by you and belonging to the grand lodge of Great Britain, there is an exact correspondence with the statement in that certificate, intituled “ Military District”?—I wish to account for this awkward document, for it is not a regular one, and for the circumstance of the Rifle Brigade holding an English warrant. The English warrant I think was granted to the man, Mr. Heaseman, in lieu of the old Irish warrant 1,734.

592. What object had they for desiring that exchange?—Merely fancy, because they chose to sit under an English warrant ; perhaps the majority of the members were Englishmen, and they chose to sit under an English warrant.

593. You were in the habit of cancelling Irish warrants, and substituting English ones, without any inquiry?—Yes, and that was the case here ; no doubt the reason this certificate was used was this : they happened to have some of those old papers, which they got printed themselves, an irregular practice with some, to save the expense of the proper document, supplied from the grand lodge ; therefore they altered the number, to correspond with the new English warrant.

594. In the printed reports, as signed by you, of the proceedings of the grand

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grand lodge in the house of Lord Kenyon, there is the following entry, "That the report of the committee be approved;" will you explain whether that alludes to the grand committee, and whether that has the same power the grand committee in Ireland has, of sitting from time to time, and considering any measure that may affect the general interests of the institution in Great Britain, between the sittings of the grand lodge?—During my time the labours of the committee were confined generally to the day preceding, or a day or two preceding the grand lodge, merely to examine the accounts, and to investigate complaints, or any matters that I thought it necessary to bring before them.

595. Who received reports or answered letters connected with the interests of the institution in Great Britain, whilst you were deputy grand secretary?—I was the medium of communication.

596. Did you consult the grand committee, from time to time, or did you consult any of the officers, such as the Duke of Cumberland and Lord Kenyon, in cases where you have required advice and counsel?—If there was any peculiar case, I should certainly consult Lord Kenyon; but I seldom troubled the Duke of Cumberland upon those matters; and those occasions were but very rare where any thing did occur.

597. Colonel Fairman was recommended as your successor by the Duke of Cumberland himself, was he not?—I do not know; I was absent.

598. Is Colonel Fairman a colonel in the army?—I cannot tell; he is so designated.

599. Is he an Irishman, or an Englishman?—I have always understood him to be an Englishman.

600. During your time, did you make any tour through any part of Great Britain to visit lodges in communion with the Loyal Orange Institution?—Not expressly for that purpose; when I have been going on other affairs, I have visited the meetings in my way, passing through Manchester, Liverpool and other places.

601. In what year was that?—It was, I think, in the latter end of the year 1822, and on my return in 1823.

602. What number of lodges were there at Manchester in 1822?—I cannot exactly say; the entry of the lodges will show the number; in the neighbourhood of Manchester, I believe, there were only two or three actually in Manchester; but there were several in the neighbourhood. In the book of accounts kept with the district lodges, in the ledger, it appears, that in June 1823, there were numbers 3, 16, 40, 115, 117 and 224, attached to Manchester.

603. How is that account headed?—"Manchester, William Beale, deputy grand master."

604. Is it to be understood by that, those lodges communicated to you through him?—Yes, or sometimes direct.

605. Are there any accounts of money charged, as if due by them, and received by you during that time?—Yes.

606. What is the amount stated there?—The whole amount, in June 1823, appears to be 6*l.* 14*s.*; that is cleared off.

607. Does that account come later down?—It does.

608. To what period does it come down?—To June 1824; then it is carried on to another page.

609. Are the entries regularly continued, from the first entry in 1823, down to the present time?—It appears to be carried down, in my hand-writing, to June 1824; then, in another hand-writing, to the 11th April 1835.

610. At that time, what number of lodges does there appear to be?—The last entry, which enumerates the warrants, commences with No. 1, 8, 160, 182, 255, 224, 256, 40, 3; making nine.

611. Does it appear that the account of dues, owing by those lodges, and of monies paid by them, had been continued pretty regularly up to that period?—The account is not balanced; and I cannot form any opinion how the debit and the charges on the credit side tally; the sums are not of the same amount, and therefore I cannot make out whether it is balanced.

612. There appears to be a correspondence in respect of monies up to that period?—Yes.

613. As you kept the books, was it your intention, by that mode of account, to exhibit the number of lodges in each district, and the money they owed to the

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the head lodge?—Certainly; that was the debit and credit for each deputy grand master, and each warrant.

614. Are there not more lodges in Manchester and its neighbourhood than nine?—There are several warrants in the neighbourhood, but they are not considered as attached to Manchester.

615. Have you any idea of the number in Lancashire?—I have not; the Orange system was greatly encouraged in Manchester, and the manufacturing districts, at the time of the troubles.

616. What troubles do you mean?—First, I allude to the time of the Blanketers, the general troubles in the manufacturing districts; and whenever those troubles arose we always understood that the Orange system was rather encouraged, because it was found useful in aid of the magistracy.

617. By whom was that encouraged?—The great manufacturers felt that their men being embodied in the Orange Society, they were ready at all times to come forward in the suppression of disturbances.

618. Are there bodies of yeomanry in Lancashire?—I believe there are.

619. Had you any communication with any of them?—No; they had no connexion with the Orange Institution.

620. What do you mean by their being encouraged to form bodies; how could they be useful to suppress disturbances, unless they were in a state of organization?—Ready to be sworn in as special constables, part of the original constitution of Orangemen; and the present object of the Orange Institution being “to be ready, at all times, to assist the civil authorities in the just and lawful execution of their duties.”

621. You state that the grand lodge began first in Lancashire?—The English grand lodge was first established there.

622. Were you residing there at that time?—I never resided in Lancashire.

623. What induced you to propose the transfer of the grand lodge to London?—It was the Duke of York’s wish when he accepted the office of grand master.

624. Do you recollect the time of the special commission for the trials of the Luddites?—I have some recollection of the time.

625. What part did the lodges take at that time?—I was not acting as an officer of the Institution at that time; I did not commence my office, nor did the transfer of the grand lodge take place till 1821; but being in communication with the late Colonel Fletcher and others in that quarter, I understood that the society was considered useful by the magistrates.

626. Did you ever hear of a charge that was made against Colonel Fletcher and other persons, of sending spies amongst the Luddites?—I never heard that alleged against the Orange Society; I have heard that Government was accused of something of that kind; but I never believed it, nor would I believe that Colonel Fletcher would engage in any such proceeding.

627. Have you made any communication, at any time, to the Government as regarded the utility of these institutions to maintain the peace of Lancashire?—I have had various general conversations with my Lord Sidmouth, when he was in office, but I cannot recollect anything particular; I was never employed, nor took any part farther than in common conversation.

628. Did you state yesterday that Lord Sidmouth was consulted, when the grand Orange Institution was established?—It was merely with reference to the Duke of York’s acceptance of the grand mastership; his Royal Highness hesitated to accept the office until the Government appeared satisfied that the institution was strictly legal.

629. You stated yesterday that the opinion of certain law officers was taken upon that subject; have you examined to see whether there are any copies remaining of the cases laid before them for their opinions?—I had an opportunity of speaking to Colonel Fairman upon the subject, and he said he was not certain, but he had some impression upon his mind that he had those among the papers; cases were submitted to the present Sir William Horne, the late Mr. Serjeant Lens, Mr. Gaselee, Mr. Gurney and Mr. Adolphus.

630. You stated that when you waited upon the Duke of York, you placed before him the rules and ordinances of the grand lodge then meeting in Lancashire; have you been able to find that copy?—I have not.

631. Do you recollect what were the modifications made between those rules and those afterwards adopted?—I think I do recollect the principal points.

632. What were the points?—The first was the abolition of all oaths or obligations

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obligations in the lodges ; the next point was to abolish all separate and distinct divisions or lodges ; not to give a lodge for such a town or place, but a warrant or commission to this or the other person as an officer of the institution at large.

633. Notwithstanding that rule, you continued to collect the dues under certain individuals in districts, though not called districts of such and such a name ?—All the warrants which happened to be in the neighbourhood, made their communications together for matter of convenience.

634. The word "district" was laid aside ?—Yes, and the word "division;" we became one society.

635. "District" is still used in Ireland ?—I believe it is.

636. In the list of lodges you have furnished, there is a statement of the number of the warrant and the place where the lodge meets ?—That is where the body was, or the master lived who first got the warrant.

637. So that there is a specification of the number and the locality ?—As it happens.

638. That prevails throughout ?—Wherever it is reported to me that the warrant is, I have it in that list, but it may change ; if the holder of No. 1. in Manchester came with No. 1. to London, he is a master in London as well as in Manchester ; it is a commission he carries with him ; it is nothing more than a commission ; but formerly, before this alteration took place, the warrant was to hold a lodge at such a place, and it could be held in no other place under that document ; then it was a branch society, but under the modified rules it ceased to be a branch society.

639. That was an alteration in order to conform to the law ?—Yes ; the construction of the society was considered liable to objection, and the society was remodelled in obedience to the law.

640. Then a warrant, say No. 10, being given to an individual, that individual has the power of enrolling or organizing any number of persons that he may think proper, and those individuals thus enrolled and attached to the society are designated by the number of the warrant, namely 10 ?—They are members of the Orange Institution at large ; they are admissible into every other meeting as well as into that.

641. If a man is admitted under a particular warrant, does he not belong to the society held under that warrant ?—As long as he continues to meet under that warrant, he pays what are called his dues through that channel, but he may go to any other.

642. Under that warrant a regular impost is raised from the individuals who are members under the authority of that warrant ?—Yes, and who generally meet in that particular place.

643. Under each separate warrant there is a separate society organized by virtue of that warrant, to which warrant the name of the master is attached, and payments are made annually or periodically by virtue of that warrant, and the individuals who contribute to that payment are the individuals enrolled under that warrant ?—I cannot admit any such thing ; these are your assumptions.

644. In what particulars are the assumptions that are made in the question last put to you mistaken ?—First, you assume that the members are admitted as members of that separate and distinct society ; whereas they are members of the institution at large.

645. Here are the copies of a warrant and a certificate ; under the warrant the person to whom it is directed is nominated to the office of blank ; what is the blank ?—It is to our well-beloved brother, A. B. of London ; I will say, in the county of Middlesex ; and his successors are nominated and warranted to the office of a master in the Orange Institution, and appointed to perform the requisites thereof within the realm of Great Britain.

646. Here is a certificate of initiation, signed by the master of the warrant, the deputy master of the warrant, the secretary of the warrant, and the grand secretary or deputy grand secretary ; so that under the warrant there is a master, a deputy master of the warrant, and a secretary of the warrant ?—Yes.

647. To each warrant there are three separate officers attached ?—It will appear by the rules that to every Orange warrant there must be a master, and to every Orange meeting a secretary, and so on ; this document purports to be a certificate

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a certificate or testimonial that the person was initiated by certain officers who were present at a certain time.

648. So that though the society is not divided nominally into districts, it is divided under warrants, to each warrant there being three distinct officers attached?—The rules do not make that requisite.

649. The question is not respecting the rules, but about the facts as they stand?—A master holding that warrant, although he resided in Manchester when he got it, if he came to Middlesex and found five members to act in those respective offices, could hold a meeting.

650. Still to each warrant that is issued there are three separate functionaries attached, or by each warrant there are three separate functionaries created, and those individuals have the power of initiation?—No, the person must be ballotted for by all the persons present.

651. Under a particular warrant?—Where he is proposed, they are acting under the one document, but he is admitted into the institution at large.

652. He is admitted under the particular document?—Yes, he must be admitted somewhere.

653. Have the goodness to read these words, “This is an itinerant warrant or special commission, granted to the deputy grand secretary by the Duke of Cumberland”?—I never saw this document before, nor heard of such a document; it is a very fine thing.

654. It is dated the 13th of August 1832?—It appears a very grand sort of thing; I never heard of such a thing before, nor of any such power in the Orange Institution.

655. You see the Duke of Cumberland’s name is attached to it?—Yes.

656. Have the goodness to attend to these words, “I have hereby granted this my special commission, with a dispensation to empower and enable the dignitary and officer hereinbefore named to admit and initiate members into the institution, to communicate to the brotherhood the signs and pass-words of the new system, to teach the lectures in both orders, to open new lodges and set them in full operation on the payment of such dues and fees to the grand lodge through the medium of the said dignitary and officer, as had been already agreed on by the grand committee;” you see that by these words the grand master empowers the individual to whom the authority is deputed to create new lodges and direct their operation?—I see it, and I see that such a document is denied as to its legality or regularity by all the institution; Colonel Fairman is but very little acquainted with the real principles of the institution; I do not mean the principles upon which the institution is founded, but the discipline and practice of the society.

657. You have seen there is here an authority from the grand master to create lodges and carry them into operation?—I have.

658. The word “lodges” is used; you have proved that warrants, with a particular number, are directed to individuals, whose residence is taken down in a book kept for the purpose; that the individual to whom that warrant is directed has the power of enrolling individuals under that warrant?—Any where.

659. Then the persons so enrolled are considered as members of the society under that warrant?—Yes, of the Orange Institution at large; not only under that warrant, but they can go into any meeting; they are members of any body of Orangemen existing, wherever they may happen to be.

660. Are not the dues payable under the warrant, payable by individuals associated together by virtue of that particular warrant?—They are initiated under that warrant, and they pay to that warrant as long as they continue in the neighbourhood. If they remove from that neighbourhood they join another warrant.

661. When an entry is made of a payment to the society, is not the payment stated to be under and by virtue of a particular warrant? No; it is stated that the payment is made by such a person meeting under such a warrant.—If he makes a subsequent payment in another place, it is under another warrant.

662. But you collect the dues from the persons present by that specific warrant?—A meeting cannot be held without a warrant.

663. You had occasional conversation with Lord Sidmouth about the time that the Duke of York was requested to take the head of the Orange Institution?—Yes.

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664. It was the wish of the Duke that every thing should be regular?—Yes, as to the perfect legality of the Orange Institution.

665. Was it at his instance you consulted Lord Sidmouth?—It was.

666. His Royal Highness was unwilling to do anything disagreeable to the Government of the country, as it would appear?—Yes, or to connect himself with a society exposed to the imputation of illegality.

667. It was deemed by the lawyers consulted, whom you name, that an alteration should take place in the original rules of the institution, as adopted when in Lancashire, where the first grand lodge was held, and they suggested changes?—They did not so much suggest changes as to state that certain parts might be subject to suspicion. The general import I think was, that the society itself was not illegal at common law, but that such and such parts of the then existing regulations might be subject to objection.

668. Its violations of the statute law?—Yes, and that it would be better without those parts, and therefore a change was made.

669. Had you many interviews with Lord Sidmouth upon that occasion?—A great many; I was in general in the habit of calling upon him, and conversing with him upon different subjects, but that particularly engaged my attention at that time.

670. Were you personally acquainted with Lord Sidmouth?—Yes, so far as calling upon him upon subjects of this nature; I was not particularly intimate, but generally our conversation turned upon the political occurrences of the day.

671. In March 1821, the Duke of York became grand master of the institution?—I rather think he was proposed in the December previous; I was appointed secretary in March 1821.

672. Was it subsequent to your being appointed secretary these communications, of which you have spoken, with Lord Sidmouth took place?—Previously and subsequently.

673. How long subsequently to March, when you became grand secretary under the Duke of York, did your communications with Lord Sidmouth take place respecting this society?—I am rather inclined to think that the Duke did not accept the appointment until the matter was set at rest with my Lord Sidmouth, and therefore further communications upon that subject were not necessary.

674. When did the Duke accept of the office?—It certainly must have been, from his appointing me secretary, previous to that date, March 1821.

674*. You mentioned that you had conversations with Lord Sidmouth upon this subject, both previous and subsequent to your appointment as secretary?—I am rather inclined to think I had conversations with Lord Sidmouth on other subjects, but not on this; after that period it was set at rest.

675. Lord Sidmouth knew you were appointed secretary under the Duke of York?—I was not appointed secretary I think till all doubts were set at rest.

676. You had communications with Lord Sidmouth on public affairs, up to what period?—I was occasionally in the habit of calling on my Lord Sidmouth until after the King's return from Ireland.

677. How long after that?—I recollect calling upon my Lord Sidmouth immediately after his return from Ireland, and asking him how he liked the country and the people, in a common-place way; I believe that was his first visit to Ireland.

678. Had you any other communication about the Orange Lodge on that or any subsequent occasion?—I think not; it was a mere matter of compliment.

679. Were you on those terms of intimacy with Lord Sidmouth as to call upon him without having to speak to him on important affairs?—I was.

680. Lord Sidmouth knew the capacity in which you called upon him about the Orange Institution?—I was in no official capacity then; I was referred to him by the Duke of York; His Royal Highness requested of me to furnish my Lord Sidmouth with a copy of the rules of the society at that time, to see whether it was objectionable for him to take this office.

681. What was the observation of Lord Sidmouth upon the subject to you?—I cannot recollect his exact observation, but I know that the law officers, I believe particularly the attorney-general, Sir Robert Gifford, was consulted upon the subject.

682. Was he consulted by Lord Sidmouth?—So I understood.

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683. At the expense of the Government of the day?—I cannot say as to that.

684. Did the Orange Association pay any expense for his opinion?—We got no written opinion, but I know three weeks or a month elapsed, and was occupied with occasional calls upon Lord Sidmouth, before the Attorney General gave his answer.

685. How many interviews had you with Lord Sidmouth upon that subject pending that three weeks or month?—A great many.

686. So often as twice a week?—Yes, quite as much as that.

687. Such was the anxiety of the Duke of York not to do any thing unpleasant to His Majesty's Government, you had a good many confidential communications with the Secretary of State upon the subject?—Not particularly confidential; I saw his Lordship whenever I called.

688. Lord Sidmouth having known you as a confidential person appointed by the Duke of York to hold those important communications, did he never afterwards talk to you about the Orange system, or how it was going on?—I have no recollection that he mentioned it afterwards.

689. You considered the Orange system a most excellent and admirable one?—I never should have belonged to it if I had not so considered it.

690. Did you ever report to Lord Sidmouth the strength of the system during the time you were deputy grand secretary?—I never did.

691. In those confidential communications, did you not point out to Lord Sidmouth the value of such formidable support to the Government of the country, and point out the importance of the Government encouraging it?—I recollect, about the year 1820, when the conspiracy of Thistlewood and others took place, I have frequently conversed with him upon the subject. I can say, that I remarked it was strange that such a loyal society as the Orange Institution should have its main strength among the manufacturing classes in the country, and that in the Metropolis, where loyalty ought to be most encouraged, there was none to counteract sedition and treason; that there was no Orange lodge (for this was before I knew there was one in Clerkenwell), or at least no respectable one, to counteract the pernicious system then in operation; and I think Lord Sidmouth said, that he never had any connexion with the Orange Society, and knew nothing about it but from my representations.

692. This was in 1820?—About that time, 1819 or 1820.

693. You continued to have communications with him in 1821?—Verbal communications.

694. Most confidential?—No, I cannot say that; when the word confidential is used, I conceive an idea of secrecy.

695. It was confidential?—In a degree, certainly.

696. You pressing on Lord Sidmouth the propriety of Orange Societies in London, you met him afterwards, and had many communications with him?—I frequently saw him.

697. But you never talked to him about Orange Societies afterwards?—I am not aware that I did.

698. You have stated that you expressed to Lord Sidmouth your surprise that London should not have its Orange Associations, as the manufacturing classes in the country had; what parts of the country did you allude to in that conversation?—I alluded to the manufacturing districts, Lancashire and the adjoining districts; that was the great seat of the society.

699. You said that the use of the word district was laid aside in consequence of the law opinions you received?—The law opinions stated that there were some features in the society, that though not objectionable on the principles of common law might be subject to suspicion or an imputation, and the society would be less objectionable perhaps without them.

700. You substituted the use of the word "warrant" for "district"?—No, "warrant" for "lodge;" instead of saying, "this is to authorize such a person to hold an Orange Lodge in such a place or in such a house," which was the original form, the form was to grant it to a person, and not for a place.

701. Look at the minutes of the 16th of April 1833; in page 284, there are the words, "The notices and certificates required by different lodges?—That is not mine, that is Colonel Fairman's; I think that is a misapplication of the term.

702. That word appears in the records of the Grand Orange Lodge?—Lodge

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is the term for the grand lodge ; but there is only one lodge in the system ; that is the grand lodge.

703. You have had shown to you a warrant to form lodges in all parts of the country ?—That was not prepared under my direction, nor would it have been. Colonel Fairman knows little of the working or discipline of the Orange Society, the Duke of Cumberland much less.

704. “The grand lodge withholds its confirmation of the appointment of Brother Edward Parry, of Warrant 204, of which such a one is district master, until communication shall be made with the deputy grand master of the district ;” after having referred to those documents, can you state that the Orange body does not recognize the existence of districts in this society ?—Not according to its rules ; Colonel Fairman appears to be partial to those terms, perhaps from habit ; I should not have used them.

705. That appears to be the report of a committee, not the language of Colonel Fairman ?—I believe he frames all those documents.

706. Still that appears to be a circular of the Orange body ?—It is written by Colonel Fairman, or some one appointed by him ; personally I had nothing to do with this.

707. What do you mean by saying the Duke of Cumberland knows but little of the Orange Society ?—He has never mixed with it so as to know its details ; and he cannot know much of it by meeting once or twice a year in the grand lodge.

708. Do you not know of those meetings which have been held at Lord Kenyon's ?—I have attended them myself.

709. Do you then not know the Duke of Cumberland has been in the chair at those meetings at which warrants were granted for the army ?—I gave my testimony yesterday, that when I acted as secretary a certain number of warrants were voted, and I afterwards enumerated them in the printed report ; but they were not always set forth in the grand lodge ; I brought them before the grand lodge in the abstract, not in detail.

710. Are they not regularly entered and enumerated in the report of the grand committee which is made to the lodge when assembled ?—Not in my time ; I prepared lists of the officers upon the annual meeting of the grand lodge to be appointed at such a place according to the request of the members themselves, and the general question put to me was, “Are the recommendations and documents right ?” and in the same way when it came to the granting of warrants, I should state there are so many warrants have been applied for ; then the chairman would say, “ You have examined all the documents ; are they quite correct ?” or some such question, to which I answered in the affirmative. I filled up the warrants at my leisure ; they were never brought forward so filled up in the grand lodge.

711. Have you not stated that though the minutes at the time of the proceedings were a little disjointed during the meeting, it was your business afterwards to draw out the whole in the form of a report, and with great accuracy, and this report was submitted to Lord Kenyon, the grand master, as well as other persons connected with the lodge ?—I generally forwarded, as matter of respect, the printed report.

712. You have stated in your evidence that in the copy of rules and ordinances of the institution, printed in 1826, rule 38 runs thus, “That no person can be admitted into the institution for less than 15s., except in case of non-commissioned officers, soldiers and sailors, when the fee for admission shall be in the discretion of the meeting” ?—I am quite aware of that ; that was embodied in this book from the former rules.

713. Are you not aware that that rule was made at a meeting at which the Duke of Cumberland was in the chair ?—It was not ; that was before the Duke of Cumberland entered the society.

714. Do you mean to say it was never read over at any meeting when the Duke of Cumberland was in the chair ?—Not in my presence.

715. The Committee have before them two codes of regulations ; the question has been put, whether those regulations were made when the Duke was in the chair ; you very correctly say he was not then master of the lodge, and consequently was not present ; when was the Duke appointed ?—I think in the course of the year 1827 ; after the Duke of York's decease.

716. Did

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716. Did the rules and ordinances of 1826 remain in force as the rules of the lodge during the time you remained deputy secretary?—Yes.

717. Then the alteration which has taken place has been during the time that Colonel Fairman held that situation?—That book has been framed since I left the institution.—[*The Rules of 1834.*]

718. Were the rules of 1826 compiled by you?—Principally by me.

719. And submitted at the time to the lodge for their approbation?—Yes, in consequence of the legal opinions to which I have referred.

720. Was not that code of rules sanctioned by the grand master?—At the time they were framed, certainly.

721. In the report you delivered of the 15th of February 1827, there is put down, “Approved. Kenyon, Deputy Grand Master of Great Britain;” what is meant by that?—In that instance, and I believe the only instance, I submitted the draft of the intended report to Lord Kenyon for his approbation; there was some circumstance which led me to do so at that time.

722. Will you refer to the circular of the next meeting of the grand lodge, held on the 15th of June at Lord Kenyon’s, where it is said, “Allowed. Ernest, Grand Master;” was that submitted in like manner to him for approval before it was printed?—I conceive from that note that it was, but I cannot speak positively to that; I remember waiting on my Lord Kenyon; most certainly there was some special reason at the time.

723. That is your signature?—It is.

724. Are the Committee to understand that the whole proceedings must have been under the cognizance of the Duke of Cumberland?—There must have been an outline of the proceedings laid before His Royal Highness for his approbation.

725. You use the expression, that the Duke of Cumberland knows but little of the system of the society, and you stated afterwards that the Duke of Cumberland knows little of the society; which of those expressions do you adopt?—The two expressions mean the same thing; when I say little of the society, I mean little of the minutiae and discipline and forms or ceremonies of the society.

726. What do you mean by forms or ceremonies?—I know the Duke of Cumberland never met in what is called a private lodge, or common meeting under a warrant; all he knows is what he has seen in the grand lodge.

727. To what do you mean to limit His Royal Highness’s knowledge?—The fact is, His Royal Highness does not know our general affairs, nor how it is all managed; he would not know how, for instance, to pass himself into a meeting; I am sure he would not.

728. Do you mean by that answer to convey to the Committee that you believe that the Duke of Cumberland was not aware of warrants being granted to the army?—I most distinctly say, that I do not believe the Duke of Cumberland knew there was an Orange warrant in the army, or exclusively military, nor do I know it.

729. You have already been referred to one meeting at Lord Kenyon’s; are you aware that it appears that “at a meeting held at Lord Kenyon’s, Portman-square, on Wednesday the 4th of June 1834, the Duke of Cumberland in the chair, a revised code of laws and ordinances herein set forth for the future government of the institution, was approved and established;” the 41st of those rules being, “that no person can be admitted into the institution for a less fee than 15s., nor advanced into the Purple order for a less fee than 5s., with the exception of non-commissioned officers, soldiers and sailors, when the fee shall be at the discretion of the meeting”?—I know nothing of that. I take it that the rule 41 in the new Orange regulations, has no reference whatever to Orange meetings in regiments, or what are termed military lodges. It means no more than in the event of a soldier or sailor presenting himself for enrolment in any meeting of Orangemen, he is admissible for a less time than the ordinary admission fee, from the supposition that the scantiness of his pay would not allow of his paying the otherwise usual charge. The rule was certainly never meant to apply to meetings exclusively military. I never heard of a warrant for meetings of sailors, (although they are expressed in the rule alluded to), nor do I believe such exclusive body existed.

730. At another meeting, in the year 1831, there are three warrants issued to persons in the army; supposing the Duke of Cumberland to have been in the

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chair on both these occasions, how do you reconcile that with his not being acquainted with the proceedings of the Orange Society with respect to the army?—From what took place under my own management; I never brought forward the number or the names of persons; I merely stated, there have been such a number of applications for new members; where there was merely an exchange, I made no statement at all; if it was an application for a new warrant, I generally stated in my rota of business, so many warrants applied for; the affixing the number and the filling them up rested with myself; and I then, when I saw the numbers that I could attach to them, I entered them; they were granted in the aggregate, and I specified them by number and name in the report; I ascertained from my books what numbers were dormant, and I filled up the warrants accordingly.

731. How do you reconcile this rule being adopted at a meeting at which His Royal Highness was in the chair with your declaration that you think he did not know the proceedings of the Orange Society with respect to the army?—This is in reference to rule 41 in the new code; I think these rules, as well as the former, were merely brought forward in the grand lodge, having received the sanction of the committee; I do not know whether they were read or not; I have no knowledge of the proceedings of 1834.

732. Who are the committee?—I do not know who are the present committee.

733. Who formed the committee when you were present; did Lord Kenyon form one of the committee?—Nominally; but he never attended the committee; all the grand officers, my Lord Kenyon, as the deputy grand master, were on the committee *ex officio*, but they never attended.

734. You have stated before, that after a meeting it was your business to draw up the proceedings in detail, to have them printed, and to distribute them to every person belonging to the committee?—To every master and officer.

735. Of course you were quite satisfied that the Duke, Lord Kenyon, and every other person connected with the grand lodge, received a copy?—It was my duty to send each a copy.

736. To one circular produced to you, the name of the Duke of Cumberland is attached with his approbation?—So it appears.

737. You perceive that this is a collection of laws and ordinances of the society published in 1834, and it appears that this code of laws and ordinances was revised, and approved and established at a meeting at which the Duke of Cumberland was present, on the 4th of June 1834?—So it would appear from that.

738. In this collection of rules adopted at a meeting at which the Duke of Cumberland was present, the 41st rule is retained, relative to the admission of non-commissioned officers, soldiers and sailors?—Yes; but if a non-commissioned officer or soldier or sailor applied to me, if I was presiding as master at a meeting, if I did not know they were soldiers or sailors, I should say, You cannot be admitted under 15s.; but if the applicant alleged he was a soldier, then I should say, Show that, and you will be admitted for half the money or a smaller sum.

739. What is a proxy?—That practice was discontinued in my time; it means that a person who could not come himself from the country would transmit to some person resident in town authority to attend for him, and to do the business for him.

740. What would you understand by these words, “ Thomas Keith, proxy to the 52d regiment”?—I should understand it as it is expressed; but I do not believe the fact was so; I know the man Keith.

741. What do you mean by “ Thomas Keith, proxy to the 52d regiment”?—Knowing what I do, I should attach a meaning the words do not express.

742. Are you aware there is a rule respecting proxies?—I think there was a rule passed that no person should be admitted by proxy, because it was made a bad use of; I am convinced that Thomas Keith, who is named, could no more have been appointed or deputed proxy by a person in Gibraltar or Malta, than any stranger could have been appointed; that Thomas Keith was only thrust in there in that character, but he was not really, nor could he have been, proxy as stated; it was a mere pretext to gain admission to the grand lodge.

743. Are you aware of the rule of the society with respect to proxies?—I am

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am not aware of any express rule upon the subject, but I know it was discontinued in my time; whether it was afterwards revived I cannot say.

744. In your time who was the grand chaplain of the order?—The Bishop of Salisbury was nominated, but he never acted, nor ever was made an Orangeman; it was a mere honorary appointment; he never was made an Orangeman to my knowledge.

745. Is his name continued in the reports you have given in by his authority?—It was never contradicted; he never made any communication in contradiction of it; but he never attended.

746. Were you in the habit of sending him copies of the report?—Not always; I believe I sent him a few at first, but not afterwards.

747. Did you send him those in which his name was included?—I am rather inclined to think I did not; the Bishop was very infirm, and took no part in the society.

748. Here is a long list of 14 or 15 chaplains; were they all initiated?—All those I personally know were initiated, and I have reason to believe that they were all.

749. Did any of them attend the lodge?—Many did from time to time.

750. Are they all clergymen in this country?—Yes.

751. Did the committee sit to do business between the meetings of the grand lodge, and did the members named attend?—The Hon. Thomas Kenyon, whose name stands first, has not attended the society for many years; several of the others are dead; in my time some of them occasionally acted; Mr. Thomas Kenyon never attended.

Colonel William Blennerhassett Fairman, called in; and further Examined.

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752. HAVE you been able to procure the documents you were requested to bring?—Yes, several; in the first place, I have the special commission to which I adverted yesterday.

753. What is its date?—The 13th of August 1832.

754. By whom is it signed?—By the Duke of Cumberland, as grand master of the institution.

755. To whom is it addressed?—To myself.

[*The same was delivered in, and read as follows:*]

LOYAL ORANGE INSTITUTION OF GREAT BRITAIN.

By His Royal Highness Prince *Ernest Augustus*, Duke of Cumberland, &c. &c. &c.
the Grand Master of the Empire.

ITINERANT WARRANT, or SPECIAL COMMISSION, to the DEPUTY GRAND
SECRETARY, &c.

WHEREAS the Orange Association was founded in grateful remembrance of one of the most glorious achievements recorded on our historical annals, that is to say, our deliverance from popery and arbitrary power, and the re-establishment of the Protestant religion and constitution within these realms by the means of King William the Third of pious and immortal memory; and whereas in perpetual commemoration of those blessings, and no less for the advancement of the civil, moral and spiritual benefits secured thereby than for the maintenance of the constitutional, political and sacred rights so happily bequeathed to us, the institution is still kept up with its pristine ardour, disclaiming at the same time all aggressive, hostile and intolerant aims or designs against a free enjoyment of religious opinion, and a full indulgence of unrestrained liberty of conscience; and whereas certain abuses have by degrees crept into the society, and serious differences have occasionally arisen in some of the provincial lodges and districts, which it is highly desirable should be adjusted, corrected and removed without further delay; and whereas circumstances have lately rendered it expedient and absolutely imperative to alter and assimilate the systems of England and of Ireland, as submitted to and confirmed by the grand lodge, holden in Portman-square, on the 4th day of June; and whereas to save the deputy grand masters of districts and masters of warrants the trouble, the expense and great inconvenience of repairing to London from all quarters to receive the new signs and pass-words, as likewise to be instructed and perfected in the lectures of both Orders, which it is requisite to have imparted and diffused throughout the country forthwith, the grand committee suggested, and the grand lodge have recognized the propriety of an experienced and intelligent dignitary being commissioned and directed to make a circuit of the kingdom for the purpose of promulgating the same to those warrants that shall have cleared off their arrears, and are not otherwise in contumacy or default, on the payment of such dues and fees as have been established and fixed for the several objects described herein; and whereas divers good and well-disposed subjects in various places distant from existing lodges have intimated a desire and signified an intention of joining the brotherhood, but who from having local duties to discharge, cannot seek admission

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admission into its fellowship remotely from home, without a neglect of their functions, to the prejudice of themselves or to the detriment of others; and whereas numerous letters have been perused by the grand committee, in which the writers express their approval of and their earnest wish for the projected tour to be undertaken, as notified in the two preceding circulars, for the cogent and valid reasons assigned therein, as a measure of sound policy, which would not only give universal satisfaction by creating fresh confidence, but would moreover be calculated to advance the best interests of the institution; BE IT KNOWN, therefore, that from a knowledge of his experience, and a confidence in his integrity, our trusty, well-beloved and right worshipful brother, Lieutenant-Colonel Fairman, master of the Metropolitan warrant, member of the grand committee, deputy grand master of London, acting deputy grand treasurer, and deputy grand secretary of the institution, is hereby nominated, constituted, delegated and appointed to undertake the said visitation or tour of inspection, in order to examine the accounts and ascertain the actual state and condition of the respective warrants, to conciliate and arrange all controversies and misunderstandings, and to perform, settle and terminate every matter of business in anywise connected with the society or its affairs, or tending to promote its prosperity and welfare, and in short, to do, execute and transact all such things appertaining thereto, as in the exercise of a prudent and sound discretion he shall deem to be judicious, expedient and fitting: For these objects and general purposes, by virtue of the authority vested in me as grand master of the Empire, by the code of laws and ordinances of the 30th day of March 1826, I have hereby granted this my special commission, with a dispensation to empower and enable the dignitary and officer hereinbefore named to admit and initiate members into the institution, to communicate to the brotherhood the signs and pass-words of the new system, to teach the lectures in both orders, to open new lodges, and to set them in full operation on the payment of such dues and fees to the grand lodge, through the medium of the said dignitary and officer, as have been already agreed on by the grand committee; and finally, to suspend or expel contumacious and refractory members, subject to a ratification of his proceedings and adjudications by the grand lodge, at its next meeting, in the event of any appeals being made thereunto, but whose orders and decisions are in the mean while to be obeyed and held conclusive. Given under my seal, at St. James's, this 13th day of August 1832.

ERNEST, G. M.

756. Have you brought a copy of the warrant which was issued to Nucella?—No; I shall not be able to procure that for some days, if at all; I will write for it.

757. Have you got a list of the lodges?—I have not; the papers are in great confusion in consequence of a fire at the next door to my house.

758. You stated yesterday that you would bring a cart load of papers?—I have brought a bag-full; these are purely Orange papers.

759. Have you any other circulars?—Yes; I have brought with me a circular of the 18th of April 1834, and the 4th of June 1834.—[*The same were delivered in*; vide Appendix, No. 2.]

760. Have you brought the proof of the circular you are now preparing?—I have, as far as it goes; it is quite in a rough state; I have not yet corrected the typographical errors.—[*The same was delivered in*; vide Appendix, No. 2.]

761. In the report you have now given of the 4th of June 1835, there is a long list of members of the grand committee; by whose authority are their names entered here?—It is the anniversary circular, in which we usually give the list of the new officers of all descriptions.

762. Had you separate authorities for the entry of all those whose names are down here?—It rests with myself to nominate such gentlemen for the committee as I consider most competent to discharge the duties of that committee, which are very onerous at times; their names are read over in the grand lodge and confirmed by the grand lodge.

763. Beginning with the Marquis of Thomond, and ending with a Tucker?—Yes; I arrange their names, alphabetically generally, because it does away all jealousy as to rank, where I do not know the precise rank, and sometimes senior members are a little jealous if their names do not precede those who are junior to them.

764. Did all those gentlemen attend the meeting of the grand lodge?—The names of those who did attend will be found in the first page.

765. The Duke of Cumberland was in the chair on the 4th of June?—Yes; and Lord Kenyon in the vice chair, the Duke of Gordon on the right hand of the Duke of Cumberland, and myself on his left; the Marquis of Thomond did not attend; he was unwell, he sent his apology; Lord Wynford did not attend for the same reason, being unwell; and there are a number of other apologies which are stated with the names.

766. Those whose names are put down for whom apologies are not stated are supposed to have been present?—I believe it is headed “Present, so and so.”

767. Here

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767. Here is an address from Cardiff to His Royal Highness; is there a lodge at Cardiff?—Yes.

768. Who is at the head of it?—W. H. Deacon, Esq., Longcross House, is the deputy grand master.

769. Has it been long established?—No; it is rather a junior warrant.

770. It is here stated, “for the promptitude with which your Royal Highness has been graciously pleased to affix your signature to the warrant for lodges in this district;” how many lodges are there in that district?—I believe there may be half-a-dozen; I do not mean that that is the precise number.

771. Are you able to give a list of the number of lodges in each district?—My assistant shall make that out if it be wished, by the beginning of the week.

772. When may the Committee expect a general list of the lodges?—I have searched for it; I have one, but my papers are in sad derangement, in consequence of the fire next door to me; the list is out of print, and I am collecting materials to compose a fresh one.

773. What other documents do you give in?—I believe I have no other this day, with the exception of this bag of rubbish—[*The letters.*]

774. Have the goodness to state how many tours you have been engaged in to promote the interest of the Orange Institution?—I can distinctly say I have been twice in Scotland on Orange business.

775. In what years?—In 1833 and 1834, but those printed papers will perhaps assist my recollection.

776. Had you a commission each time similar to that you have put in?—No, it was under that.

777. You had a general commission given you for both times?—Yes; it is permanent till the grand lodge choose to recall it.

778. What course did you take, and what places did you visit in the course of your journey?—I visited almost every place.

779. Where was your route through England?—That would be very difficult; I visited most of the places of consequence and importance.

780. Did you go to Manchester?—I did; I went also to Birmingham and Sheffield.

781. How many lodges have you at Birmingham?—I believe we have only three.

782. Did you assemble them all while you were there?—I did.

783. What were their numbers?—Not very strong; I think I might have had a meeting of perhaps 30, but the whole number of each lodge did not attend; I summoned only the masters and officers; if they chose to bring any others with them, they might.

784. How many have you at Manchester?—There are a greater number of lodges in Manchester; I am not prepared to say how many, but I suppose we must have seven or eight lodges there and in its environs.

785. Have you many at Sheffield?—Only two.

786. What other places did you visit?—I can name the places I visited, but I cannot state the succession; I was at Birmingham, Sheffield, Manchester, Bolton, and a great many more places, almost too numerous to mention.

787. How many have you at Bolton and its neighbourhood?—I should think two lodges at Bolton, but they are rather numerous in that neighbourhood.

788. Are you strong there?—There is one lodge at Wigan, but a pretty strong one; they are all miners; when they visited me they came with their breasts open and as black as my coat with dust and dirt, but very loyal men, very much so indeed; they received me with three cheers, and gave me the most marked attention; and very fine fellows, six feet two or three inches high.

789. The lodges are well ordered there?—Yes.

790. They would make very good soldiers?—Yes, famous grenadiers. I was at Chowbent near Bolton-le Moors and Burnley.

791. How do you stand at Burnley?—Not very strong; Preston, Blackburn, Bury, Middleton; all contiguous, all within a few miles of each other. I believe I have named all the towns in that neighbourhood.

792. You in fact endeavoured to go wherever there were lodges?—I felt it my duty to go wherever there were lodges, or wherever there was a prospect of forming a lodge.

793. Did you succeed in forming many?—Not a great many; I believe I may

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may say I laid the foundation of forming some hereafter, but I could not then stop to establish them.

794. What line did you take in Scotland?—After that first tour through England, I think I was called up to attend the Grand Lodge, and then I made a second tour, embarking at the Tower of London, and landing at Leith; on landing at Leith I called my troops together.

795. Where did you call them together?—I think at Edinburgh; in the Old Town of Edinburgh.

796. Are there many lodges in Edinburgh?—Not a great many; two or three.

797. Is the Gordon Lodge at Edinburgh?—No, at Glasgow.

798. What are the designations of the Edinburgh lodges?—They have merely numbers; no particular name.

799. Are they numerous in Edinburgh?—Not very numerous.

800. Did you go north of Edinburgh?—I went on to Glasgow.

801. You did not go across the Frith?—No.

802. Have you any lodges north of that?—They are dispersed through many parts of Scotland, more particularly in the West; my tours were more particularly confined to the West, Ayrshire, and towards Port Patrick, and returning by a different route to visit other lodges.

803. Did you meet the Gordon Lodge at Glasgow?—I formed the Gordon Lodge at Glasgow. I collected some gentlemen together, some of whom I knew, and others I did not know; they were very anxious and desirous of having one formed.

804. Was this address printed by you, headed "Gordon Lodge of Scotland; Orange Institution, Patron his Grace the Duke of Gordon. Appeal to the Conservatives in the West of Scotland"?—It was not published by me; it is dated, I see, Glasgow, the 25th of June 1833.

805. By whom was that published?—I can only state as matter of opinion.

806. How did you get it?—Great numbers were sent up to me for distribution.

807. Did you adopt it?—Yes, with some little alterations as to locality.

808. That is the original of the one you gave in yesterday, containing the passage, "The Church, which is the sister of the State, is exhibited to public view in the mangling embraces of a lustful ravisher"?—Yes, with some alterations as to locality.

809. That had the name of the Duke of Cumberland at the head; this having the name of the Duke of Gordon?—Yes.

810. What connexion has the Duke of Gordon with your lodge?—He is deputy grand master for Scotland.

811. Does he take a warm interest in the society?—He is very zealous in the cause, but I do not think he gives himself much trouble.

812. He is perfectly acquainted with all the lodges in Scotland?—He is perfectly acquainted where they exist officially; he does not visit them at all.

813. His Grace being grand master for Scotland, is it your business to make him acquainted with the whole?—Yes, there is no deputy grand secretary for Scotland; I am deputy grand secretary for Great Britain.

814. He takes a warm interest in the lodges?—Not a troublesome one; he wishes them to be promoted.

815. When in London, does he attend the meetings of the grand lodge?—Always, unless prevented by some special cause.

816. Does he understand the principles on which your lodges are established?—Yes, perfectly; I believe he is an Orangeman from top to toe.

817. Does his patronage assist you much in Scotland?—I do not know that it does; I have never made it a point to make his Grace acquainted with every thing, nor to introduce his name unnecessarily.

818. What regiment is he colonel of?—The Grenadier Guards.

819. You formed the Gordon Lodge at Glasgow?—Yes.

820. From this paper shown to you, containing the Gordon Arms, and the heading containing the name of his Grace as the grand master, are the Committee to understand that he espoused the cause?—He has been long connected with it, but he took no particular part.

821. Were you in Glasgow on the 7th of February 1834?—I was.

822. Had you many meetings in Glasgow?—Yes, several.

○

823. You

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823. You succeeded in the object you had in view?—Yes, I succeeded in the object I had in view.

824. Did you proceed to Airdrie?—I did; I went over from Glasgow to Airdrie.

825. In procession?—No, not in procession; in an open barouche.

826. Had you no banners and music?—No, nothing of the kind, until we reached Airdrie, when we were met by the Orangemen of Airdrie with banners and music.

827. How do you stand at Airdrie with lodges?—Not very numerous; I believe there is but one lodge at Airdrie, and that not numerous.

828. Are there any in the neighbourhood?—Not in the immediate neighbourhood.

829. You are not very strong there?—No.

830. You had a good large meeting on that occasion?—Yes, I suppose they mustered all they could, in compliment to myself.

831. What number?—I suppose 60.

832. Did you form a lodge?—Not to say a lodge; I went among them and addressed them, and pointed out the necessity of being quiet and peaceable, and attending to the magistrates, and not opposing the constituted authorities.

833. From Airdrie where did you go?—I returned to Glasgow, and then I believe I went on through the West to Kilmarnock and Ayr, Maybole, Girvan, Stranraer; and then I took a different route back again through Glenluce and other places, to visit my out-posts.

834. You have out-posts and lodges in all those places?—Yes, and many more, the names of which I do not recollect.

835. Do they make reports tolerably regularly to you?—They are, generally speaking, uninformed; they are disposed to do every thing right and proper, but they are not educated men.

836. What is the class of men to whom you give the warrants?—They are perhaps of the best description of the lower orders, but they are men in humble life.

837. Did you establish any lodges while you were there?—I think it possible I might have established one or two, besides the Loyal Gordon Lodge, but that is the only one to which I attach importance.

838. You consider that proceeding to have promoted the object you had in view?—Decidedly.

839. Did you make any report to the grand master?—Only at the lodge on my return.

840. You made no report on your progress, to the Duke of Cumberland?—Not that I am aware of; I might have written to Lord Kenyon, with whom I correspond.

841. Did you report to the Duke of Gordon?—I had the honour of spending four weeks with his Grace at his castle; I think that was on my second visit.

842. Are they principally Irishmen in the lodge at Glasgow?—There are a few Irishmen; I believe that Orangeism might have been taken originally from Ireland, but there were a good number of Scotchmen.

843. During your progress in Manchester and other places, were they principally Irish or English you met?—I think principally English, and in Scotland Scotch.

844. Did you get returns of the numbers as you went along?—Partially.

845. Did you get much of their dues?—Very little, I am sorry to say.

846. Still you kept the accounts open?—Yes, we are not very pressing on men whom we consider poor, but who have a disposition to pay.

847. You continued four weeks at Gordon Castle?—Thereabouts. His Grace took me with him to Glenfiddich, one of his shooting lodges.

848. Did you find any lodges in that neighbourhood?—There are no lodges in the North of Scotland.

849. Was the Duke satisfied with the success of your exertions?—He appeared to be so, but he did not give himself much trouble about Orangeism.

850. You have the Duke of Gordon deputy grand master for Scotland, and Lord Kenyon deputy grand master for England and Wales; does Lord Kenyon take much interest in your proceedings?—Very much.

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851. Is he conversant generally with every thing which passes?—Perfectly so.

852. Probably better informed than any other man with the working of the institution?—Infinitely so; and if I feel that I stand in need of any instructions, it is to Lord Kenyon I resort, and not the Duke of Cumberland.

853. He understands Orangeism better?—Yes, and is a more practical man; and if I went to the Duke of Cumberland, he would say, "My good friend," which he graciously calls me, "go to Kenyon."

854. He places himself under the direction of Lord Kenyon?—Yes, not that I would wish to say His Royal Highness has not a will of his own, but if he entertain a doubt about any thing, he will say in the grand lodge for instance, "My dear Kenyon, what is your opinion upon it?" Lord Kenyon gives his opinion, and His Royal Highness says, "Well, I concur in your views; let it be done."

855. When the Duke has not made himself master of the subject put into his hands, he asks Lord Kenyon's advice upon the subject?—Very frequently; generally, I may say.

856. Are you in the habit of making reports to him personally at Kew, where he resides?—I have done so occasionally; I am very tenacious in calling upon the Duke; I have not the arrogance to put myself forward, and I never rush unnecessarily into the presence of Royalty.

857. There is a charge in the account of coach-hire for going to Kew?—Yes, that was when Lord Kenyon first wrote to me to wait upon His Royal Highness.

858. "Expense, coach-hire in waiting upon the grand master at Kew to receive his final commands, and to obtain a supply of new warrants, to which His Royal Highness was pleased to affix his signature"?—Yes.

859. It appears that you were in the frequent habit of communication with His Royal Highness?—That was in the early part of my connexion with the institution; the Committee will find no visits to Kew since that time; when I visit at Kew it is as a complimentary call.

860. The Committee have not the account since that period before them?—I am sorry they have not.

861. Have you no account drawn up since that?—No, it is in the course of preparation at this moment.

862. In the course of the tour referred to there is "The deputy grand secretary's life having been threatened at Birmingham, paid for a brace of pocket pistols, 3*l.*"; what was the circumstance attending that?—It was an anonymous letter I received, in a very mysterious kind of way, stating that if I did not quit the place in three days from the date of that letter, and they would take special care to ascertain that I had received it, at midnight on the 3d my soul should be torn from my body.

863. There is a charge of 2*l.* 10*s.* expense attending Lord Wynford at different times at Leeson's by desire of Lord Kenyon on the business of the institution; upon what occasions had you to consult him?—Really at the moment I cannot charge my memory with the precise business, but I do recollect going down to Lord Wynford's, and if I could call it to my memory I should hold it confidential.

864. Does he take a warm interest in the proceedings of your lodge?—Yes, I should say he does.

865. Does he frequently attend?—Whenever his health will permit; he was not at the last grand lodge; he sent in his apology.

866. There is an allowance granted by the grand lodge "for travelling expenses going to Dublin to receive the new system, and afterwards in communicating the same to several districts and lodges, 180 days, 189*l.*"; is that the tour you allude to, or another?—That was the first tour I ever made in consequence of a new system having been introduced in Ireland; since the union of the lodges they are all placed under the grand master of the empire, as he is now termed; formerly they were distinct; the grand lodge of Ireland was under its own officers, and the grand lodge of England under the Duke of Cumberland, and previously the Duke of York; but since the two grand lodges became united, the Duke of Cumberland has been considered the grand master of the whole.

867. You mean since the Loyal Orange Institution and the grand lodge of Ireland have been united under one head?—Yes.

868. You

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868. You were sent to do what?—To receive the new system.

869. Can you state what the pass-words in the new system are?—I can, but I must not.

870. Why must you not?—It is the only secret, if it may be so called, we have.

871. Can you give the signs?—I cannot give them for the same reason; they are secret the same as free-masonry.

872. Is the sign of a Purpleman different from that of an Orangeman?—Yes.

873. And the pass-word of the Purpleman is different from that of the Orangeman?—Yes.

874. So that there are two bodies with different pass-words and signs for the purpose of recognition?—Yes, the Purple order is the higher order of the two.

875. You stated yesterday that you made no declaration when you entered the society?—No.

876. How are you bound to secrecy if you made no declaration of secrecy?—That is the only thing we are bound to keep secret; I stated that I took an oath when I was admitted a member, and that it is in virtue of that oath I decline stating this; that was the full extent of the oath, to keep secret the signs, pass-words and lectures, with I believe an obligation to reveal any plot that might come to my knowledge against the State.

877. When did you take that?—When I was first initiated.

878. Who administered it to you?—I think Mr. Stockdale.

879. Has not the system been revived since that time?—In several instances.

880. All the declarations being laid aside, yet you consider yourself bound by the declaration?—I consider myself so.

881. So that though you have taken no declaration since the system has been revived, and the system has been laid aside ostensibly, it remains in its full effect?—On the part of those who have taken the oath I should say it was so.

882. If an Orangeman was admitted two years ago, would he be at liberty to state the pass-words and signs?—I should say not.

883. Does he make a declaration of secrecy?—It is more an understanding than a declaration, and is held to be confidential.

884. How is it that that understanding is communicated to the individual?—I suppose traditionally; I should almost say from one to the other.

885. Do you mean to say that an Orangeman is not bound by distinct positive engagements to keep secret the signs and pass-words?—Every thing the Orangeman is bound by, will be found in that book.

886. Will not you state, without the trouble of looking into that book, whether an Orangeman is now bound to retain the pass-words and signs?—I should consider he is bound.

887. You formed a lodge in Glasgow; did you impose secrecy, and if so, in what words and by the medium of what declaration, on the persons you initiated? I have no difficulty in answering the question; after the lodge was formed, and I had put them into possession of the signs and pass-words, and taught them the lectures, I said, “Now, gentlemen, this is the only concealment the system imposes; you may mention any other part to any person you please.”

888. They undertook to conceal them?—They undertook, inasmuch as they did not dissent.

889. Then you communicated the pass-words and signs?—Yes, and as gentlemen, I should consider that almost as binding as if they took an oath.

890. Are they not required under the ritual as laid down to be kept secret?—I consider them as secret.

891. When you went to Ireland did you communicate the pass-words and signs which had been agreed on by the grand lodge here, to the grand lodge in Ireland?—No, it commenced with them; they communicated them to us.

892. The Committee have understood that when some changes took place you had lately given them pass-words as well as taken them from them?—No, they are a much larger body than we are, and there may be reasons for changing the pass-words in Ireland.

893. You have the same pass-words and signs as they have in Ireland?—Yes.

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894. This is a printed list of warrants published in 1826?—[*The same being shown to the Witness.*]—That is the list which was published.

895. This is corrected to 1830?—The book I should bring would be a book without any of those corrections.

896. Can you, the deputy grand secretary of the Orange Lodge, state what are the lodges now in existence under your society?—Not without the assistance of that book.

897. A great number of lodges have been created since 1830, have there not?—Yes, and a great many have become dormant.

898. You have been instrumental in creating many?—Yes.

899. You took a journey for that purpose?—I did.

900. Are you not able to give a correct list of the Orange Lodges?—I will do so, if I have time given me to form it.

901. What regiment was quartered in Birmingham when you were there?—I can state from recollection, it was the Yorkshire Greys, but I had no communication with them.

902. Were you at Wolverhampton?—I was.

903. Do you know the 6th Dragoon Guards now at Sheffield?—Yes.

904. Do not they hold a lodge under you?—I believe they do; that is very recent.

905. Do you recollect the number?—It has no number; I gave the warrant, I think, in Edinburgh, when I was last there.

906. Whom did you meet there?—I met a great number of old Orangemen; but a warrant was applied for, which I gave on my own authority to an individual of the 6th Dragoons, and that is the only military warrant I ever recollect to have given.

907. Do you recollect his name?—I think the name was Wilson.

908. A private of the name of Wilson?—I think that was the man; he was recommended to me by the other Orangemen as a very fit and proper man: that is the only military warrant I recollect ever to have granted.

909. When did you report that warrant to the grand lodge?—I do not know that I ever made any specific report of it.

910. Do you keep no record of it?—Yes, I believe that will be found in one of the long books.

911. When did you grant this warrant to the 6th Dragoons?—It must have been in the winter of 1833, or perhaps in the commencement of 1834.

912. Have you received any dues from that regiment since?—Yes, I think he sent up a pound.

913. Can you show the entry of that pound in the account?—I cannot, but Mr. Colwill, who assists me, will show it in a moment.

914. Can you give the continuation of the account current?—I am afraid I cannot do it at present, till it is made up and audited and published.

915. In this account there is in the month of July 1832, “Received from Dover Lodge, No. 114, dues to June 1832, from 1st Brigade, 1*l.*;” did they hold a lodge under you?—I think that was originally an Irish warrant; I do not recollect any military warrant, except the 6th Dragoons.

916. Why should they have sent their dues, if they did not hold under you?—When they were in Ireland they would of course send their dues to the grand lodge of Ireland, but when they came into England they came under our jurisdiction.

917. You granted them a warrant?—We granted them an exchange.

918. Can you state when you exchanged the warrant of the 1st Rifle Brigade?—I cannot state that; I think that must have been before my time.

919. Will not the documents show that?—I dare say they will when the assistant can explain them.

920. Here is an entry: “For continental warrant and certificates to Brother Nucella, 2*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*”—That is what was referred to yesterday; that was the price of the warrant and the appendages to it.

921. Here is an entry for “Brother Smith, Woolwich, 8*s.* 3*d.*”; is that in the artillery?—I do not recollect, but I think it is very likely; I know there are some of the artillery in the lodge at Woolwich, and some civilians also; but whether specifically that man Smith was in the artillery I cannot say; the master of the warrant at Woolwich is not a soldier, but a shopkeeper, I think.

922. Here is, “Warrant 269, First Royal Dragoons, for dues, 1*l.* 8*s.*”; do you recollect

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recollect whether they hold under you?—I think that must be a very old warrant.

923. Did you receive this money, 1*l.* 8*s.*, from the 1st Royal Dragoons?—I dare say it was received at the office, probably not by myself.

924. Was there any letter accompanied it?—I think it probable, but I cannot say.

925. You have no doubt the money was received, as it is entered here?—No doubt it was received?—I hold myself responsible for the money, having entered it there.

926. Here is another receipt of 1*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.* for a new warrant from a regiment at Gibraltar; how do you explain that?—I cannot tell; I suppose the warrant was granted, but many of those applications were made during my absence.

927. This account appears to have been audited on the 14th of August by brothers Marr, Cooper and Eedes, and signed by you as deputy grand secretary and deputy grand treasurer?—Yes.

928. You have no doubt of the receipt of the money?—None in the world.

929. Here is another entry of 3*l.* received from Malta, the 7th Royal Fusiliers, for a new warrant and certificate; was that received by you?—I should almost be inclined to say not by me personally; it has been handed over to me subsequently, or applied in the office to some official concerns.

930. Was it not received by you in your situation of grand treasurer?—No doubt.

931. Can you furnish the correspondence remitting that, to explain the remittances and their object?—I will take a note of it, but I cannot undertake to furnish it without ascertaining the fact.

932. That money was paid for granting a new warrant, therefore a new warrant was granted?—That does not follow of course in some cases; I return the money if I do not like to grant the warrant.

933. But you debit yourself with the money?—Yes, I do not mean to say that it is so; I am going to state merely that it is probable that very likely this warrant was not granted, for if I were out of town at the moment, they might not take upon them the responsibility of granting the warrant, still they would give credit for the money. If my recollection serve me right, I am inclined to think that warrant has not been sent, perhaps from neglect; I have too much to do, and omit many things because I cannot do impossibilities; I have more than one person with an assistant is able to go through.

934. Would you take the money and not send the warrant?—We receive the money in advance in many cases.

935. Have you any doubt of the accuracy of the account?—None as to the receipt of the money.

936. Have you any entry of the return of the money?—Not that I am aware of.

937. Have you an entry in the book of the receipt of that money?—I dare say there is; but I do not know where to find it; I recollect receiving some small sums from Cox & Greenwood for military purposes.

938. There is an entry, “Received from the Right Reverend Sir Robert Peat, fees of initiation in the Orange and Purple Orders to the grand lodge, 1*l.* 10*s.*;” was that for his being initiated?—Yes, the initiation fee.

939. There appears, “Certificates to both orders, 5*s.*;” is that merely that he might carry about him a certificate?—It is a certificate of his initiation; without that he would have no proof of his being initiated.

940. There is a fee, “Deputy grand chaplain, 1*l.* 10*s.*;” is that only for his commission?—Yes.

941. Then comes the communication of the new system, the visiting certificate; what is the nature of that?—It is a little parchment certificate; I have one I can produce.

[*The same was put in, and is as follows:*]

Colonel
W. B. Fairman.

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GRAND ORANGE LODGE OF GREAT BRITAIN.



of

18

Admit Rt. Rev. Sir Rob. Peat,

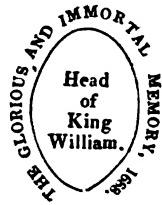
Member of Orange Lodge, No.



W. B. Fairman, Master.

John Fisher, Deputy Master.

Thomas Stiles, Secy.



W. B. Fairman, D. G. S.

(The Name to be in the hand-writing of the Brother holding this Certificate.)

942. Whenever the entry of the visiting certificate appears it is that form which will admit him into any lodge which happens to be sitting?—Yes.

943. Will it admit him into any lodge in Ireland?—I should think it would.

944. In fact, your certificates of admission are reciprocal?—They are.

945. Here is an entry, “15 s., expenses to Kew, to attend His Royal Highness the grand master, by desire of Lord Kenyon, in July 1832;” do you recollect on what business that was?—No; I suppose it was for some special purpose, but I cannot recollect it; and if I could I should consider it confidential.

946. What is the mode of proceeding at the special meetings of the grand lodge, taking any one in which there are resolutions; in what form are those resolutions put to the parties at the meeting?—Generally by myself; we decide upon them in the grand committee; the grand committee meet a few days before the grand lodge assemble; and we do every thing we can in the committee to save the trouble of the grand lodge; then it requires only the confirmation of the grand lodge.

947–8. Do you enter your proceedings of the committee in the book?—No; I take minutes myself in a very brief way, and from those minutes I draw up a report, which I lay before the grand lodge, reading my minutes to the committee first, to say, “Gentlemen, is this a fair and correct report?”

949. When a meeting of the grand lodge is assembled, is that report read over for confirmation?—Always read over, and usually confirmed, first generally, then *seriatim*.

950. Is there ever a discussion on the resolutions as they are put *seriatim*?—Occasionally, but not often; the grand master or his representative in some cases exercises the power vested in him.

951. In all cases would not the resolutions be put *seriatim*?—Yes; we read the report throughout in the first instance, and then put them *seriatim*.

952. Are they put to the vote?—Partially; the Duke of Cumberland generally directs, and is absolute, if he choose to be so; the grand master is without control; he has only to say negative or affirmative, if he choose to do so.

953. Would he take the resolutions from your hand, and read them to the meeting for their approval?—Yes, they are seconded, and His Royal Highness with his accustomed graciousness and condescension, then puts them to the assembly by show of hands.

954. Would the applications for warrants have been laid before the Committee before the special meeting?—No, that I manage myself.

955. Supposing there was a resolution to be made at a special meeting for the granting of a certain number of warrants, in what form would that be put to the meeting?—It would not go to the meeting at all, it would come to me as the deputy grand secretary.

956. Is

956. Is not that always laid before the special meeting?—Not always; in a general way, I may say, I have granted so many new warrants; sometimes Lord Kenyon gives me a private hint, “We are anxious to get down to the House of Lords.”

Colonel
W. B. Fairman.

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957. If there is a minute, “Resolved, That the following warrant be issued,” would not that be put by the chairman at the meeting?—I should think so; it has been my study to curtail the business as much as possible; therefore I never lay before the grand lodge any thing I can do on my own authority.

958. When there is a resolution, “That the following warrant be allowed,” would not that, as a matter of course, be put to the meeting by the chairman?—Certainly.

959. Would it be a matter of course that the entry of those warrants should be read over at the meeting?—I should think so.

960. Would not the names of those persons be read over at the meeting by the chairman?—They would.

961. Then if the meeting agreed to them they would be allowed?—It is matter of form.

962. Would not the next step be, that such a resolution as that adverted to would be printed along with the other proceedings of that meeting, and be delivered to the chairman and other members present?—Yes.

963. You were present at the meeting referred to, though not secretary; can you state what would be the course at that meeting?—Yes.

964. When there is an entry in the minutes of five applications for warrants, giving the names of persons, they would be read over in that form and passed by the meeting?—Yes, that was the course in Mr. Chetwoode’s time; there has been more responsibility thrown upon me than was upon him, and my object is to save time.

965. Does any body else put the resolutions to the meeting?—Only the Duke of Cumberland, if he is in the chair; whoever is in the chair; I have had the honour of being frequently in the chair myself, and have put the resolutions.

966. Do you know the number of the lodge of private persons?—I have not given a number in all cases, for fear of giving a duplicate, not knowing the number of warrants that might be issued in my absence.

967. You saw the soldier of the 6th Dragoons of the name of Wilson, to whom you gave the warrant?—I did.

968. It appears that warrants have been issued to the number of 332?—It does not therefore follow that there are so many warrants in existence; I do not know without referring; I have given a warrant in many cases without a number, not knowing what numbers might have been issued; in town, therefore, I make a little step in advance, by leaving half a dozen blank numbers to be filled up in my absence, to guard against duplicates, which would create confusion; and I act on the same principle in the country.

969. Why is a new warrant substituted for an old one?—It has been regulated that Irish warrants cannot be acted on in England, and on the same principle ours are not acted on in Ireland; in that case there is a new warrant, or one in exchange given, as a matter of course, taking for granted that the grand lodge of Ireland has ascertained the propriety of the issue in the first instance.

970. Why is a new warrant applied for to the Grand Orange Lodge of Great Britain in lieu of those granted in Ireland; are they generally in the case of military men?—On change of quarters, I apprehend.

971. It appears that a great number of new warrants have been granted?—Exchanges, I believe.

Sabbati, 15^o die Augusti, 1835.

JOSEPH HUME, ESQUIRE, IN THE CHAIR.

Mr. *Charles Colwill*, called in; and Examined.

Mr. C. Colwill.

15 August 1835.

972. WHAT situation do you hold under Colonel Fairman?—As assistant.
 973. How long have you been with him?—I think about four months.
 974. Have you been employed in keeping the accounts?—Yes.
 975. Are you acquainted with that account now shown to you?—No, that was before my time.
 976. Have you seen it in the office?—Yes, but I did not take any particular notice of it.
 977. Is there any account since that period?—Yes, an account which has been continued from the time of the publication of that.
 978. Have you made it up to the latest period?—Up to June.
 979. Where is that account?—I believe Colonel Fairman has it; I left it with him.
 980. Has it been your duty to make entries of all monies received?—Yes.
 981. And all payments made on account of the grand lodge?—No, that part has not yet been done.
 982. From what account have you made out the different entries?—From the returns sent up from different parts of the country.
 983. Do they come up regularly?—No, not very regularly; sometimes they are sent up yearly, sometimes half-yearly.
 984. Have you been in the habit of keeping the different cash books now shown to you?—Yes.
 985. Did you make out the account from those books?—Yes.
 986. Will all the entries in the account you are preparing be found to have been derived from the books now before the Committee?—Yes.

[*The Witness withdrew, and after a short time returned.*]

987. Have you seen Colonel Fairman, to ask him where those accounts and reports from different lodges are, from which you made up the credit side of the account?—I have.
 988. What does he say?—He says he really does not know where to find them.
 989. Where did you last see them?—At his cottage in Mount Gardens, Lambeth.
 990. When was that?—I do not think I have seen them since the fire near his cottage; there was a fire at the cottage next door.
 991. It did not reach into the house of Colonel Fairman?—No, but he expected it would; I know at the time of the fire he was thrown into a great state of alarm.
 992. Were not his papers taken out?—They were thrown with other papers into a sack for the purpose of removal.
 993. They were not destroyed?—No, they were not destroyed certainly; they are in manuscript and have not been printed yet, and they are in an unfinished state.
 994. Are the returns numerous?—No.
 995. Do you allude to the returns received during the time you were making up the accounts?—Yes.
 996. Did you see returns of a prior period from which the account before the Committee was made up?—That was taken from the books.
 997. Where is that account you made up?—I do not think I have seen it since I gave it to Colonel Fairman; not since the fire, in fact.
 998. Is that account completed?—No.
 999. Can you complete it from these books?—No, for it requires his expenditure.
 1000. Have all the returns which have been received been entered in these books?—I am not aware that the Colonel has any, except those already posted.
 1001. Is the credit side of the account completed?—Yes, it is, unless the Colonel has received any thing since.

Colonel

Colonel *William Blennerhassett Fairman*, called in ; and further Examined.

Colonel
W. B. Fairman.
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1002. YOU referred the Committee yesterday to Mr. Colwill, as your assistant, to give such information as the Committee might require respecting the accounts in these two books, and any other sums which have been received by you from different districts, or expended. He has informed the Committee that the papers are at your cottage ; the Committee request you will go there and select them if possible, that they may have them to proceed with the examination ?— I am afraid it is utterly impossible to do that ; these papers are intermixed with private papers and state papers, perhaps of the greatest importance, but of a very private and special nature ; perhaps altogether unconnected with this investigation, and which I should not feel any power could compel me to exhibit.

1003. What do you mean by private papers ?—Confidential papers of all descriptions.

1004. You say state papers ?—Probably communications of my own with His Majesty's Ministers on a variety of points. Individually, so far as that goes, but rather more of a public than a private character ; it has been my practice for these 30 years past to communicate with the Secretaries of State and all His Majesty's Ministers, totally unconnected with Orangeism.

1005. The Committee wish to interfere only with those papers which relate to this inquiry, but as the Committee have sent to the House of Lords to request that Lord Kenyon may be allowed to attend, the Committee should be in possession of all the papers relating to the Orange lodge, as his Lordship may probably be here on Monday ?—If the Duke of Cumberland were to send to me for the papers which are required, I should not be able to supply them ; many of the points upon which I have been interrogated are floating in my mind.

1006. All that the Committee can request is, that you will go to your cottage ; the Committee will send assistance with you, and that you will select only those which belong to the Orange Lodge ?—That will be the business of several days.

1007. Do you mean to say there are so many papers belonging to the Orange Institution, you should not be able to select them for several days ?—They are so blended with my own papers, I could not do it without considerable time ; there was a fire occurred at the very next cottage to mine, which occasioned me for their security to remove my papers by throwing them promiscuously into bags ; I have such a multiplicity of papers about me, that it would take me several months to arrange. I am rather a literary man, and I have manuscripts and papers on various subjects ; I have corresponded with public men of all descriptions, of all administrations, and with all governments ; whenever I can render a service to the government, though I am sorry to say I have never been rewarded for it to the least extent, I have been happy ; and in my time I have rendered service to the State of no less value than importance, as I have documents to show.

1008. You have stated that an account has been made up in continuation of the printed account audited in August 1832 ; you have referred the Committee to Mr. Colwill, your assistant ; he states that he has nearly completed the credit side of that account, and what the Committee wish is, that that account, with any continuation of the returns, should be brought as soon as possible ?—I do not think I am justified or entitled to be called upon (with due submission) to produce it till it is in an organized state ; it is all on scraps, and I may implicate myself in difficulty from its imperfect form. From the little reluctance I have shown to give evidence, I am sure every one will feel that I am disposed to throw light upon the business, but I will not undertake to say that I can supply those papers in less than a few days, and then it becomes a consideration with me whether I shall choose to do it.

1009. The Committee understand that the papers are at your cottage near the Marsh gate ?—I believe they may be, but I am not certain where some are myself.

1010. You are perhaps not aware that the gentleman who was last examined, and to whom you have referred the Committee, who appears to have been employed by you for the purpose of drawing out the account, has stated, that he has drawn out an account subsequent to that which appears in print, that the credit

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side, the side on which all your receipts are included, is, if not complete, very nearly so, and that he handed you that account; can you produce it?—I cannot certainly at the moment; I will produce it when I am able to do so.

1011. Will you proceed to your cottage and endeavour to procure that account for the Committee, together with such returns from the different lodges as you may have respecting money or other transactions with the lodges; also any applications from any individual in Great Britain requesting warrants to authorize them to hold lodges, and in general any communications you may have respecting the working or extent of the Orange Institution, of which you are the deputy grand secretary?—I can answer one point off-hand, if that will be satisfactory; I am not prepared to answer the others at this moment; there are no applications for warrants.

1012. Any that have been received within the last three or four years?—All applications have been granted to those whom I deemed eligible, and the warrants are in possession of the parties; there are none in abeyance.

1013. Have you not retained the application for such warrants which you have granted?—I believe the applications are to be found, but I am afraid they are in a confused state; the accounts are intermixed with other papers; I was placed precisely in the situation I am now in at the last grand lodge, and was obliged to make the same appeal for indulgence (if it be necessary to make an appeal here for indulgence,) that from the confusion I was thrown into the day before, it would take me a considerable time to re-sort my papers.

1014. Where did you obtain the bag of letters which you delivered in yesterday?—In Cannon Row.

1015. Are there any others there?—Yes, which the Committee may have with the greatest pleasure.

1016. If you had the sanction of His Royal Highness the grand master, do you consider yourself at liberty to produce the papers you have got?—I would do it without the sanction of the grand master on my own authority; I have given every paper on my own sole responsibility, and would give these, but they are so intermixed in consequence of the fire which threatened destruction to my premises, that I was obliged to throw them promiscuously into bags, and send many away for better security; but for that the accounts would have been made out before this; I have work enough for 20 secretaries.

1017. You wished to have time to search among the papers and bring those which you consider relate to the Orange Lodge?—Certainly.

1018. Did you, in your tour through the country, visit the different lodges?—Yes, or rather I did what was the same thing; I used to hold a general meeting of all the lodges in the same neighbourhood, and to call it my lodge, the grand provincial lodge, and see them assemble at my place, instead of going to their places.

1019. Have you brought a list of the lodges?—That is in the same state. I cannot lay my hand upon it, but when I find it, it is not made up, but my assistant shall make it up with pleasure.

1020. Was not there an address sent to Scotland after your return by the grand master for Scotland, the Duke of Gordon?—I am quite persuaded there was not; I am satisfied in my own mind there was nothing of the kind, the only address was that dedicated to the Duke of Gordon, which was referred to yesterday, and which I afterwards adopted, and dedicated the same thing, altering the locality, to the Duke of Cumberland. The Duke of Gordon had an address presented to him at Edinburgh by a deputation from the Glasgow lodge, headed by myself, to which his Grace made a verbal reply.

1021. Are you quite certain there was no address to the lodges requesting them to organize and add to their number?—There might have been something of that kind from myself; I do it generally in person, and in expectation of visiting Scotland again, I should probably have directed my attention to that.

1022. Will the books show all the addressees that have been written by you to the English lodges?—I am quite satisfied there is nothing but what the Committee have had before them; that there is no address of any other description.

1023. Is the charge different for a military warrant and a civil warrant?—No, I believe the initiatory fees are less, the soldiers do not pay the same fee on initiation, but the price of the warrant is the same.

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1024. Did

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1024. Did you upon your tour visit any military lodges?—Never; not that I should have felt the least delicacy in doing so; I do not think there are any military lodges in England; I believe they are all out of England.

1025. In the colonies?—Yes, and in Ireland; perhaps I never visited any lodge as a military lodge; certainly I have had soldiers attending mine.

1026. Here is an entry of a lodge at Canterbury Barracks, 4th of June 1831; it appears that you have received regular remittances up to the 4th of June 1834; is not that lodge held in England?—The regiments move so frequently, I cannot say.

1027. Does not this appear to be a warrant, number 269, for the 1st Royal Dragoons, at Canterbury Barracks?—That was before my time; I cannot speak to that.

1028. Have not the remittances been received during your time?—I should suppose they have.

1029. There are three or four entries of monies received?—I have no hesitation in saying generally that I have received money from the military as dues.

1030. How do you reconcile that with the statement you have made, that there are no military lodges in England; is not that a military lodge in England?—It should appear to be so, but I cannot speak to the fact.

1031. Have you no knowledge of receiving that 1*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.* on the 3d of July 1834?—No, I may have received it; if it appear in the proper book, it is probable I received it; I should not dispute any thing I saw in that book.

1032. This is the list of warrants to which you have already referred in your evidence; it appears by this list that number 30 belongs to the 13th Light Dragoons; that number 31 belongs to the Royal Sappers and Miners, 7th company; that number 33 belongs to the 24th Regiment of Foot; that number 53 belongs to the 50th Foot; that number 58 belongs to the 95th Rifle Brigade; that number 64 belongs to the 35th Regiment; that number 61 belongs to the Royal Artillery Drivers; that number 66 belongs to the 43d Regiment; that number 67 belongs to the Royal Artillery; that number 77 belongs to the Royal Horse Artillery; that number 84 belongs to the 42d Foot, Highlanders; that number 87 belongs to the 59th Foot; that number 94 belongs to the Rifle Brigade, 2d battalion; that number 104 belongs to the 42d Regiment; that number 114 belongs to the Rifle Brigade; that number 120 belongs to the 31st Foot; number 125 to the 7th Dragoon Guards; number 131 to the 16th Light Dragoons; number 165 to the 51st Light Infantry; number 181 to the 6th Foot; number 190 to the 6th Dragoon Guards; number 204 to the 5th Dragoon Guards; number 205 to the Royal Artillery, 4th battalion; number 225 to the 3d Regiment of Dragoon Guards; number 232 to the 7th battalion, Royal Artillery; number 233 to the 9th battalion, Royal Artillery; number 234 to the 7th battalion, Royal Artillery; number 241 to the 29th Regiment of Foot; number 243 to the Royal Sappers and Miners; number 238 to the 67th Foot; number 248 to the Royal Artillery, 5th battalion; number 254 to the Royal Artillery, 6th battalion; number 258 to the 94th Foot; number 260 to the 17th Foot; those entries appear in the list of warrants up to November 1830; are all those regiments out of Great Britain?—I cannot tell; that must be learned at the War Office.

1033. In your tour through the country, did you visit any of the lodges belonging to the military, which appear to be numerous?—Not one of them.

1034. Did any soldiers attend the meetings of lodges which you called?—Yes.

1035. Where?—I cannot tell; at several places.

1036. Did they appear in regimentals?—Yes.

1037. Cavalry and infantry?—Yes.

1038. Can you state to what regiments they belonged?—I cannot.

1039. Will you endeavour to recollect any place where soldiers attended?—At Edinburgh, certainly; the regiment then quartered in the Castle.

1040. What regiment was that?—I really cannot state.

1041. What was the month in which you were there?—I have been backwards and forwards so many times I cannot state; I think it must have been about the commencement of the year 1834, about January 1834, or perhaps the beginning of February; but I never inquired who the soldiers were; it was

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quite enough that they were there ; quite as much as I wanted, perhaps more ; I took it for granted they were known to be Orangemen, or they could not be there, but I gave myself no trouble about it.

1042. You mentioned that you had state papers in the collection of the documents that were thrown into a heap together ; the Committee collect from this and other parts of your evidence that you have been frequently in communication with members of the Government ?—Constantly ; I was in communication with Lord Melbourne at the time the Reform Bill passed ; I made some communications to his Lordship which I thought highly important, and I even was so frank and so candid when I did make those communications as to tell his Lordship I was hostile to his party (politically speaking), but that whenever the interest of the empire was at stake, when I had information which I thought was important to the country, I was too much a patriot to withhold it because my own friends were not at the head of His Majesty's affairs.

1043. Were you in communication with Mr. Pitt ?—Yes.

1044. Were there charges against Mr. Chetwoode at the time he was removed, on the ground of his accounts not being regular ?—There were all sorts of charges ; inaccuracies of every description ; I believe those inaccuracies were pretty well established ; not that I wish to say that ill-naturedly. Among my state letters I have two or three letters from his late Majesty King George the Fourth ; those I should consider as private ; and a great many letters from the late Duke of York ; for some of my services the late King thanked me by his own letter, and through Lord Liverpool ; and there are letters from other members of the Royal Family. I have behind the curtain, I may say, been a legislator, though I have never been in Parliament ; a great many of my suggestions have been adopted, particularly in the Commander-in-chief's office and the War Office.

1045. You sign on your card Lieutenant Colonel ; will you have the goodness to state what commission you now hold or have held ; how did you take that title ?—I can have no hesitation in doing so ; it is colonial rank that appears upon the card ; I am not now in the army ; I sold my commission, which I have ever since regretted, at the time the half-pay were permitted to sell their commissions.

1046. What was the commission ?—A company ; the rank of Lieutenant Colonel was colonial ; I was in the 4th Ceylon regiment.

1047. Were you in Ceylon ?—No, I was serving on the staff, which rendered it unnecessary ; I was on the staff of Sir James Cockburn, who was in Curaçoa and its dependencies, in the years 1807-8-9 I think, and I acquired the military rank of Lieutenant Colonel at a very early period ; Sir James Cockburn took me out as his aide-du-camp and military secretary, and by virtue of my office, as aide-du-camp to a governor, who is a representative of majesty, I became Lieutenant Colonel. The Duke of York himself once asked me by what authority I called myself so ; I was in His Royal Highness's confidence for a number of years.

1048. Were you addressed by the Duke of York as Lieutenant Colonel ?—In courtesy ; by the Regulations it was not as a matter of strict right.

1049. Is that Sir James Cockburn, who is now paymaster and inspector of the marines ?—It is, and Sir James to this hour always addresses me as Colonel Fairman ; it is courtesy, certainly.

1050. It was the Duke of Cumberland himself who moved that you should be appointed secretary and grand treasurer ?—At the recommendation of my Lord Kenyon ; he was supposed to pay me the highest compliment which could be paid to me, and Lord Kenyon left it to His Royal Highness that I might have the full honour of such an appointment emanating from himself, rather than from his Lordship.

1051. Did you see His Royal Highness after you returned from your tour ?—Only in the grand lodge ; I never made any report to him except in the grand lodge, and that verbally, not in writing.

1052. By your accounts it appears that you frequently went to visit him at Kew ?—That was in the commencement of my proceedings, when I wanted instructions on several points, and Lord Kenyon was in Wales ; I am not the person to wish to rush unnecessarily into the presence of Royalty, though his Royal Highness is always accessible to me.

1053. You went to Ireland to receive the new system ?—Yes, to Dublin.

1054. At

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1054. At what time was that?—I think in August 1832.

1055. You were received by the grand lodge of Ireland as the deputy of the grand lodge of England, and as invested with very high powers by the grand master?—I was not received by the grand lodge of Ireland; every body was out of Dublin at the time; a committee was formed to communicate the system to me; we cannot give it out of a grand lodge or grand committee; the grand committee was called to put me into the possession of the signs and counter-signs, and the lecture, to bring to England.

1056. You were considered as a sort of chargé d'affaires?—Yes.

1057. Who gave the lecture?—I think it was given by Lord Longford.

1058. Is the Duke of Newcastle an Orangeman?—In principle, but not in fact.

1059. He has not been initiated?—No; perhaps it is from my own inattention, not having called upon his Grace. I beg to say I am not responsible for the alterations in the list of warrants before the Committee, and that the greater portion of those military warrants entered on the list are in a dormant state. Some have been delivered in; the parties who originally took out the warrants, as the late Mr. Wyndham, my friend and patron, said, “have been killed off.”

1060. That list comes from the hands of your predecessor, and appears to have been corrected up to November 1830; therefore the dormancy must have commenced since that period?—In some instances I know that has been the case; the commanding officers of regiments have discontinued them.

1061. Do you recollect any instances of that having occurred?—I know of instances having occurred, but I cannot specify the particular regiments.

1062. How do you know that it has been in consequence of the interference of the commanding officers?—It has been so reported to me.

1063. There are a number of warrants which appear to be existing up to November 1830; you cannot state the instances in which the dormancy arose since 1830?—I will do so if I can; if I shall obtain the information before the Committee breaks up.

1064. Have you any salary from the Orange Lodge?—I have a salary, but it hardly keeps me in coals and candles; it is only 60*l.* a year.

[*The Witness withdrew.*]

Colonel *William Blennerhassett Fairman*, called in; and further Examined.

1065. It appears that you keep a letter-book?—Yes.

1066. Where is that letter-book?—In my own possession.

1067. That letter-book contains copies of your correspondence with the members of the Orange Institution and the masters of the Orange Institution?—Yes.

1068. Have you any objection to produce that to the Committee?—Yes, I never submit it to any body.

1069. Do you consider that the correspondence which you hold, which is contained in that book, is secret?—Yes; I never lay it before the grand lodge or before the grand committee; I consider it mine entirely; it is under my own protection and reservation.

1070. Are not many of those letters entered by your clerks?—Some are entered by the clerks, and some by myself.

1071. Do you consider that those letters, being public applications from members and masters of lodges, you are warranted in keeping that secret?—Yes, I consider so; I have always done so; I have never laid it before the grand lodge or the grand committee.

1072. You were asked a question before, respecting the existence of lodges in the army; have you been in the habit of corresponding with masters and members of lodges in different parts of the world who hold lodges, or who belong to your institution?—I may have done so, but certainly have not been in the habit of doing it, and if there is any letter of that description, I will extract it with pleasure for the Committee; but there is a great deal of private correspondence in that book.

1073. Would you have any objection to bring the book here, and put your finger on those letters that relate to the Orange Institution alone, the Committee engaging not to read any private letters?—They are principally more or less connected with the institution, but there are letters from myself to Lord Ken-

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yon entered in that book, and many letters which I consider to be private. I certainly do not feel disposed to lay that book before the Committee; that is the only book that I have which I object to produce.

1074. Though you call those letters private, they still relate to the Orange Institution?—Decidedly; I admit it.

1075. And therefore you decline to produce before the Committee copies of letters written by you, the deputy grand secretary of the institution?—Yes.

1076. How do you reconcile that refusal with the declaration of your solicitude that the inquiry should be as minute and full as possible?—Because I do not think it would throw any light upon the subject, and there are letters from myself to my Lord Kenyon which I consider to be partly confidential, though connected with the institution.

1077. And Lord Kenyon is himself an officer of the institution?—Yes.

1078. You, an officer of the institution, hold a correspondence with another officer of the institution respecting the Orange Lodge; you write in your official capacity, and you address a person in his official capacity, and yet you refuse to produce the letters?—I do not know that the letters are addressed to him in his official capacity; I addressed them to him as Lord Kenyon, but that they relate to the Orange business I have no hesitation in saying, and perhaps blended with private business; I am satisfied that many of them relate to private business.

1079. Have you received any letters from the colonies, Malta, Gibraltar, Corfu and Quebec, respecting Orange Lodges in the army?—I have.

1080. Will you show the Committee the answers to those letters?—Yes, with a great deal of pleasure.

1081. Are they entered in that book?—I am not sure that all or any are entered in that book, for my time is so engrossed that I frequently do not enter my letters in the book; perhaps I oftener do not do it.

1082. But still you retain the book?—I do; any letter from the colonies that I have received that I can lay my hand upon, the Committee shall see.

1083. That letter was addressed to you, was it not?—[A letter being shown to the Witness.]—I suppose it was; that is not my indorsement.

1084. Whose is it?—I do not know; I suppose that must have been received in my absence.

1085. This is dated the 2d of January 1833, and came from Woolwich?—I only judge from the indorsement; that is not my indorsement, and therefore I conclude that it must have been received in my absence; the number 1,776 shows me that I know nothing about it.

1086. You have mentioned that there are in your letter-book letters to Lord Kenyon which you consider confidential letters?—Partially so.

1087. Were they addressed to him as deputy grand master of Great Britain?—No, addressed to him as my Lord Kenyon, Portman-square; not even indorsed “Orange Institution,” as all my official letters are.

1088. Do they relate to the Orange Institution?—Partially so.

1089. Have you also copies of any correspondence with the Duke of Gordon, the grand master of Scotland?—I do not think I have; if I have any, it is very trifling; it may have been in a few instances; I do correspond with the Duke of Gordon, who honours me with his friendship, but more as a private friend than as the organ of the institution. There may be a letter or two, but I am sure of no possible consequence, and I am inclined to think that there are no copies of them, but if there are any letters to the Duke of Gordon I have not the slightest objection to produce them; but the letters to my Lord Kenyon I object to produce, because they are interspersed with private matters; the letter has an official character upon it, but is still of a private character.

1090. The Committee wish only for that correspondence relating to the Orange Lodges, of which you are an officer; every thing that is private shall be most sacred?—If the Committee will allow me to read the letters from the book, any thing that is confidential I will omit.

1091. Nothing relating to the Orange Lodges can be considered as confidential?—But I am quite satisfied that the letters to my Lord Kenyon are interspersed with remarks of a confidential description. Having made the objection, allow me to add, I think I have made the objection more for form's sake than any thing else, and I think very little in fact will be found that I shall object to read.

Mr. Charles

Mr. *Charles Colwill*, called in; and further Examined.

1092. DO you recollect when the warrant was granted to the 6th Dragoons?—No, that was before my time.

Mr. C. Colwill.

1093. Did you, in making up the account, make a specification of the various sums of money paid by the various lodges to Colonel Fairman?—Yes.

15 August 1835.

1094. In the printed account of receipts of the society, audited on the 31st of August, by Brothers Eedes, Cooper and Marr, there appear some entries which Colonel Fairman has referred to you to explain; there is an entry, "Dues received, Warrant 269, 1st Royal Dragoons, 2*l.* 8*s.*;" will you see where that is to be found in the book?—This is the entry.—[*Pointing out the same.*]

1095. Does it appear by that book when the lodge was instituted?—The 4th of June 1831.

1096. What is the entry in that book?—"The 4th of June 1833, 2*l.* 8*s.*"

1097. What is the heading?—"No. 269, 1st Dragoons, Canterbury Barracks."

1098. Is that the entry in the journal from which this is made?—Yes, so it appears, but it was before my time; therefore I cannot speak to the fact, except as it is entered here.

1099. Do not the sums debited for dues appear to be regularly entered, and the cash received for them also regularly entered?—Yes.

1100. Do you know from entering up the account, whether any other sums have been received from that lodge?—No; to June 1834, there appears to be 1*l.* 4*s.* and 7*s.* 6*d.*

1101. That will come into the next account you have been preparing?—No, that was before my time; that also was in July 1834.

1102. You cannot tell whether that warrant remains with that regiment?—No.

1103. There is another entry, "Received September 4th, from the 53d Regiment, 1*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.*"—That will appear here among the military warrants.

1104. Is that book exclusively military?—No; there are not many military warrants. I do not find it in the list; I am afraid I cannot find it unless I know the number of the warrant.

1105. Take another case; "the 7th Royal Fusileers from Malta, received 3*l.* for new warrant and certificate;" that is No. 231?—That warrant I think is now dormant.

1106. What appears to be the entry?—It is all crossed out; in this first book there is only 5*s.*; that is in the year 1825; in the other book it appears, "By cash, on account, 1*l.*," in 1822.

1107. Have you any account before that?—No.

1108. There is no account of the 3*l.* credited here in the printed account?—No; "by balance due, 2*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*," which with the 1*l.* will make 3*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*

1109. The warrant appears to have been issued in 1822?—Yes; this warrant is stated in the book to have been surrendered.

1110. What is the date of the surrender?—There is no date to it; there is nothing received after 1822.

1111. Will you look at Lodge 114, 1st Rifle Brigade; there appears a receipt?—That appears to be received the 5th August 1832.

1112. Does that appear to be in existence, or to have been surrendered?—It does not say surrendered, but there is no account kept of it since 1832.

1113. There is Warrant 58, 95th Rifle Brigade; will you see whether there is any account of that?—"Ninety-fifth Rifle Brigade, old warrant, Ireland;" there is no further entry whatever.

1114. It is the renewal of a warrant for one they had from Ireland?—I suppose so; it stands "Old Warrant;" then in a parenthesis "Ireland;" that must be a very old warrant.

1115. Is there any account of the 13th Light Dragoons, Warrant No. 30?—That is the same as the other; it only says, "Old Warrant, 13th Light Dragoons."

1116. Look at No. 31, Royal Sappers and Miners, 7th company?—There is no entry in ink; it is only put in pencil, "June 1825." There is no cash received, and that is put in pencil; the words "Warrant 31," are in ink, and the rest in pencil.

1117. Look at No. 43, 4th Regiment of Foot?—That was a warrant granted in June 1825; but it is now dormant, I think, for it is struck out.

60 MINUTES OF EVIDENCE *before* SELECT COMMITTEE ON

Mr. C. Colwill.

15 August 1835.

1118. Why do you suppose it is dormant?—Because there is no subsequent entry, and it is struck out.

1119. Will you look at Lodge No. 53; there is a warrant entered in the list for the 50th Foot?—It says, “West Bromwich, near Birmingham;” that does not appear to be a military warrant; that warrant is granted in June 1832; it might have been a military warrant formerly; this book does not state that it ever was a military warrant.

1120. Have you got a list of the lodges?—No.

1121. When you are making up the account, how do you ascertain whether the various lodges have paid in their dues, unless you have the list?—I enter the dues they have paid according to the returns sent up from the various lodges throughout the country.

1122. Will you look at 64?—This warrant appears to have been granted to Michael Larren, Kilmarnock; that does not appear to be a military warrant; that was in July 1833; it is said in pencil, “This warrant from 35th Regiment, returned.”

1123. Will you look at No. 65; it is stated that that was granted to the Royal Artillery, Dovor?—All which I have is “Old warrant, Barbadoes;” there is no entry further.

1123*. What is meant by that?—That it had been granted formerly to some person at Barbadoes; probably some person in the Royal Artillery.

1124. Will you refer to 66, and see whether that is now in possession of the 43d Regiment, to which it appears by this printed list to have been granted?—Whoever made up these books has entered all the warrants in ink, and afterwards put their remarks in pencil; it says here, “The 43d Regiment, Gibraltar;” but there does not appear to have been any money received from it.

1125. Look at No. 67?—That says, “Royal Artillery, Gibraltar; there is no money whatever upon that, neither is there any date of the warrant.”

1126. Look at No. 77?—It says, “Horse Artillery (abroad);” that is in pencil; there is no account of money received from them.

1127. Will you look at warrant No. 74, which is entered here, “Granted to the 42d Foot, Highlanders?”—“42d Royal Highlanders, Malta, C. J. M'Kay.” It has since been put in, “Entered to wrong number.” The whole of which is struck out, except the number of the warrant; then it says, “W. Morley, London.”

1128. Is there any money received?—Not during the time it had been a military warrant.

1129. Look at No. 87; that is stated to be granted to the 59th Foot?—“59th Foot, Bengal,” in pencil; there is no money received, nor any date.

1130. Since you have been assistant to Colonel Fairman, have you seen any warrants that have been granted?—No, I do not think I have.

1131. You have seen no entry of any warrants that have been granted?—No, I do not know that I have seen any warrants granted.

1132. Will you refer to No. 94?—All that appears here is the word “cancelled;” there is nothing further.

1133. Will you refer to Warrant 104?—It has been struck out; it now stands, “42d Royal Highlanders, Malta, 1832.” I think that must have been formerly granted in December 1825; for it says, “September 28th, 1832; by letter received, number of members 37.”

1134. You suppose from that entry the lodge still continues?—Up to that time; though there has been no money received from them.

1135. Look at No. 114; it is entered here as issued to the Rifle Brigade?—“1st Rifle Brigade, Dovor;” that was granted formerly, in 1826.

1136. Is not that entry of 1^{l.} to which you refer, as received from Dovor, No. 114?—Yes; “Cash received, 5th August 1832, 1^{l.}.”

1137. It appears from this that the warrant was issued before 1831, and that the lodge continued at all events up to that date?—Yes.

1138. Will you refer to No. 120?—“31st Foot (abroad);” there is no date, neither has there been any money received; it is an old warrant.

1139. You cannot tell by that book whether it continues or not?—No; but I should suppose it did not, there being no money received, nor correspondence of any description.

1140. Are you not aware that there was a case you lately referred to of another regiment, where the warrant was granted in 1825, and no return till

1832,

1832, when they state their number of members?—Yes; but they never sent over any money.

1141. Will you refer to No. 131?—That says, “London, 25th May 1833;” it says in pencil, “16th Light Dragoons, cash received in 1823, 6s.” there appears to be nothing since.

1142. Will you look at No. 165, which is entered in the printed list “The 51st Light Infantry?”—The 51st Light Infantry, Corfu.

1143. Is there any money appearing in the large book to be received?—I do not see any account of money received.

1144. Does it appear when it was granted?—No, there is no date.

1145. Refer to No. 181, which is entered here “6th Foot?”—“6th Foot, Cape of Good Hope.”

1146. Is there any date?—No.

1147. Is there any return of money?—There is no account of it in the old book, or it would be in the index.

1148. Refer to No. 190, entered here 6th Dragoon Guards?—“190, Edinburgh;” in pencil it is said “6th Dragoon Guards.”

1149. Is there any return of money?—None for dues; but there is an entry, “August 27, 1825, Cash for exchange of warrant, 16s.”

1150. Look at No. 204?—“Bilston, granted in 1832;” that does not appear to be a military warrant.

1151. It is marked here “5th Dragoon Guards?”—It might have been formerly, but it does not appear at all in the old book.

1152. Will you turn to 205, entered “Royal Artillery, 4th Battalion?”—It says in the book, “6th Battalion” (in pencil); there is no receipt of money, nor any date.

1153. Will you look at No. 225?—It appears to be the 37th Regiment of Foot.

1154. It is entered in the book “3d Regiment, Dragoon Guards?”—It has been entered 3d Regiment of Dragoon Guards, but it has been since that altered to “37th Regiment of Foot, in 1832.”

1155. You consider that to be a re-issue?—Yes.

1156. Will you refer to No. 232?—“7th Battalion, Royal Artillery, Jamaica.”

1157. Are there any monies received?—Nothing received since July 26th, 1826, 10s. 6d.

1158. Is there any entry of the date when issued?—It appears to have been in 1825.

1159. Will you look at 233, which is entered 9th Battalion?—“9th Battalion of Royal Artillery, Woolwich, 1825;” it must have been before that, because it says, in July 1825 “one copy of treasurer’s account.”

1160. Refer to No. 234?—234 appears to have been granted to the 7th Battalion, Royal Artillery, Woolwich, in 1825; it must have been granted previous to that.

1161. Refer to No. 291, which appears to have been granted to the 29th Regiment of Foot?—“29th Regiment of Foot, Ireland, June 1825;” that is put in in pencil.

1162. Does any money appear to have been received?—No.

1163. Refer to No. 238; that appears to have been granted to the 67th Foot?—It says, “Neath, near Swansea;” that does not appear to be a military warrant.

1164. Will you turn to No. 248?—“Royal Sappers and Miners;” that is all in pencil; “June 1825.”

1165. Refer to No. 248; it is entered “Royal Artillery, 5th Battalion?”—It says, “Gibraltar, dormant;” that is all.

1166. Take 258?—“The 9th Regiment, Malta, 1st December 1829.”

1167. Take No. 260?—“17th Regiment, Sydney, New South Wales.”

1168. After this statement given from the books, can you make up for the Committee, having all these books to refer to, a general list of the number of warrants that have been issued at any time to any regiment at home or abroad, so as to exhibit in one view the whole of them?—I do not think I could; the books have been kept in such an imperfect state, and I have been so short a time in the office; but I think I could, with the assistance of the books, state what warrants are at present in existence in the army.

1169. You are an Orangeman?—Yes.

Mr. C. Colwill.

15 August 1835.

Mr. C. Culwill.

15 August 1835.

1170. When were you sworn?—I was never sworn.
 1171. When were you made?—About four months ago.
 1172. By whom?—Colonel Fairman.
 1173. In what lodge?—I do not know that I was made in any lodge; Colonel Fairman has the power of making any one.
 1174. Who was present?—I am sure I cannot say.
 1175. Were there two?—I cannot tell whether there were two or four.
 1176. Were there 15?—No.
 1177. Were your eyes blinded?—No; but I cannot recollect whether Mr. Cooper or Mr. Staveley, or any of the gentlemen who were in the habit of visiting Colonel Fairman were there; Colonel Fairman's son might have been there, but I am not positive.
 1178. Was the Ritual read to you?—Yes.
 1179. Does not that require two sponsors?—Yes.
 1180. Was there a Bible?—Yes.
 1181. You had that in your hand?—Yes.
 1182. Did you kiss it?—I am sure I cannot tell now.
 1183. Did you not repeat the words of the Ritual?—Yes.
 1184. Was there any question put to your sponsors?—Yes.
 1185. Who were your sponsors?—Colonel Fairman, I dare say, for one, and perhaps his son, if he was there.
 1186. Was it in his house?—Yes.
 1187. At what time of the day was it, morning or night?—It was in the day time; I cannot say whether it was in the morning or the afternoon.
 1188. Was the event so trifling that you cannot state that at so short a distance of time?—I really do not know, but I dare say it is more than four months ago.
 1189. Do you mean to say you have since that forgotten the ceremony that took place, and who were present?—I know we were very few; I cannot say whether there was one or two or three persons there.
 1190. Are the Committee to understand that you went through the ordinary forms pointed out by the Ritual?—Yes.
 1191. Are you a Purple?—Yes.
 1192. Were you made Purple at once?—No.
 1193. Were you made Orange first?—Yes, I am not complete in the Purple, as I have not yet received my Purple certificate.
 1194. Have you an Orange certificate?—Yes.
 1195–6. Is there a letter-book kept by Colonel Fairman?—Yes.
 1197. Where is it?—That I cannot tell.
 1198. There are indorsements on some of the letters, “Entered in the letter-book”?—Yes, I dare say there are; they are not all entered; those you have appear to be letters received.
 1199. Have you seen the letter-book?—Yes.
 1200. Does that contain the correspondence of Colonel Fairman, and copies of letters addressed to him?—No, it is only his letters, private letters and all, if he has time to enter them; all letters are not entered, the Colonel has had so much business on his hands he has not had time to enter one half of them.
 1201. Did not John Clarke keep the letter-book?—I dare say he did; he was a clerk in the office; there is J. C. indorsed on one of those letters; I suppose it to be his initials, but it was before my time, therefore I cannot say positively.
 1202. This is a letter-book belonging to the institution?—No, I do not know of any letter-book belonging to the institution; the letter-book I referred to was Colonel Fairman's letter-book.
 1203. Was not John Clarke employed by the institution?—I believe so, but I am not sure.
 1204. Did you ever read any letters entered in this book, to which you refer, relating to the Orange Institution?—No, no letter received; I have read letters the Colonel has sent, and may have copied them, and his private letters too.
 1205. You have entered copies of his correspondence, among others, relating to the Orange Institution?—I have no doubt of that, but I have known Colonel Fairman for many years, and I enter his private letters, as well as those relating to the institution; the letter-book I speak of is long since John Clarke's time.
 1206. When

Mr. C. Colwill.

15 August 1835.

1206. When did you last see this letter-book you speak of?—A fortnight or three weeks, or it might be a month ago; I have not copied any thing into it for a month at least.

1207. Are you a member of the grand lodge?—No.

1208. You never attended any of its meetings?—Yes, I have attended one; that in last June, at Lord Kenyon's.

1209. Was the Duke of Cumberland in the chair?—Yes, I believe he was.

1210. Have you any doubt about it?—No, I have no doubt.

1211. You are sure he was in the chair?—Yes, he was there.

1212. Are not you positive that he was in the chair?—I am not positive that he was in the chair, as he did not sit above the rest.

1213. You cannot tell whether a prince of the Blood Royal was the chairman at the only meeting you ever attended?—I suppose he was; but I say again he did not sit in a chair above the rest.

1214. Did you read the circular published afterwards, giving an account of the meeting?—Yes, part of it; the whole is not yet completed.

1215. That was the meeting you attended, the circular of which is now shown to you?—Yes, I did not know that that circular was out; it is not finished yet.

1216. Have you any objection to tell the Committee the signs?—I cannot tell the signs.

1217. Did you declare you would not tell them?—I would not tell them to any body; to my wife, or my brother, or sister, or father or mother.

1218. Nor the pass-words?—No.

1219. You entered into a solemn engagement not to reveal them?—I do not know that it is solemn, but I would not tell them.

1220. Do you consider yourself bound not to tell them?—Certainly I do.

1221. You are bound by a declaration?—I do not know that I am; but again I say I will not tell them.

1222. Why?—I cannot say why.

1223. You ought to have a reason for not answering the question on so important a matter?—It is not usual if the person is not an Orangeman.

1224. You acted as assistant secretary?—Yes.

1225. Certain resolutions were agreed to and put from the chair at the meeting in June?—Certainly.

1226. Did you see the resolutions that were passed at that meeting?—No, I do not know that I saw them.

1227. Did you hear them?—Yes.

1228. Who were the persons that proposed the resolutions?—I cannot say; but you will find it all stated in the circular.

1229. Was there a discussion upon the resolutions after they were moved?—No, I think not.

1230. Were they moved and seconded; and put from the chair?—Yes; I do not know that they were all put from the chair.

1231. What induced you to become an Orangeman; did Colonel Fairman apply to you?—No.

1232. Did you apply to him to make you an Orangeman?—Yes, I have known Colonel Fairman many years.

1233. Do you know where John Clarke is?—No, I never saw him.

1234. He is not now in the employment of the society?—No.

Mr. Frederick Fox Cooper, called in; and Examined.

1235. ARE you a member of the Orange Institution?—Yes.

Mr. F. Fox Cooper.

1236. How long have you been a member?—Nearly four years.

1237. When were you made, and where?—I was made at Brentford, under a warrant granted to Sir John Philippart.

1238. Do you recollect the number of the warrant?—No, I do not, but I recollect the name; it was Prince George of Cumberland's Lodge.

1239. Where is it held?—It was held at that time at a place called the Three Pigeons, at Brentford, a large tavern there.

1240. Have you seen the Ritual of the institution; are you a Purpleman as well as an Orangeman?—Yes, both.

1241. Were you admitted conformably to the Ritual?—Yes.

- Mr. F. Fox Cooper.* 1242. Were you admitted in a lodge or a private house?—In a lodge meeting at Brentford.
- 15 August 1835. 1243. Were you initiated and taught the usual signs and pass-words?—Yes.
1244. Who were your sponsors?—They were friends at the time; Colonel Fairman was one, and I think, as far as my memory tells me, the other was a gentleman of the name of Bromley.
1245. Is that Mr. Bromley a solicitor?—Yes.
1246. He is also a member of the grand committee?—Yes.
1247. Did you make the usual declaration, and were you asked the question who vouched for you and were your sponsors?—Yes, the Ritual was gone through.
1248. Do you consider yourself bound not to disclose the pass-word or sign?—I am not bound by any oath not to disclose them, but if I was asked to disclose them I probably might hesitate.
1249. You will not tell what they are?—I would not now tell what they are, but I might perhaps on another occasion.
1250. Would you require a release from the Duke of Cumberland?—Certainly not.
1251. What is the release required?—No release whatever; it is a custom among gentlemen, when they meet for particular business, to confine the nature of that business to themselves; admitted by pass-words and signs, it would be exceedingly improper to disclose them to any person not belonging to the body.
1252. Are not the signs and pass-words of the institution employed by all the Orangemen in England and Ireland?—Yes.
1253. Then the sign is known very extensively?—Yes.
1254. There are upwards of 100,000 members?—Yes, and that pass-word and sign is read in every lodge every lodge-day regularly.
1255. Is there not an obligation of secrecy?—No.
1256. In morality or honour?—In honour there is, but we have no moral obligation compelling us to secrecy.
1257. How is the obligation conveyed to you?—I cannot tax my memory as to the actual words of the Ritual or the book of regulations, but I rather think that it is the hope of the grand lodge that it will not be divulged.
1258. Is there not one of the regulations which says that you shall not intimate, mark or tell the pass-word?—Yes, I refer to that paragraph.
1259. You consider yourself bound by that?—Yes.
- 1259*. In one hand you hold the Bible, and in the other the regulations?—Yes.
1260. Holding the Bible in your hand, you engage to perform the regulations?—We engage to do so.
1261. You have been an active member of the grand committee since your appointment?—I have; it has been a great sacrifice of time to me for four years.
1262. Are you an Irishman?—No.
1263. Have you been employed on the ordinary business of the grand committee?—Yes.
1264. When were you appointed a member of the grand committee?—In the year 1833; I took an active part in the concerns of the Orange Institution at the commencement of 1833.
1265. Have you attended the lodges held at Lord Kenyon's?—Every one of them since I joined the institution.
1266. Has the Duke of Cumberland been generally in the chair?—Always; he presided as grand master of the empire.
1267. What is the number present?—About 100, not more; this is the form by which I was summoned to act upon the committee.

[*The Witness delivered in a Paper.*]

1268. This purports to be dated April the 8th, 1834, signed by Colonel Fairman, requesting your attendance on business for the 18th of April?—Yes.
1269. You are one of the members of the imperial grand committee?—Yes.
1270. How many form that committee?—A very large number, the names of

of whom are annually submitted to His Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland and the lodge, and they approve of them or reject them.

1271. The names are submitted to the grand master in the lodge?—Yes, and read *seriatim*, and rejected or approved as the lodge think fit.

1272. Then any names that the grand master does not approve are left out?—Not that he does not approve of, but that the lodge generally does not approve of.

1273. He is cognizant if any objection is taken in the meeting?—Yes.

1274. You are generally present, are you not?—Yes.

1275. Were those who are stated to be members of the grand lodge of Ireland present at the last meeting?—I believe so, the whole of them.

1276. When were you appointed a member of the grand committee?—Every year my name has been placed on the list, and I have generally had the honour to be approved.

1277. At what meeting?—At the grand lodge.

1278. What do you consider to be the duties of the grand committee?—They are multifarious; unfortunately, they have been to investigate certain squabbles amongst the officers of the institution; that has been the principal thing lately.

1279. Do you attend generally to any applications that are made during the time that the lodge does not sit?—We endeavour to do so.

1280. Are you a member of the lodge of Ireland?—No, I am not.

1281. You are aware that a grand committee sits there?—Yes.

1282. Do they correspond with you?—Yes, sometimes they do.

1283. Do they send the names of any members expelled?—We have had some notifications to that effect, but not recently.

1284. Have you had any necessity to correspond with them?—No, not myself, nor collectively; I do not think the Committee have for some time.

1285. Have any letters been laid before you in the grand committee communicated from the lodge in Ireland?—Yes, we have had communications from the lodge in Ireland.

1286. Do matters connected with the lodges in England occasionally come before you before the grand lodge meets?—Always.

1287. Do you mean all applications for warrants?—Yes, that is done by the committee, who of course recommend such persons as apply.

1288. Have you a secretary to the grand committee?—Yes.

1289. Who is he?—The deputy grand secretary of the institution, Colonel Fairman.

1290. Does he attend and take minutes of all proceedings?—He attends; but I cannot say that he takes minutes, for that has been my duty; I have given my minutes to him, with the concurrence of my colleagues, who draw up the report, which is placed in the hands of Colonel Fairman, and by him subsequently read, as the report of the imperial committee, in the grand lodge, holden at the residence of Lord Kenyon, in Portman-square.

1291. Have not the reports for some time been chiefly drawn up by you and submitted by Colonel Fairman?—Yes, so far as regards the speeches, &c. delivered by the various noblemen and others in grand lodge.

1292. Do you attend during the time that he reads the documents?—Yes.

1293. Who explains them?—The committee generally.

1294. Any member of the committee?—Yes, any member who has taken an active part during the sittings of the committee.

1295. Does the deputy grand master, Lord Kenyon, generally attend?—Always.

1296. Is he attentive to the proceedings of your committee, or is he a member?—He is an active member of the grand committee, and his attention chiefly comes to the committee through Colonel Fairman, who is his *locum tenens*.

1297. There appear in the circular various resolutions agreed to by the lodge; are those put in writing?—Always.

1298. And read before they are agreed to?—Yes, they are regularly moved and seconded.

1299. In fact no resolution of the grand lodge could be agreed to without its being read, that every body present may hear it?—Exactly.

1300. You have had a great deal of labour in those inquiries?—Yes.

66 MINUTES OF EVIDENCE *before* SELECT COMMITTEE ON

Mr. F. Fox Cooper.

15 August 1835.

1301. Have they been more with respect to the personal complaints against the members than to the organization of the institution in the country?—Yes.

1302. Had you any particular inquiry lately appointed?—The last special committee was a committee of inquiry appointed in grand lodge in 1833, the members thereof being selected from those who were present in the grand lodge at the anniversary, and they consisted of the Duke of Gordon, Lord Wynford, the Marquis of Thomond, Lord Kenyon, Captain Stavely, and Mr. Grey, Mr. Bromley and myself.

1303. Did that committee meet?—Yes, frequently.

1304. Was it an inquiry into any matters connected with the grand lodge?—So far connected with the grand lodge that it was an inquiry into the conduct of the deputy grand secretary; the special committee at the Exchequer Coffee-house, Palace-yard, from time to time.

1305. Was the report which they drew up submitted to the grand lodge?—Yes.

1306. In fact all the reports of the committee are regularly read and approved of, paragraph by paragraph, in the grand lodge?—Yes.

1307. And any resolutions proposed by any member, such as a resolution of thanks, would be distinctly put from the chair?—Every resolution; there is no resolution upon any subject but what must be put from the chair. I must say this, that there are occasionally interlineations in the circular of minor importance, technicalities introduced afterwards which had been forgotten in the hurry of preparation.

1308. That which you call a circular is a report of the proceedings of the grand lodge?—It is.

1309. Do the committee see that before it is printed?—They ought to do it; it is left to the grand secretary to prepare, after the reporter has furnished his notes of what was said in grand lodge.

1310. The reporter is the person who notes down the proceedings of the meeting?—Yes.

1311. And you have acted in that capacity?—Yes.

1312. You are quite satisfied that you never report anything but what passes with the knowledge of the chairman and the whole meeting?—Certainly.

1313. The business there proceeds in the ordinary way that it does in any other meeting where the resolutions are read, moved, seconded and submitted, and rejected or agreed to?—Yes; and I think Lord Kenyon sometimes sees the report before it is published, and gives his assent to its accuracy.

1314. In fact, from the interest which his Lordship has taken in the institution from the beginning, is it not the fact that he may be said to see every report from the committee?—Yes.

1315. Then that which is reported from the committee has undergone a treble kind of inquiry, first by the grand committee, then the supervision of Lord Kenyon and the members thereof, and then the grand lodge?—I do not assert as a fact that it is always so, but sometimes so; and it is important that it should be so, because the labours of the grand committee, and what he has to bring before them, are entirely dependent upon the grand secretary, from which they make their report, and place it in the hands of the Colonel.

1316. Have you any knowledge how far those reports are circulated to the members of the grand lodge who may have attended, or to the lodges in the country?—A copy of the circular is generally forwarded to each member of a lodge, and to every grand lodge.

1317. Has the Duke of Gordon taken a warm interest as deputy grand master in the institution?—Yes; since he joined the institution.

1318. Has he joined it since you were a member?—Long before I joined it.

1319. And under his auspices has the institution been introduced into Scotland?—It has flourished in Scotland under his auspices, and through the exertions of the deputy grand secretary, under a commission granted by the imperial grand master.

1320. Do you recollect any circulars that have been addressed by him?—No.

1321. Or under his auspices?—No.

1322. From the society here to the Orangemen in Scotland?—No.

1323. Has there been any address from the Duke of Gordon to the Orangemen in Scotland?—No; the only address of his that I heard of was an address delivered

delivered to the Gordon Lodge in Glasgow, and I am not quite sure such an address exists. Mr. F. Fox Cooper.

1324. Amongst the documents that have come before you, do you recollect the number of lodges that are formed belonging to you altogether?—I cannot tell.

1325. You have never seen the lists?—We have no lists, but a book in which the dues are entered by the clerks when paid and received, and the only way that we can get at the number is by reckoning the number paying, because we consider those as defaulters that do not send up their dues.

1326. Have you any register?—Yes.

1327. Does that contain a list of all?—Yes, it is contained, I believe, as well as the correspondence.

1328. Does the grand committee enter copies of all their letters and the answers?—Sometimes, if important.

1329. Who keeps that?—It is in the custody of Colonel Fairman.

1330. Are all public communications to be found there?—I should say all matters connected with the Orange Institution are generally entered there.

1331. Have you ever seen any reports of the number of Orangemen belonging to the institution of Great Britain?—No, although I formed one of the committee who visited from house to house where lodges were held.

1332. In London?—Yes, and from what I saw of the state of organization, I should say there is a very large body.

1333. How many lodges do you think there are in London that you have visited?—I have visited not above a dozen, but I should say there are a much larger number.

1334. What is the greatest number that you have ever met in London in one body?—The greatest number that I have ever met was at the district meeting of the masters holding warrants in London; then I have seen from 200 to 300. This was at the British Hotel, Cockspur-street.

1335. Then those were masters of warrants?—Yes.

1336. Then to every one of those 200 or 300 there were a hundred more belonging to the warrant?—Yes, more or less; but at the district meeting of masters, visitors (but of Orange principles) are allowed as well.

1337. What number of Orangemen do you estimate, from your experience and from your visiting, that there are in London and the neighbourhood?—I should think perhaps 50,000.

1338. And do you know each other by the pass-word?—Yes, decidedly; we can tell by our signs whether a man is an Orangeman or not.

1339. How many Orange societies do you think there are?—I do not know; there is a list hanging up in the office saying when and where the meetings of the different societies are to be held, but of course that list does not contain all the lodges.

1340. There is a list of all the lodges?—Yes, I should say there was, but I have not seen it.

1341. In print?—No, in manuscript.

1342. Have you seen it?—Yes; I have seen a list hanging up in the office, stating where particular meetings would be held, and different lodges.

1343. Do the grand committee read the letters that are directed to the secretary respecting the business of the society?—Yes, they do.

1344. Any foreign letters would be read by the committee?—Yes, but we have had few foreign letters.

1345. To the best of your belief, how many belonging to your institution are there in Great Britain?—It is impossible to say, but if all the dormant lodges were called into active operation, I should think about 150,000.

1346. Is there any means by which you can communicate with them when you please?—By forwarding the printed circulars.

1347. Have you ever known any portion of them assembled agreeably to the circulars sent?—No, the number is very inconsiderable that assemble.

1348. But they might be all assembled, might they not?—Yes.

1349. In England?—No, not in England, but elsewhere.

1350. Do you think that there is the same facility now of collecting them in England that there was?—I should say not.

1351. You state that you conceive that there are 50,000 in London; might those 50,000 be assembled within a few hours?—No, they could not; it would be a work of time to remodel the disbanded lodges, &c.

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Mr. F. Fox Cooper.

15 August 1835.

1352. How many generally have assembled?—I think that we cannot assemble more than a couple of thousand in London within a given time.

1353. In a week's notice how many could you assemble?—I should think we could not get more, because of their occupations.

1354. But if there was any great emergency, and they were summoned to defend the State, might not more than that number be collected?—Yes, then we should get every man.

1355. In three days?—I cannot say; perhaps in about a week.

1356. Have you the addresses of them all?—The master of each warrant is responsible for the addresses of the brethren belonging to that warrant.

1357. And you think in case of any emergency, if it might be thought by the grand lodge proper to call out the Brethren, they might assemble in a body?—I do; I am not speaking from actual experience, because we have never had any occasion to summon any large body upon Orange business.

1358. Do you think that the deputy grand master, Lord Kenyon, has any idea that his influence as deputy grand master could call together that number?—I do not know; I cannot form any belief; His Royal Highness issues a commission which may be sent into the country, and under which Orangemen can be made; but the influence of Lord Kenyon only arises from the length of years he has been attached to the institution.

1359. The Committee observe, that the word “district” is used very often in your circular; by “district,” is it not meant that part of the country where a particular warrant is used for the purpose of enrolling Orangemen?—Yes, that is the meaning of it; and where a party forms a lodge it is called a district; when he is master of the warrant, it is called his district.

1360. That part of the country which lies within the range of that lodge is called a district?—Yes, because there are masters of warrants, 10 or 12 in a district, and the district master summons those parties.

1361. The several district masters communicate with the grand lodge?—They communicate with the grand lodge through the deputy grand secretary or the committee.

1362. And the grand lodge communicates with them?—The grand lodge do not, but the committee do.

1363. And those district masters also communicate with each other?—A few do so; they have a district meeting in London of all the masters once a year.

1364. So that in fact there is a representative assembly in London, consisting of the masters of districts?—Yes.

1365. And they communicate with the grand committee; is that the case with Manchester, for instance?—Yes, occasionally.

1366. Have you visited Manchester?—No, I have not; I have not visited any of the districts except London.

1367. Do you believe that the same arrangement exists in the Wigan and Manchester and Bolton districts as in London?—No; the focus where they meet is the grand lodge, at the house of Lord Kenyon, once a year; the district masters of London meet by themselves twice a year.

1368. Are you not aware that by the books it appears that there is a deputy grand master at Manchester, who corresponds with eight or nine lodges all entered, who all communicate through him?—Yes, in the same way as we do in London.

Luna, 17° die Augusti, 1835.

JOSEPH HUME, ESQUIRE, IN THE CHAIR.

Colonel *William Blennerhassett Fairman*, called in ; and further Examined.

1369. YOU were requested at the last meeting of the Committee to look over your papers, and bring, for the use of the Committee, such as were connected with the Orange Institution ; have you done so ?—I have brought some with me.

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1370. Where did you find them ?—Among a bushel of papers in confusion, at my cottage and elsewhere, I happened by accident to lay my hand on yesterday. When I say by accident, I mean in consequence of a search ; but if I had been particularly anxious to produce those papers to-day, I might have searched perhaps for a fortnight, and not have found them.

1371. Are they important ?—The Committee may perhaps consider them so ; they are foreign letters ; therefore I thought the Committee might consider them important.

1372. Have you found a copy of Nucella's warrant ?—No ; he has it himself.

1373. Can you give his address ?—No ; I should fancy if a letter be addressed to Woodstock it might reach him.

1374. Did you keep no copy of his warrant ?—No ; it was the only one out of the ordinary course of things.

1375. Did you receive any reports from him ?—Several, which I think must be among the correspondence I delivered in a few days ago ; the correspondence obtained from the office.

1376. What others have you brought ?—These are not strictly to be given in evidence : they refer to a part of the evidence gone into on Saturday last, not strictly evidence as to Orangeism. I was asked with respect to my military rank ; I have found my commission, and as the question was recorded in evidence, I should wish that this should be taken.

1377. This states that you were a lieutenant in the 18th or Royal Irish Infantry, and were appointed, with colonial rank, lieutenant-colonel in the army ?—It does.—[*The same was delivered in, and inspected by the Committee.*]—This was a general order issued at the time, conferring upon me two very important offices, assistant quarter and barrack-master-general to the forces.—[*The same was delivered in, and inspected by the Committee.*]—I mentioned on Saturday that which might happen to be somewhat presumptuous and arrogant, that I had correspondence with a number of personages of the first distinction, George the Fourth and the Duke of Cumberland, and so on ; by the merest accident I have laid my hand on a letter which bears me out in that, from one of the ancient Sovereigns in Europe, the King of Spain, which I beg may appear.

[*The same was delivered in, and inspected by the Committee.*]

1378. Were you in any situation in Ireland before you got a commission in the army ?—Never.

1379. What other documents have you connected with the Orange Lodges ?—I have one, in order to show the manner in which Lord Kenyon assists me.

1380. You were asked before in what manner the resolutions were submitted to at the grand lodge, and you stated that they were generally written on slips of paper, in which Lord Kenyon often assisted you, and handed up to the chair, from which they were put, and returned to you, and were then put upon the resolutions ?—Yes, I have brought this as a specimen ; it is in the hand-writing of Lord Kenyon.—[*The same was delivered in, and read as follows :*]

“ That the grand lodge concur in this recommendation of the grand committee, and trust that His Royal Highness the grand master will be pleased to send out the officer recommended, as soon as the funds of the institution will allow of such an expense being incurred.”

Colonel
W. B. Fairman.

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1381. Are you the officer there referred to?—Yes.

1382. Does that allude to your mission to the north of England? This was a resolution passed at the last grand lodge the 4th of June.

1383. What was the object of that mission?—It remains with myself to do any thing which I consider reasonable, right and proper. I had no specific directions, but in the exercise of a sound discretion; it is to enable me to do whatever I may think fit and judicious.

1384. That you acquire under your itinerant rank?—Yes, precisely so.

1385. Here are two letters, which are sealed; the committee have not opened them?—I shall have great pleasure in opening them, and laying them before the Committee. [*The Witness opened them.*]

1386. The letter you have just opened is addressed to the Commissioners of the Police Force; this is a letter in which you recommend an individual for appointment in the police who is the master of an Orange Lodge?—No, I do not think he is an Orangeman.

1387. He appears by the papers to be an Orangeman; in this letter, which you write to the Commissioners of the Police, there is enclosed “Progress of Orangeism, Glasgow Courier?”—Yes.

1388. So that although in that letter you do not state that the man is an Orangeman, in writing to the Commissioners of Police, you enclose an article copied from the Glasgow Courier, entitled “Progress of Orangeism?”—Yes, certainly, and I should do so again to-morrow.

1389. Here is another paper enclosed, entitled, “Progress of Orangeism in the West of Scotland,” from the Glasgow Courier of the 26th December 1833?—Yes.

1390. To which commissioner is that sent?—I believe it is addressed to the commissioners generally.

1391. There is also enclosed in the letter a document, entitled, “Loyal Orange Association of Great Britain, grand master of the Empire His Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland. Appeal to the Conservatives of England;” signed by you, “William Blennerhassett Fairman, deputy grand secretary”?—Exactly.

1392. Are you acquainted with Mr. John Judkin Butler, of the city of Dublin?—Yes, intimately.

1393. He holds an office in the corporation of Dublin?—I am not aware of that.

1394. You know he is an Orangeman?—Yes, I have seen him in our own grand lodge.

1395. He is an honorary member of the grand lodge in England?—He is.

1396. You received from him the letter now shown to you?—I dare say I did; it is indorsed by myself, therefore there is no doubt that I received it.

1397. The indorsement is to this effect, “Dublin, 2d of April 1834, Butler, John Judkin, Esq.,” and in your hand-writing you have written, “answered with a series of circulars and documents;” have you a doubt you received that letter?—None in the world.—[*The same was delivered in, and read.*]

Dublin, 2 April 1834.

My dear Sir and Brother,—Being greatly hurried at present, I have only time to hope you are well, and the good cause on your side of the water bearing up against our enemies. The bearer, Andrew Clements, is a true brother, and secretary to Lodge 1679, held in this city; he is a man of the very best character in every respect; he is proceeding to London with the hope of being attached to the police establishment; if you can do any thing to forward the object he has in view you will greatly oblige me. One of my dear little girls is very ill, so much so, that I am most unhappy, and scarcely know what I am writing; so I am sure you will furnish every allowance for, my dear sir,

Faithfully yours,

(signed) John Judkin Butler.

P. S.—Will you do me the favour of presenting my dutiful respects to Lord Kenyon.

1398. This letter recommends Andrew Clements as an Orangeman?—It does.

1399. That letter is dated the 2d of April 1834; you on the 25th of April 1834 wrote a letter, recommending that individual, Andrew Clements, to the Commissioners of the Police Force, enclosing documents relating to the Orange body?—I generally do so.

1400. Have you any other documents to hand in?—These before me are all private

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private letters ; I conceive I have several others ; but I must have put up private instead of official letters.

1401. Upon coming into the room to-day you brought a packet of letters and documents which you said you had found at your cottage relating to the Orange Institution ; some of them you have produced ?—Yes.

1402. Are the Committee to understand that there are some of them you now decline producing, though you have brought them here for the purpose of inspection ?—Certainly not ; I conceived I had brought other letters which did relate to the Orange Institution.

1403. Have you brought the letter-book ?—I have not.

1404. Why not ?—I consider it to be private property, and a private book.

Mr. Charles Pole, the Clerk attending the Committee, was Examined as follows :

1405. YOU have been over to the office in Cannon-row to procure the list of Orange Lodges, stated to have been hung up in the room ; have you got it ?—No, the list was not there ; the office-keeper told me it had been there ; but that he thought it had been taken away within the last five or six days.

1406. Did he tell you by whom it had been taken ?—He did not ; but I saw on the table a book, which I think is the book the Committee wish to have, which is the correspondence book ; it was lying on the table, and I noticed it.

Mr. Frederick Fox Cooper, called in ; and further Examined.

1407. ON looking over the reports from the grand lodge for the last two or three years, your name is generally entered as one of the members of the grand committee ?—It is.

1408. Did the Committee understand you to state that from the active part you have taken during the last four years, you were as well acquainted with the proceedings of the institution as any person belonging to the society ?—As any person belonging to the Committee.

1409. The Committee understand you have generally been a member of that committee, answering the correspondence received, and preparing the reports for the grand lodge ?—Not in answering the letters received, because probably Mr. A. or Mr. B. might have done that ; I principally called their attention to the technicalities, and directed those matters requisite for form's sake.

1410. You were cognizant of the proceedings ?—Yes, when I was present.

1411. You alluded to a book containing the correspondence ; where is that book generally kept ?—I saw that book this morning, the book to which I allude.

1412. Where is it ?—It is at the office of the institution.

1413. Can you bring it to the Committee ?—Yes, I do not know that I should be authorized in bringing the book, except in my capacity as a committee-man ; one of the messengers might bring the book. I believe Mr. Pole was with me this morning, when I saw it ; that which we both saw is the book to which I alluded.

1414. Do you know of any other book of correspondence, containing letters concerning the association ?—It is the custom of the Colonel to take some of the books home to his residence, and there at his leisure hours to answer those letters.

1415. Has he another book besides that ?—He has.

1416. On recollection of the lodges in London, do you think you have good grounds for forming the opinion which you have stated to the Committee, of the number in and about London belonging to the association ?—It is right ; I should say, I think, I may have rather exaggerated the numbers ; I do not think there are quite so many.

1417. Perhaps there are 40,000 ?—I should myself say full 40,000 ; but I think I said 50,000 ; where there are so many lodges dormant, not in active operation, it is impossible to know more exactly.

1418. You were asked whether there was any list of lodges ; you stated that there was, with the times of meeting affixed ; when did you see that last ?—I saw that list last about the month of February ; I do not think I have seen it since.

1419. Where did that list hang ?—It hung up in the office. I have accompanied

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Mr. Charles Pole.

Mr. F. Fox Cooper.

Mr. F. Fox Cooper. panied one of the gentlemen from the Committee-room to the office this morning, and asked the porter what had become of it; he said it was taken with the rest of the papers brought here.

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1420. Was it a list hung up in a frame?—No, not in a frame; it is in manuscript.

1421. Was it on a large sheet of paper?—Yes, it was.

1422. In whose possession do you consider that book of correspondence to be?—In the possession of the Colonel; the lists have been very irregularly prepared for the last two years; I did not know through any official channel that there was a lodge meeting to-morrow; I accidentally met the master of the lodge to-day.

1423. Where is that?—In Chelsea.

1424. One of those you have visited before?—Yes.

1425. There are a good many soldiers in that lodge, are there not?—Yes, there may be some.

1426. Do you generally in the lodges see soldiers?—They do not come in their uniform; I do not remember to have seen any in their uniform.

1427. It is specified in the list of names of that lodge that they are soldiers?—It is not in my power to tell that.

1428. Can you state the number of lodges that exist?—I cannot.

1429. There are upwards of 338, are there not?—Yes, there are.

1430. Have you reconsidered the answer you gave respecting the aggregate number in Great Britain, and do you think you are nearly correct in that?—I think I am rather above the mark; but there are about 120,000.

1431. You speak this from the knowledge you have acquired, and the correspondence you have seen, and what you have heard within the last four years?—Yes, I do.

Mr. *William Lionel Thompson*, called in; and Examined.

*Mr.
W.L. Thompson.*

1432. WHERE do you reside?—No. 10, New-street, Brompton-road.

1433. In what profession are you?—I am an ironmonger.

1434. Are you a member of the Orange Institution?—Yes.

1435. How long have you been so?—About 10 years.

1436. Where were you made?—In London.

1437. In what lodge were you made?—No. 198.

1438. Where was that held?—That warrant has been returned to the grand lodge in consequence of the members removing to different parts.

1439. Do you know when that warrant was returned?—I think about the year 1830.

1440. When you were elected, were you admitted by the Ritual now in existence or the old rule?—The one now in existence.

1441. Were you introduced carrying a Bible with sponsors in the way pointed out there?—Yes.

1442. Who were your sponsors?—Mr. Varcol, who is dead, and another gentleman who has since gone to America.

1443. Did you take any oath upon that occasion?—Merely the oath in the book of laws.

1444. You took this oath?—Yes.

1445. Were you enjoined secrecy as regards the signs and pass-words?—No, not the present ones.

1446. Did you consider yourself at liberty to communicate them to any body?—No, because it is revealed in confidence to us; therefore we do not, we give our word one to another that we will not.

1447. In what form do you become bound not to do it?—In no form.

1448. Do you not make a declaration, and is not the question put, “Who vouches for this brother?”—Yes.

1449. Do you consider that an obligation you come under as to what you shall be told?—I consider so, that when one answers for another in that way, it is as one man would answer for another.

1450. The sentences you repeat are portions of the Scriptures; do you consider that a case of obligation, a solemn secret obligation that you come under?—No, I do not.

1451. If you do not, why have you any objection to state what the pass-words and

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and signs are?—Upon the ground I have already stated, that I consider it reposed in me in confidence, and that I ought not to tell them.

1452. If nothing is said enjoining confidence, why do you conceive so?—I do not know why, any more than that there is a sign and pass-word even with the Freemasons' society, of which I am not a member, and I think there would be quite as much difficulty to get the sign and pass-word from them.

1453. There is an oath in the case of the Freemason?—I am not aware of that; I am a master of a warrant, but do not administer oaths.

1454. Do you belong to the Purple?—I am a master of a warrant, consequently I do belong to the Purple.

1455. You have been admitted into both?—Yes.

1456. Are the signs and pass-words the same in both? With a trifling variation.

1457. Have you ever been in Ireland?—No.

1458. Have you ever had any member from Ireland admitted into your lodge?—Persons who have been over here have come to spend a social hour.

1459. What is the number you hold now?—Two hundred and six.

1460. That warrant appears by the book to be at Nailsworth?—I rather think there may be errors in that list.

1461. How long is it since you had this warrant?—In January 1834.

1462. Are there any soldiers in your lodge?—None.

1463. Did you ever attend the grand lodge?—Yes.

1464. When did you attend last?—In June last, and I was there also in February.

1465. Did you attend in April?—No, there was no meeting last April.

1466. Did you attend all the meetings of the grand lodge?—With the exception of about two years.

1467. How is the meeting opened?—By a prayer, as prescribed in the book of the Rules.

1468. Are you a member of the grand committee?—I am not.

1469. What is meant by masters of warrants in London by permission?—Because they do not take their seats as members of the grand lodge under the new rules; under the old rules they did.

1470. Do you mean under the rules of 1834?—Yes.

1471. You have never been a member of the grand committee?—No.

1472. Do you receive a summons to attend the meetings of the grand lodge?—The days are generally fixed by the rules; the book says that the meeting of the grand lodge shall be held on the 4th of June, the others are held in the 2d or 3d week in February.

1473. How do you become acquainted with the day of meeting in February?—It is generally advertised in the newspapers.

1474. Was the Duke of Cumberland in the chair on the 4th of June?—Yes.

1475. Was Lord Kenyon there as deputy grand master?—Yes.

1476. Will you look and see whether those gentlemen whose names are put down there were present, so far as you recollect?—I have not the least doubt of it.

1477. Do you know this gentleman, Mr. Rowan?—Yes, I knew him formerly.

1478. Is he one of the commissioners of police?—No, he is a member of a private lodge, and was admitted there as a spectator by sufferance.

1479. He belongs to Lodge 59, does he not?—Yes.

1480. Where is that lodge held?—I cannot say.

1481. Were you present during the whole time of the proceedings on the 4th of June?—Yes.

1482. While you were in that lodge, in what manner were the proceedings carried on; were the apologies read?—It is very seldom they are read through, but they are stated in a general way.

1483. There appear to be several resolutions proposed; in what manner are they moved and seconded and generally carried?—In the usual way.

1484. Are they generally read through?—Mostly.

1485. Were those addresses which are set forth read when you were there?—I was present during the whole of the meeting of February last, and the address to His Royal Highness from the members in the Metropolis you will find countersigned by me; those read in June were just commenced reading when I entered.

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1486. They were read at full length?—Yes.

1487. Generally speaking, are the resolutions agreed to, and which appear in the records, passed so that every one must know what they are?—Generally.

1488. In fact, nobody can be present at the lodge without knowing what does pass?—Certainly not.

1489. Do you collect any money at your lodge?—Yes.

1490. Do you pay it in to the grand lodge?—The dues, 2s. annually, are paid to the deputy grand secretary.

1491. By the book, it appears that you have paid in on the 22d of June 1*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.*, and afterwards 24*s.*; what are those dues for?—Two shillings a year, according to the rules, every member pays towards defraying the expenses of printing, stationery, &c.

1492. That goes to the grand lodge?—It is paid into the hands of the deputy grand secretary.

1493. Do you not receive, as a member of the grand lodge, a printed copy of their proceedings?—Yes.

1494. In case of an extra meeting, should you receive a notice?—Not unless I am a member of the grand lodge; it would be advertised in the usual way.

1495. Do the masters of lodges in and about the Metropolis ever meet together?—They hold a meeting, agreeably to the rules, once every half-year.

1496. Where do they meet generally?—Wherever they may choose to call it; sometimes they will call it at the British Coffee-house, or sometimes at another place.

1497. When did the masters last meet?—In June; the 1st of June, I think.

1498. When you meet, do the members of the grand committee ever visit you?—They have the power of doing so.

1499. Do the members visit the meeting to see what is going on?—No, I never knew more than one instance, when two gentlemen came, and then they sat merely as spectators, and did not take any part in the proceedings.

1500. How many do you generally meet when the masters meet?—About four or five in London; there have been more when there were more warrants, but that is some years back.

1501. What district do you belong to?—We do not profess to belong to any particular district; mine is a London warrant.

1502. Did you ever visit the Brentford lodge?—Never.

1503. Do you profess to abide by these rules and regulations?—Yes.

1504. Are the Committee to understand that the objects pointed out there are the objects which you considered yourselves to have in view as the objects of the institution?—Decidedly so.

1505. Have you ever waited on the Duke of Cumberland and Lord Kenyon, as members of the grand lodge?—I have never waited on His Royal Highness personally; I have been present when he has been in the chair.

1506. You have had no communication with him personally?—Never.

1507. Have you had with Lord Kenyon?—Once I offered to repair the mace, the silver mace.

1508. Have you maces belonging to the institution?—No, only one.

1509. Have you not got certain implements for ceremony, called regalia?—No.

1510. This purports to be the deputy grand secretary in account with the grand lodge, audited 31st of July 1832; you see an entry in February of several attendances on the illustrious grand master respecting the regalia; you see the word regalia is used?—Yes, but that is simply a medal; it is called the regalia, the sash and the medal.

1511. Is not the mace so called?—No, the mace has nothing to do with that.

1512. What is done with the mace?—It is merely laid upon the table.

1513. Who is mace-bearer?—I do not know who is; the one printed is not the mace-bearer now; sometimes it is carried by one, sometimes by another.

1514. Does the mace-bearer walk before or after the Duke of Cumberland in entering the lodge?—Before him.

1515. Is the assembly gathered together before the grand master appears?—Partly.

1516. The doors are thrown open, and the mace-bearer appears in the front of His

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His Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland, the grand master, and the mace-bearer proceeds to the table and deposits the mace?—Yes.

1517. And the grand master advances, and takes his seat in the chair?—Yes.

1518. There is a great deal of just respect and deference paid to the grand master?—Nothing more than is common in a plain social meeting to a private gentleman

1519. What is the dress used by His Royal Highness on those occasions?—His usual dress as he appears in the streets.

1520. Who wears the medal and the sash?—His Royal Highness.

1521. Do the others wear decorations?—As they please; it is not compulsory upon them.

1522. Those you call the regalia?—Yes, I call my sash and medal my regalia.

1523. You appear in one?—Yes.

1524. Is that a purple sash?—An orange sash edged with purple.

1525. Do all the members appear in that costume?—Generally.

1526. Is there any thing to distinguish the regalia of the grand master of England from the masters of lodges?—I believe it looks like his coat of arms; I never examined it very closely.

1527. Is his coat of arms attached to the medal?—I never examined it very closely; I cannot exactly say, but it appears to me something like that.

1528. What does your medal consist of?—Mine is a star, with the head of William the Third.

1529. Is it in gold?—It is in wax gilt; it is the same impression as that shown to me by the Committee.

1530. It bears the impression, “The glorious and immortal memory, 1690?”—Yes.

1531. That is what they all wear?—No, but they all wear something of the same description; some may wear it merely with the figure on horseback, the same as appears on the warrant just shown me.

1532. Some with “Gulielmus the Third,” with the rose, the shamrock, and the thistle?—Yes.

1533. Do any of them wear the royal arms with “King and Constitution”?—I never saw them wear that, they may do so.

1534. Are you aware that the warrants are sealed with that?—No, mine is not; it is sealed with the head of William the Third.

1535. You do not know what use is made of that seal with the King’s arms?—I do not.

1536. When the business is over, are thanks usually voted to the chairman?—Yes.

1537. When the lodge breaks up does the mace-bearer come and take off the mace, and precede the grand master to the next room?—Sometimes, but very often His Royal Highness gets up and goes away without his doing so.

1538. Is there any difference made whether His Royal Highness is in the chair or not?—No.

1539. Have you attended other lodges besides your own?—I have.

1540. Are the same ceremonies made use of?—No, nothing more than is pointed out; there are no maces.

1541. Did you ever make any Orangemen?—Yes.

1542. In making them do you use the same ceremony as was used when you were made?—Precisely so, with the exception of the oath.

1543. Do you use the same form as was used ten years ago?—Yes, the same ritual.

1544. From what period have you abolished the oath; you are aware that an oath was taken?—That I cannot exactly tell.

1545. You took an oath yourself?—Yes, when first initiated many years ago, but that was some years before I became master of 206; when I have initiated any I have administered no oath.

1546. Still you have enjoined secrecy?—I do not enjoin it, but it is an understood thing, or why should there be a pass-word or sign if it was not a secret?

1547. It appears by the ritual, that after they have gone through the ritual they are to be taught the pass-word and the sign; is it not intended to be communicated to them as a secret?—Yes.

1548. Are you able now to make your way into any Orange Lodge in the country?—Yes.

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1549. You have never been in Ireland?—No.

1550. But you have had visitors from Ireland who have attended your lodge?—Never my lodge, but I have seen them in other lodges, merely come to spend a social evening, never to take any part.

1551. Did you never visit any lodge in any part of the country?—Not officially.

1552. You have been as a friend and visitor?—I have once, at Birmingham.

1553. Are there many lodges at Birmingham?—There is one.

1554. Of what number is that?—200.

1555. No. 200 appears to have been at Glasgow, and removed to Birmingham in 1833?—It was since that I attended it.

1556. Your lodge communicates with the grand lodge?—Through me.

1557. And you also communicate with the other lodges?—No; not as a master.

1558. Your lodge communicates with other lodges, because the masters meet?—Yes, in that way, not by correspondence.

1559. You are directly in communication with the grand lodge, and independently of that, you are also in communication with the different branches of other lodges?—The grand lodge knows nothing of any other officer in the institution below a master; then at a meeting of masters I bring the number of members, the name of the lodge, the dues, and every master the same, and we pass them into the hands of the deputy grand secretary, which is Colonel Fairman; that is the way in which we communicate.

1560. Then you communicate with the different lodges by meetings?—Each master communicates with his own.

1561. You have a sort of representative assembly by the masters meeting together?—We cannot call it a representative assembly further than this, there are a number of the different lodges connected together.

1562. How many lodges are there in the Metropolis?—I should think there were about seven or eight warrants for the Metropolis.

1563. Have those different lodges made returns of their members?—They should have by the rules.

1564. At the meetings of masters which take place, to which you have just referred, those returns are or ought to be produced according to the rules?—Yes.

1565. Can you state the number of Orangemen in the Metropolis?—I cannot.

1566. Have you often seen a list of the lodges of Great Britain?—A long while ago; I think six or seven years ago.

1567. Have you seen none since that?—No.

1568. Have you not seen one at the grand lodge?—There are no papers or documents left in what is termed the grand lodge; all the documents and papers are left in the hands of Colonel Fairman.

1569. He is the person who ought to be able to give that information?—That is reposed in confidence with him in the interim between the meetings.

1570. Are you not aware there is a committee appointed to assist him?—Yes; it has been called together once or twice in the interim between the meetings of the grand lodge, but I am not a member of that committee, and cannot say.

1571. Are you not aware that the report of the committee forms the principal business to be discussed at a meeting of the grand lodge?—Yes.

1572. In general are the committee cognizant of the proceedings before the meeting of the grand lodge?—Certainly.

1573. Has the mace got a crown upon it?—No; it has got William the Third on horseback, the same as on the warrant; such another figure as that, and on it is the motto, “Established for the promotion of universal benevolence.”

1574. Have you ever seen soldiers attending any lodges?—I think I have once, merely as visitors.

1575. Do you know whether any of the Guards in London are Orangemen?—I do not know.

1576. You have, yourself, had no communication with them?—No, I can answer that there is no such thing as a military lodge in England; I do not know as to other parts.

1577. Are you sure there is no such thing as a military lodge in England?—I am certain of that, that there is not a distinct military lodge.

1578. Explain what you mean by a distinct military lodge?—I mean to say, that there is no distinct military lodge in England.

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1579. What do you mean by "distinct"?—A lodge of soldiers only.

1580. Supposing you saw this warrant, No. 1734, headed "District of Military, held by the 2d Battalion of Rifles"?—Not in England, I never knew a warrant to be granted for that purpose.

1581. Do you hear the list of warrants read over that are granted between the meetings of the lodges?—Merely the number, as a matter of course.

1582. You have never heard any regiments named in those warrants?—Merely as exchanging an old warrant for a new one, granted some years back; that is the ground of my assertion.

1583. You do not know that there are military lodges, but you think none have been granted from the Orange Institution?—No, no new warrant has been granted since I belonged to it.

1584. Are you aware there are lodges held in regiments, or warrants exchanged by the Loyal Orange Institution for fresh warrants?—I am not aware.

1585. Have you a list of all the warrants?—I have not.

1586. When did you last see the list of the warrants?—I think, about the year 1828 or 1829.

1587. You are master of a lodge, but not a member of the grand committee?—Just so.

1588. Have you ever attended at the office in Cannon-row?—Officially, for certificates, &c.

1589. Did you ever see a list of the lodges in London, and the times of meeting?—Yes, I have in London, not in England generally.

1590. Will you state how many lodges there were upon that list?—I think seven or eight, I am not certain; it was about 1833, I think, that I saw that list.

1591. You have not seen the list for a considerable lapse of time; since you are not speaking of the grand committee, and have nothing to do with the granting warrants, how can you take upon yourself to say that no military warrant has been granted?—Because I have been present in the grand lodge, and never heard such a thing, and I believe it will not be found in any of the proceedings.

1592. Will you refer to that book, and you will find "Warrant 269, 1st Royal Dragoon Guards, at Canterbury Barracks;" how do you account for that?—That must be a new warrant, exchanged for an old one.

1593. Do you doubt this book?—No, I do not.

1594. Then, do you doubt your own ignorance of the real fact?—I mean to say, that warrant must have been granted prior to my attending the lodge.

1595. Do you doubt the account you have given the Committee?—As far as regards my knowledge, I say, there has been no warrant granted to the military since I have been in the habit of meeting at the grand lodge.

1596. When did you first attend the grand lodge?—Often in the year 1828 and 1829; from that I did not attend it again till 1834.

1597. When you use the word "granted" do you mean to say that if a warrant had been renewed you would not have called it granted?—No, that is the renewal of a warrant.

1598. When you were in the lodge, all the warrants that have been granted during the time the lodge has been sitting, and which have reported by the grand committee, are all read over in the lodge, are they not?—No.

1599. Is there no report made of them?—Merely, so many reported that a warrant was granted to so and so, and so and so.

1600. Is this the way, "Resolved, that the issue of 20 warrants be approved, for one to such a place, near Halifax," and so on?—Yes.

1601. "No. 258, to James Smith, of the 94th Foot;" that you would hear read?—Yes.

1602. "274, to Private Wilson, of the 17th Foot"?—I was not present at the time that was done.

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1603. The Committee wish to know the nature of the reports ; the grand committee have to read ; those you must have heard of course if you have been present ?—Yes.

1604. Will you refer to the book of your own treasurer ; the 1st page, which contains a warrant to a regiment in South Wales, and another to a regiment at Canterbury ; and having inspected the book, do you adhere to your declaration, that warrants have not been granted to regiments in England ?—Certainly, I find here is evidence to the contrary, but I was not cognizant of that having been done.

1605. This printed paper purports to be “the Deputy Grand Secretary in account with the Grand Lodge, signed, William Blennerhassett Fairman ;” “Ditto, Warrant 269, First Royal Dragoons, for dues, 2*l.* 8*s.*” after having read that, do you mean to say there are no military warrants ?—No, but I was not cognizant of it, because I had not a copy of that printed paper.

1606. What do you understand by this, which was read at one of the grand lodge meetings, “Resolved, that the issue of the following warrant be approved, No. 254, to Simon Easty, 6th Battalion, Royal Artillery”?—I should think that must be the renewal of an Irish warrant, or an old English warrant.

1607. You observe the heading is, “that the issue of the following warrant be approved”?—Yes, I am not a member of the grand committee, and therefore cannot speak to those things.

James Bull, called in ; and Examined.

James Bull.

1608. DO you belong to the Loyal Orange Institution office, No. 3, Cannon-row ?—I do.

1609. How long have you belonged there ?—I suppose I have been there six years.

1610. What situation do you hold ?—I am a carpenter by trade.

1611. What office do you hold in that place ?—The house belongs to me ; I let the office to Colonel Fairman.

1612. By whom is it hired, by Colonel Fairman ?—Yes ; he took it of me.

1613. It purports to be an office for the Loyal Orange Institution ?—Yes.

1614. Do you take care of the rooms allotted to the office ?—Yes, all the house.

1615. Does the whole house belong to the Institution ?—No ; only the office.

1616. Was there not a list of the lodges in the Metropolis hanging up in the room ?—There was part of a list ; there was on a hand-bill a list of meetings in Kent, and I have part of the list of lodges ; now it is an imperfect thing ; it is only a few lodges.

1617. Do you remember the number ?—No, I cannot tell.

1618. Do you remember a fawn-coloured list ?—Yes.

1619. Who took that away ?—I think the Colonel took it away.

1620. How long ago was it taken away ?—It was taken away by him months ago.

1621. Have you any more letters and papers in your office ?—The Committee have got the whole of them now ; the book which was just brought over was the only one remaining.

Colonel William Blennerhassett Fairman, called in ; and further Examined.

Colonel
W. B. Fairman.

1622. THE Committee are anxious to obtain from you the fawn-coloured list of the lodges, which was hung up in the office of the Institution for a considerable time, and which you took away ?—No, I never took it away ; I know nothing at all about it ; at least, I have no recollection of having taken it away ; I could not have the slightest motive for taking it away, for I have not the least interest in it ; there was a list of the meetings of the lodges in London only, and their places of meeting, which hung up in my office for some time. To tell the Committee the plain truth, I took it down, and tore it up I believe, not considering it to be ornamental or useful. It was merely a paper of the metropolitan

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metropolitan warrants that such a lodge met at such a public-house, and such a lodge at such a public-house. I did not like that gentlemen coming there to me should see that the lodges met at such houses. It was a list of the different loyal lodges in London, and the public-houses at which they met. I believe Mr. Thompson, who is my secretary for the lodges in London, can state every thing it contains. I do every thing in the lodges in London through Mr. Thompson. I am so disgusted with the treatment I have experienced, that I never go near them; there was a time when I used to go among them; but they have been so outrageous of late, and entered into such conspiracies against me, that I never go near them.

1623. How many do you think there have been?—Not more than seven or eight.

1624. Do you mean in the city of London?—No, London and its environs; there was a lodge in the Borough, composed of clergymen and respectable persons in the Borough, which does not exist now.

1625. When was it broken up?—I should think at least four or five years ago, probably longer.

1626. Do you recollect the number of the warrant?—I do not.

1627. Mr. Cooper has stated, that he very recently saw in the office hung up, a list of all the lodges of the Orange Institution?—No, a list of the lodges in London; such a list as that referred to was never there.

1628. The Committee are desirous of knowing the number of lodges up to the present time?—I will give every information in my power upon that subject.

1629. You say that Mr. Cooper is mistaken in saying there was a list of all the lodges hung up in Cannon-row?—I am quite satisfied he is mistaken.

1630. Are you able to produce a list of the lodges of the Orange Institution?—Decidedly not, until I shall have made it out.

1631. To Mr. Cooper.]—Was the list you saw in the office a list of the whole of the lodges, or only those in London?—It was, I think, only a list of those in London.

1632. How long was the list?—Half a yard long; on looking at that very list I went from the office in Cannon-row to the Antelope, where one of the lodges is held.

1633. Did you examine the list for the purpose of ascertaining where a particular lodge was?—No, I was in company with another member, and I looked at the list; my eye fell upon the Antelope; it was the first in the list.

1634. Can you state how many there were?—From memory, I should say there were about a dozen.

1635. Colonel Fairman.]—That which Mr. Cooper refers to is a list of the committee and stewards (of which I was one) appointed to commemorate Captain Alsager's return for East Surrey; that was a large paper, such as he describes this to be. There were a great number of names upon it; the Orange list in the office contained only eight or perhaps ten names; there might be the names of some which had become dormant.

1635*. You see in the list, “No. 94, Rifle Brigade, 2d Battalion;” that is an English warrant?—I should think so.

1636. That is an exchange for 1734?—I suppose it is; I take it for granted it is.

1637. That is the original warrant 1734?—It appears to be so.

[*The same was delivered in, and read, as follows:*]

Colonel
W. B. Fairman.

17 August 1835.

O R A N G E I N S T I T U T I O N — 1 8 2 4 .

The Glorious and Immortal Memory.

No. 1734.

14th day of

December, A. D. 1824.



County of Regiment.

District of Military.

Held at 2d B^r Rifle.

1690 : 13 September.

C. Hanes.

Exchanged,
26th Oct. 1829.

County
Seal.

By Virtue of this Authority,

Our well-beloved Brother ORANGEMAN, of the Purple Order, GEORGE WALTON, (and each of his Successors,) is permitted to hold a LODGE or BROTHERLY SOCIETY, in the County and District above specified, to consist of true Orangemen, and to act as Master, and perform the requisites thereof.

Given under our Great Seal.

Seal,
King
William.

Countersigned by

A. Ellison, M. G. M.

W VERNOR, Dep. Grand Master.
RICHARD HULL, Dep^y G^d Treasurer.
JAMES SERVERN, G^d Secretary.

En^d, J. V.

Seal,
King's
Arms.

Orange and Purple
Riband.

1638. In 1831, there was a warrant up as high as 267 ; do not you think that the number has exceeded 300, including those since issued?—I should think not frequently ; one warrant becomes dormant, then I give a new warrant under the dormant number.

1639. If you have no list, how do you know whether any of them are dormant?—I have to find it out, and I have to direct my attention to that.

1640. What do you mean by "find it out"?—By going through the country and inquiring. To this point, I mean to direct my attention very particularly on the next tour ; and whenever I write to the masters of warrants, and to the masters of a certain number of warrants, (we have a sort of serjeant over the different companies, if I may so call them) I request a return.

1641. Can you then give a list of the lodges up to the present time?—I cannot give it directly.

1642. Can you give a list of the number existing in the army, cavalry or artillery, as far as now existing, whether on old or new warrants?—No, I cannot, but I should say they are very much diminished.

1643. If you have no documents, on what grounds do you say that?—Because I have had reports made to me, sometimes verbally, by persons who come into the office ; there was a military, warrant came in a few days ago to be cancelled.

1644. Where is that?—I think, it is among the papers before the Committee.

1645. For what regiment was it?—I cannot recollect.

1646. How did that come to you?—I think, it came up from Woolwich, within the last 2 or 3 months ; but the truth is, I pay so little attention to those things, I can scarcely say.

1647. How is it you ascertain from which quarter it is that money is payable to

to the institution?—From the entry in the books before the Committee, the treasurer's book, and the grand secretary's book.

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W. B. Fairman.

1648. The Woolwich Lodge was No. 237, was it not?—I cannot say.

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1649. There is a letter from Wilson, dated Woolwich, 9th May 1834, concerning that Woolwich warrant?—No, that warrant is open at Woolwich.

1650. Are the Committee to understand that the books will show the corps to which warrants have been granted, old and new?—I should say, decidedly so.

1651. Then, if the Committee take the entries from those books, they will get the best list they can?—Yes, I have no doubt of it.

1652. The Committee have learned from you that you have a book in which there is part of your correspondence respecting Orange lodges; but there is also, you say, private correspondence?—Yes.

1653. Not relating to the Orange Institution?—No, there are letters in it which are not connected with the Orange Institution.

1654. Respecting differences between you and other persons connected with the Orange Institution?—There are letters in that, from me to Sir Edward Deering, and others, who are not Orangemen; I believe there are some letters relative to the Conservative dinners.

1655. How is that book intituled?—There is no title; it is a private book of my own.

1656. Do not all the letters relate to the Orange Institution, or the Conservative Society?—No, not all of them.

1657. Are there any letters relating to the Orange Institution alone, without reference to your own private affairs?—There are some that may be confined wholly to Orangeism; but this is a book I never laid before the grand lodge, nor the grand committee; it is kept by me for my own private use, and to assist my recollection.

1658. Did not your clerk copy letters into that book for you?—Occasionally, but the greater part have been copied by myself, and when he copied any, it was generally in my presence.

1659. Do you keep copies of all your letters?—No, not by any means.

1660. Did you ever enter any letters in any book besides that one?—Not in a separate book, but on separate sheets of paper.

1661. Is there any book in which those letters, you call Orange letters, are also entered?—Not that I am aware of; there is an old book at the office before I undertook the management of the affairs, which contained letters which never came under my care, and may have been continued by my assistants up to a certain period since; that book the Committee are welcome to.

1662. Would not a letter sent by you, having reference to Orange lodges, be public property of the grand committee?—I do not see that; my answer is, that is a book containing letters from myself to different parties; no person has an interest in the letter but the person receiving it.

1663. Not if it related to the affairs of the Orange Society?—Yes; I should say without the slightest reserve, that I conceive this book my own just as much as my banker's book, and I think the Committee might with as much propriety call for my banker's book as this.

1664. Would not they have a right to do that if it related to the affairs of the Orange Institution?—They are bankers to me, not to the Institution, and when I pay them in money they do not ask me how I derive it.

1665. Was it not in your capacity as secretary you wrote those letters?—Not all of them, but some of them, no doubt.

1666. You refuse to produce that book?—I do.

1667. On Saturday you stated that you would produce it?—I said that probably I might, and I state now distinctly, that I withhold it more from principle than from any other point; and allow me to add, I am a man who never in my life laid grounds for the establishment of a bad precedent, and I withhold this more from principle than from any objection I should perhaps feel to its being published from beginning to end. I consider it inquisitorial to ask for it.

1668. Will you refer to the paper which has been sent over from the office containing a list of the lodges?—This is the paper, which I thought I had destroyed.

1669. There are numbers without places of meeting attached to them; how does that occur?—I suppose those numbers to be dormant.

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1670. To Mr. Cooper.]—Is that the paper you referred to in your evidence? —It was a paper like that, but it must have been for another month, as the meeting at the Antelope stood first on the list.

1671. To Colonel Fairman.]—In a letter from Corfu there is a reference to a military lodge, and there is an indorsement upon that letter, “See Letter-book, folio 43;” to what book does that refer? —That is not my indorsement; I cannot give any account of it.

[*The Witness withdrew.*]

[*The Witness was again called in.*]

1672. The Committee find, in the letter-book they have before them, some documents which they consider so important, that they do not think they can discharge their duty to the House unless they see those portions of the documents which you have; the Committee desire you to reconsider the questions they have put and the answers you have given respecting the letter-book, which you state to contain private letters along with the correspondence of the Orange Institution; the Committee desire to know whether you will bring that book to the Committee, and read to them such letters or parts thereof as relate to the Orange Institution, keeping the other matters entirely to yourself? I have already told the Committee, that I have resisted the production of this book from principle; with respect to the actual contents of the book, I care not if they were published throughout the kingdom, but I am a man who have never in my life, I believe, under any circumstances, been instrumental in the establishment of a bad precedent. I consider that this is rather an inquisitorial procedure, and it is under such circumstances that I am induced to resist (with all due respect) the order of the Committee in this particular case.

1673. Be kind enough to state what is the principle you take for your guide in refusing to read from the book those parts which relate to Orange Lodges? —I think it is an encroachment on the liberty of the subject, which it is my duty to uphold and maintain, and I therefore resist it.

1674. When you have produced a great many other documents, and have given evidence, why do you stop short at a particular point? —I will state upon what principle and motive I do it; I was taken by surprise in the first instance, and did not give it that reflection I have subsequently done; I do not think I should have laid before the Committee all the books and papers I have without an authority; I am but a deputy, not a principal; I am the deputy grand treasurer and deputy grand secretary: those books I have laid before the Committee do not belong to me; I have stretched a point with a view to meet the wishes of the Committee, and from having no desire on my own part to withhold any thing; what I do now, I do from a sense of propriety, whether it be right or wrong, and with a view to maintain the liberty of the subject, as others who may be brought before future Committees may possess less nerve than I have shown.

1675. Have you stopped at this particular point upon the suggestion of any body else, or on your own? —I am happy that question is put to me; I distinctly state, that I have avoided seeing the Duke of Cumberland and my Lord Kenyon, and I have consulted nobody; it is my own act, and solely and distinctly my own act; and it is upon principle, and in the possibility that persons may be placed in the situation I have now the honour to stand, with less nerve than myself, who might make statements to their own crimination, which no man in England is bound to do. I have that firmness that I would not act under a threat, nor do I think any honourable mind could act under such an influence.

1676. If the Duke of Cumberland, as grand master, gave you permission to produce it, would you do it? —No, I should not ask His Royal Highness.

1677. Suppose the Committee ask him? —Then I would not do it; every man is the best judge of his own feelings; His Royal Highness has no more control over that book than the members of this Committee have.

1678. Though it relates to the business of the institution? —Partially.

1679. The Committee ask only for that partial part which does refer to the Orange Institution, and they do not wish to inspect it, but leave it to yourself to copy or to select those parts which relate to the Orange Society? —I object to it on public grounds.

1680. Those parts the Duke of Cumberland would have a right to inspect, would

would he not?—I am sure if the Duke of Cumberland heard me say only a tithe of what I have said here, His Royal Highness would have had too much delicacy to press the point.

1681. If a letter was entered in that book relating to the Orange Institution alone, would not the Duke of Cumberland have a right to refer to that copy?—Perhaps I should copy it for His royal Highness; I should dispute his right to refer to that book; I deny his right to refer to that book; it is not the book of the institution; it is not incumbent upon me to keep that book.

1682. You would not have kept that book if you had not been secretary of the institution?—I do not acknowledge the authority of this court; if the Duke of Cumberland or Lord Kenyon called upon me to produce that book, I should not do it.

1683. Suppose they had said, “There is a letter written to you in your situation of deputy grand secretary, referring to the Orange Institution alone, I beg you to be good enough to read it?”—Perhaps they would induce me to copy the letter.

1684. What should prevent you copying it for this Committee?—There is too much and too long letters for me to copy them.

1685. Then what should prevent your reading it to the Committee?—I will say this off-hand, that if there should be any letters connected with military warrants, the Committee shall have copies of them.

1686. Why does your principle stop short at that one part?—Because the Committee appear to make a point of the military warrants.

1687. That is but one part of the system; if you make an exception of the military warrants, and say you will read a part of the information which is contained in that book, having broken through the principle so far, would you not be prepared to read the rest?—That is a puzzling question, but I must be permitted to abide by what I have said.

1688. Do you retract, on consideration, that you have offered as to military warrants?—No, I never retract what I once say.

1689. In the book before the Committee, they find correspondence from you entirely relating to the Orange Institution and Orangeism; they understand you have a private book in which letters are written on the same subject of Orangeism; the question therefore is, why have you inserted matters regarding Orangeism in your private book, whilst you have a letter book for the purpose of transcribing them?—I believe that book is filled.

1690. Then the book you have is in continuation of that?—Not in continuation of it; that book has always been attached to the office, the other is kept at my own house.

1691. You have in continuation of this book another book, and you have inserted in your private book matters which you have not seen proper to insert in this public book?—No, that is not so.

1692. Colwill is the person who wrote out this book?—Partially; it contains more letters written by myself than by him.

1693. Part of the letters in this book were written by the assistant secretary to the institution?—In my presence.

1694. As assistant secretary he gets a salary from the institution?—Yes, he does.

1695. This book, which is in the possession of the Committee, you say remained at the office?—Yes.

1696. So that every person belonging to the lodge had access to it?—Not without my authority; the office is mine.

1697. Was this produced before the Committee?—I dare say it may have been; for any thing I know to the contrary it was.

1698. That is your hand-writing?—[*An indorsement on a letter being shown to the Witness.*]—Yes.

1699. And the indorsements on those letters?—[*Several letters being shown to the Witness.*]—Yes.

1700. “Corfu, 18th May 1832, Hames, Hospital Serjeant, 2d Battalion of Rifles”?—That indorsement is in my hand-writing.

1701. The Committee wish that they should have the production of the book which is in your possession?—No, I think after what I have said it would be inconsistent, and therefore I will not do it.

1702. Are the Committee to understand that whatever is stated in the circular

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cular to be reported to the grand lodge by the deputy grand secretary, or by the committee, is a correct statement of the correspondence that has actually taken place?—I think they may distinctly understand that to be so.

1703. Supposing an application to be received in a letter, is the letter laid with the application before the grand committee?—Generally; it depends entirely upon myself; if I do not like the responsibility, though I do not shrink from responsibility, I lay it before the grand committee.

1704. Where will the Committee find the proceedings of the grand committee upon that?—I do not think they will find them at all; I do not show the minutes to the grand lodge; the proceedings of the grand lodge are founded upon that report of the proceedings of the grand committee, which contains the substance of it; but the proceedings of the committee are destroyed in consequence of my having such a multitude of papers.

1705. Will the Committee find what was done in the grand committee upon that letter in the next meeting of the grand lodge?—I think they will, substantially embodied in it. Before I withdraw, I beg to say that I believe up to the present period I have given my evidence as directly, as promptly and as freely as any man in the world could do. I am sorry that upon the present occasion I should happen to differ in opinion with the Committee; but so it is, and I must abide by the result of it. In some respects I have met the questions with a degree of anticipation, in others, I have answered them gratuitously to no small extent.

1706. There is in the book a list of names; to No. 114 there is attached the name of William Hames, Dover, 1st Rifle Brigade, W. M.?—That means worshipful master.

1707. How is this book made up, and in what manner is it ascertained, that Hames belongs to the Rifle Brigade, and that the number of the warrant is 114?—I am sure I cannot tell.

1708. Have you sent circulars of the grand lodge meeting, or directed them to be sent to military lodges?—I dare say they have gone to military lodges as well as to others; I should certainly order them to be sent, undoubtedly; if they have not been sent, it has been the neglect of the officer.

Mr. Charles Colwill, called in; and further Examined.

Mr. Charles Colwill.

1709. HOW, in making up this book, is it ascertained, that a person of the name that is attached to Warrant 114 belongs to the 1st Rifle Brigade, worshipful master?—He is the master of that warrant.

1710. How do you know that?—I only know by this book, which was made up long before my time.

1711. It is of the date of 1833?—Then I should think it is by young Mr. Eedes.

1712. Do you keep any book of this description?—No, the only two books I have kept were those shown to me the last time I was here.

1713. You have made entries and copies of letters into the letter-book Colonel Fairman keeps?—I have entered letters of all descriptions in that book.

1714. You are assistant secretary to the Orange Institution?—Yes.

1715. You receive a salary as such?—Yes.

1716. That is paid to you by the Orange body?—No, it is paid me by Colonel Fairman.

1717. Is not that charged to the Orange Institution?—That I cannot say, for I have not yet seen that side of the account.

1718. You are assistant secretary to the institution, are you not?—No, to Colonel Fairman; I am his assistant.

1719. Are you not called assistant secretary to the Orange Institution?—I should suppose so.

1720. In that letter-book there are entries made respecting the Orange Institution?—There are some in his writing, and some in mine; mostly in his own, I should think.

1721. Some of the letters relate to the Orange Institution?—Yes, I have copied letters into it; but I always considered it to be his own private book; he keeps it at the cottage, and it is never at the office with the other books.

1722. Where do you find the book to copy the letters in?—At his cottage; whenever

whenever I entered any thing into it, it was when I visited him at the Mr. Charles Colwill cottage.

1723. Have you copied in letters relating to the Orange Institution?—Yes, 17 August 1835.
I have, and his private letters too, for I have known him many years.

1724. Were the letters relating to the Orange Institution marked private?—No.

1725. How did it happen that they got into a private book when you had a public book for the purpose?—We have not a public letter-book; I have never copied any thing into that old book which is before the Committee.

1726. How came you not to get another book, when that became full?—I cannot say, as that was full before my time.

1727. The only book which contains the correspondence of the Orange Society subsequent to that, is the book of which you speak?—I do not know of any other book than the one which I have entered letters in at the cottage.

1728. Is that a large book?—About the size of that before the Committee.

1729. Then the book kept at the cottage is a letter-book regarding the Orange Institution, in continuation of that book?—I do not know that it is a continuation of that book; I have copied letters on the business of the institution, and also private letters, but mostly private letters.

1730. But all the letters you have copied regarding the institution have been copied into that book?—Yes, but I have never copied many relating to the institution.

1731. Does the book contain many letters regarding the Orange Institution in the hand-writing of Colonel Fairman?—Yes, on the business of the institution, and private letters also.

1732. Do you mean letters strictly and entirely private?—Yes.

1733. Were they relating to the Conservative Society?—Yes, some of them, and private letters to Lord Kenyon and others.

1734. Unconnected with any society?—Yes, many of them.

1735. Supposing that book were now produced, and laid upon the table before you, would you be able to select the letters relating to the Orange Institution from those relating to private subjects, or to matters not connected with the Orange Institution?—Yes, I should think so; but there is such an intermixture of private letters, I do not know that I could show the one without showing the other.

1736. You could read those relating to the Orange Institution, and omit those which did not, could you not?—Yes, but it would take some time; I should think Colonel Fairman would have no objection to do that himself; he would probably know at first sight whether they related to the business or not; I should not know that without first reading them through.

[*Letter read, selected from the letters delivered in by Colonel Fairman, dated Corfu, 18th May 1832, signed "Charles Owen Hames, Hospital Serjeant, 2d Battalion Rifles."* Vide Appendix, No. 23.]

[*Letter read from letter-book, dated Cannon-row, 3d October 1832, signed "W. B. Fairman, D. G. S., &c. &c. John Clarke."* Vide Appendix, No. 21.]

Martis, 18° die Augusti, 1835.

JOSEPH HUME, ESQUIRE, IN THE CHAIR.

Mr. John Francis Staveley, called in; and Examined.

1737. WHAT profession are you, and where do you reside?—I was originally Mr. J. F. Staveley.
in the army, afterwards in the civil employment of Government in Ireland; I have now retired, and reside at No. 75, Lisson Grove North. 18 August 1835.

1738. Are you a member of the Loyal Orange Institution?—I am.

1739. When were you made an Orangeman?—In 1834.

1740. Are you an Irishman by birth?—No, an Englishman.

1741. Were you made in England or in Ireland?—In England.

1742. At

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1742. At what lodge were you made?—At Prince George of Cumberland's lodge, at Brentford.
1743. Were you admitted according to the printed ritual?—I was.
1744. Are you of the Purple as well as the Orange order?—Yes, or I could not be on the grand committee.
1745. Have you attended any of the grand lodges at Lord Kenyon's since your election?—Yes.
1746. How many?—In 1834; June 1834; February, I think, of the present year, and 4th June this year; four times altogether.
1747. Who presided on that occasion?—The Duke of Cumberland on each occasion.
1748. What number may have attended?—Sometimes 30; on one or two occasions as many as 50, I should suppose, not having counted them.
1749. Did you attend as a member of the grand committee?—Certainly.
1750. Will you state what are the duties of the grand committee?—Any sort of complaint which may arise in any particular lodge throughout the country is referred to the grand committee for them to inquire into, and report to the next grand lodge.
1751. Does the grand lodge wait for such report to be returned by the committee to them or does it act upon a communication from the grand secretary?—In both ways; they may be returned from the grand lodge, from Lord Kenyon or the Duke of Cumberland, or sometimes from the deputy grand secretary, or the committee sometimes direct; the parties writing may choose to address whom they please, but the papers all find their way to the grand committee.
1752. Are the Committee to understand that the lodges in the country sometimes address the grand officers of the grand lodge as well as the secretary?—Certainly.
1753. Do the grand committee consider themselves equally bound to investigate or act on any letter sent by any officer of the grand lodge, as well as the grand secretary?—Precisely so.
1754. Is the grand committee appointed annually?—Yes, on the 4th of June.
1755. Are the Committee to understand that the Rules and Ordinances of 1834 are strictly attended to?—I do not know that they are legitimately in force.
1756. What Rules and Orders are in force?—I am at a loss to consider whether the old ones or the present ones are in force.
1757. Do you mean the regulations of 1826?—Yes.
1758. Are you aware of any material difference?—None, but the creation of more dignitaries by the new rule.
1759. Were you in the lodge when the adoption of those Rules and Regulations took place, or when the committee was appointed to reconsider them?—It will require me to know the period spoken of.
1760. During the time you have been a member of the grand lodge, has any discussion taken place respecting the remodelling or revising the Rules and Ordinances of the institution?—Not to my remembrance; I mean not as to those actually printed in 1835; I do not recollect any discussion upon those; I saw the books on the table, but I do not recollect, nor do I think it was ever deliberated on in the grand lodge, whether those Rules and Regulations were now to be considered as in force, and that is my reason for supposing that they are not legitimately in force. According to the old Ordinances of the institution, that paragraph at the heading of the Rules of 1834 does not appear to me correct; I am perfectly satisfied no such circumstance took place.
1761. Do you mean that the Rules and Ordinances were not agreed to at that meeting?—Such a circumstance never took place within my hearing.
1762. You appear to have been present on the 4th of June 1834?—I was.
1763. Under what Rules and Regulations were you then?—Those of 1826.
1764. Is it agreeable to the ritual that you should hold the Bible in one hand, and the Rules and Regulations in the other?—Yes.
1765. Did you do that?—I did.
1766. Did you hear all which was in the ritual read to you?—They only read a sentence, only a single sentence in it.
1767. Did they ask who were your sponsors, and who vouched for you?—Yes.
1768. Were you taught the pass-words and signs?—Yes.
1769. Have you any objection to state what those pass-words and signs are?—I should have a very considerable difficulty; it is rather intricate; I have never had

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had occasion to make use of them, and therefore I should make a great blunder, I fear. There is one thing, it is understood that we do not write them down, and I have in consequence had no mode of committing them to my memory. I could ask a person whether he was an Orangeman thus [*a motion of the hand*], and he would answer me, if he pleased, thus [*a motion of the hand*], and we might be saved going into any interrogatories.

1770. Are the Committee to understand that one Orangeman may know another without speaking?—Yes.

1771. You have never been in Ireland since you were made an Orangeman?—No.

1772. Are you enjoined secrecy in those two matters, the signs and the pass-words?—Yes.

1773. Do you decline giving the signs because of an obligation of secrecy?—No, I feel no objection to giving them to this Committee; I should think that I was bound to do so, in obedience to the House of Commons.

1774. You would consider yourself as bound to give them to this Committee, though not to any other person?—Not unless it were a Committee of the House of Lords.

1775. What is the pass-word?—I do not remember it.

1776. Is there no one given?—No; I understand in Ireland they have a pass-word, and they change their pass-words, but we have nothing of the kind; I am not aware of any.

1777. It was proved before the Committee on Orange Lodges in Ireland, that the word "Eldon" was the pass-word in Ireland?—Yes, that brings it to my mind that that is the pass-word in England also, but really it had slipped my memory.

1778. You are a member of the grand committee?—Yes.

1779. This book purports to be a volume of the correspondence of the Orange body?—I am not the secretary; I never saw this book.

1780. Do the committee never answer any letters, or see them entered in any book?—No; I have attended the committee since March 1834, but we leave all that to the secretary; he keeps the books; we see the letters which are addressed to him, and the letters addressed to Lord Kenyon perhaps, and the letters addressed to the Duke of Cumberland.

1781. When those letters are referred to your consideration, how do you send in your answer, or report the result of your inquiries?—It is given in in the grand lodge by a report, drawn up on paper by the secretary or assistant secretary, and is read in the lodge to the Duke of Cumberland, and the members of the grand lodge.

1782. In the grand lodges you have attended, are you sure those reports of the grand committee have been read?—Certain reports have been read.

1783. Have you seen what are called the circulars, or the reports of the proceedings of the grand lodge, which are sent to the dignitaries of grand lodges in the country?—Yes.

1784. Do you believe that those you have seen, since you were a member of the grand lodge, give a faithful account of what takes place there?—I should say as faithful as a mere abstract will permit.

1785. It is your opinion that the business is conducted in that open way, that every body present must be aware of what passes?—I should think so, if they paid attention; I have heard the Duke of Cumberland complain of the deputy grand secretary, though standing next him, speaking or reading in so low a tone of voice, that he could not hear him, though he was next to him; but that was not from any intention of concealing any matters.

1786. You mean to say, that the Duke was attentive to the mode of conducting the business, and wished every one to hear what passed in the lodge?—Certainly; there was no intention of concealing what passed in the lodge.

1787. When a resolution of thanks, or any other matter taking the opinion of the lodge, was put, was it generally moved and seconded, and the decision of the chairman, whether carried or not, declared?—Yes.

1788. You have attended other public meetings?—Yes, it is done in the manner of other public meetings.

1789. Were any accounts ever read of the receipt and disbursement of the association?—Not any detailed accounts; allusion has been made to pecuniary matters, a deficiency of funds, or something of that kind.

1790. At the meetings of the lodges at which you were present, after the

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meetings took place, circulars were published giving an account of what had taken place?—Yes.

1791. Those circulars you received copies of?—Yes.

1792. Every person of importance in the Orange Society receives a copy?—I imagine so.

1793. Have you ever had occasion to find fault, or to consider erroneous any entries you have seen?—I have; and if I may be allowed, I will point out some; here are some notices upon these proceedings; no dignitaries of the institution are at all answerable for them, for they are the mere act of Colonel Fairman.

1794. The Committee are to understand that, with the exception of the notices under the signature for which the secretary is liable, all the persons of the committee are acquainted with the remainder?—Colonel Fairman and Lord Kenyon are answerable for those; the proof sheet of this is submitted to Lord Kenyon.

1795. How do you know that?—From Lord Kenyon himself; after I had seen the proof sheet, and certain words were struck out as being offensive, they were put in by Colonel Fairman on his own responsibility.

1796. It appears that before these circulars were put into the course of publication, the proofs were laid not only before Lord Kenyon, but before the grand committee?—No.

1797. Were not the proofs laid before you?—In one instance I was sent for to Lord Kenyon's, to see a particular report, with two or three other members of the grand committee, to know whether certain words should be struck out; but afterwards they were replaced by Colonel Fairman.

1798. The report of the committee goes through the inspection of the grand committee before the report is made, does it not?—Not always; this was a special occurrence.

1799. Do you mean to say that the report which is made in the lodge by the grand committee, you, as a member of the committee, are not acquainted with?—I am not acquainted with the report till I see it; the last report I considered as personally offensive to myself; it was an insult to the grand committee; and I read it over in a friendly manner with him, pointing out the absurdity of publishing to the whole institution matters so bad.

1800. Are the Committee to understand that refers to personal matters of dispute?—Yes; I am sorry to say there have been more personalities than any thing else since I have been in the institution.

1801. Does Lord Kenyon attend pretty generally to the business of the lodge?—Lord Kenyon does not attend the grand committee; he is always present at the grand lodge.

1801*. You say that every report is submitted to him in proof by Colonel Fairman before it is printed?—Yes, the proofs are submitted to him.

1802. The notices at the bottom of the page were not read over to the grand lodge?—No, those are published there after the grand lodge, the proceedings of which are reported.

1803. The resolutions were read over and put to the meeting?—Yes, put *viva voce* to the meeting.

1804. They were put *seriatim* to the meeting?—Yes.

1805. A minute will be taken of them?—Yes; one of the committee takes a minute.

1806. The notices being a separate and distinct part, were not put to the meeting, but were merely notices of matters under the guidance of Colonel Fairman or Lord Kenyon?—Of Colonel Fairman.

1807. Were any of the committee paid for their labour?—Certainly not; Mr. Eedes acting as deputy grand secretary, and being also a member of the committee, was paid for his services as assistant grand secretary by a vote; he was in business and lost a good deal of time in the service of the society, and there was a vote of a sum of money to him in consequence; but the other members of the committee were not paid, certainly.

1808. And there was no intention to pay them?—Certainly not.

1809. There is a lodge named Prince George of Cumberland's, at Brentford?—Yes; it was there I was made.

1810. Did Prince George ever visit that lodge?—Not that I am aware of; not since I was a member; and I do not know that the sanction of the Duke of Cumberland or Prince George has been obtained to using his name in that lodge.

1811. How long has it been used?—I was made there in 1834.

1812. Is

1812. Is it still in existence?—It is in abeyance; for the master of it who holds the warrant has ceased to be an active member of the institution, for what reason I do not know; the consequence has been I have never been in the lodge since I was made, and I do not believe there has been a meeting of it since. Mr. J. F. Staveley.
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1813. The Duke of Cumberland is, according to the rules of that body, absolute?—So it appears; but I do not know that that last book of 1834 or 1835 can have any power in the institution, because it has never been adopted by the grand lodge, though it appears to be so printed; but it certainly never was read and approved in the grand lodge.

1814. Not when you were there?—No, and I have been at every grand lodge since it was printed, and before.

1815. That is not reconcilable with the evidence of the secretary and the printed document?—It was matter of astonishment to me to see that it was stated to have passed in grand lodge.

1816. The grand master of Great Britain is chief head; his office is permanent and uncontrolled; that is in the Rules of 1826?—I do not deny that book; but as the other was not read in grand lodge it can be of no force. By the 11th rule no resolution or rule shall be at any time altered, rescinded or amended without notice being given previous to a motion being made; that was never done, therefore the new book is of no validity, according to my notion.

1817. Then this book of 1826 is not superseded?—No.

1818. Do you abide by the rules of 1826?—There is no essential difference between the books; I only speak of the validity of one as against the other.

1819. If the second be of no validity in consequence of the rule contained in the first, the first must be considered as the code of the institution?—Of course I should consider it so as an individual.

1820. Then in that rule, the 38th, is contained, that no person shall be admitted under a fee of 15s., except in the case of non-commissioned officers, soldiers and sailors?—Yes.

1821. Do you know whether the society ever advanced money for the purpose of defending prosecutions?—I believe not.

1822. The rule states, that no Orangeman shall have the pecuniary aid of the institution in any prosecution or suit originating with or occasioned by him through religious or party spirit, or assistance from any meeting unless 20 miles distant from his abode?—That is a dead letter, speaking practically; there has been no assistance given to any one.

1823. Is there any book in which the correspondence of the society is contained?—Not to my knowledge; the deputy grand secretary has the whole correspondence of the institution.

1824. What do you conceive to be the object of the society?—It is a loyal society; a Protestant society, by force of opinion to endeavour to inculcate certain political principles in regard to the maintenance of the Established Church, and loyalty to the Throne, and the defence of the laws.

1825. Do you consider the proceedings of the society calculated to effect those objects?—I should have thought so if it had not been for the dissensions in it; I think it is stultified by letters.

1826. How do you mean by stultified by letters?—There is so much ill blood created, that I am sure it tends to little of either evil or good.

1827. In what way are the proceedings of the society, if properly conducted, calculated to promote the objects you have in view?—I should imagine, in the event of any disturbance in the country, the civil power would find they had men ready always to support them.

1828. By what; by arguments?—By arguments, at all times. I suppose, if the civil power, in the event of any disturbance, were to call on men to be sworn in as special constables, as an Orangeman, I should be bound to go and offer myself.

1829. Do the means of utility and strength of the Orange Institution depend upon their being a body of men, acting under one bond of union and under certain orders?—We should never act under any orders but the civil power; we should conceive ourselves subservient to the civil power.

1830. Are you aware that the Orangemen in Ireland assemble in large armed bodies, and that they give battle to their opponents?—I feel that it would be presumptuous in me to give the Honourable Member information of what passes in his own country.

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1831. Is not your society connected with the Irish Orange Lodge?—We have no connexion with them.

1832. Are not the officers of your society honorary members of that institution?—Yes.

1833. Is not there the same grand master to both?—Certainly.

1834. Is not there the same executive of both?—I conceive so.

1835. Do not you consider that is a tie of the two institutions?—Yes, we consider them as our brethren, but we do not carry on any active correspondence with them; at least, I am not aware of such a thing.

1836. Have you not read of riots taking place in Glasgow, in consequence of the Orange processions?—I have read the accounts in the newspapers; I know nothing further about them.

1837. Do you condemn those processions?—Decidedly, I am against processions as an individual.

1838. You see that this institution has led to that evil at least?—I do not see that it has; the indiscretions of certain individuals the whole body cannot be responsible for; they do not receive the sanction of the grand lodge.

1839. Have you contemplated the employment of physical force in your society, though under the direction of the civil power?—No, certainly not, we never discussed such a question; I merely answer that as an individual; such matters have never been under our discussion.

1840. In your opinion of the value of the society, do you consider the possibility of organization for the assistance of the civil power?—As an Orangeman, I should feel myself bound to assist the civil power, and always to act under the orders of the civil power; never in contravention of it.

1841. So is every individual?—Certainly.

1842. Still you consider the society important?—It has been customary to have clubs of one kind or another, which gentlemen have joined.

1843. Do you consider that there is any thing in the Orange Society which at all enabled you to do more than other individuals would do?—No, certainly not.

1844. You do not consider that the organization gave you any facility in contributing to the assistance of the civil force?—Oh, no! we should never think of arraying ourselves as a body; that was never contemplated in this country at all events.

1845. You think it has been in Ireland?—Yes, the newspapers tell us, and history tells us, it has been so there.

1846. No conversation of the kind ever took place in your presence?—No.

1847. Did any conversation take place with respect to public affairs?—No, except in one instance, I alluded to the King's Speech to the Prelates of this country.

1848. Do you know that in the circulars of the Orange Society there is an expression of their pleasure, that the Irish Orangemen, to the number of 75,000, had assembled at Hillsborough, for the purpose of driving out the Whig Ministers?—I do not remember any thing of the kind.

1849. That appears in the circular?—It may be there, but it may be the act of Colonel Fairman; all which is in print, I believe, is not considered gospel.

Colonel William Blennerhassett Fairman, called in; and further Examined.

*Colonel
W. B. Fairman.*

1850. THE Committee wish to know whether you are willing to produce your book, and allow the Committee to see those parts which you may point out as referring to military warrants?—I must confine myself to what I said yesterday upon that subject. In consequence of the intimation given me yesterday, that I was likely to be brought to the bar of the House of Commons, I felt quite disposed to meet the question there; and under such circumstances I have given myself no further thought about it.

1851. The Committee now wish to put that question to you?—No honourable mind can act under a threat; I considered that the intimation was thrown out yesterday that I was to be called to the bar of the House of Commons, and therefore I am ready and willing to go there.

1852. Then the Committee understand that you now decline to give the copies of those letters?—Yes; but for the threat thrown out yesterday I should have pursued a different course.

1853. The

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1853. The Committee understand that you will not, under any circumstances, show that part of the book which does not refer to the military?—Certainly not.

1854. The offer you made of allowing the Committee to have copies of those letters relating to military warrants was after you had been told that you probably might be reported to the House?—If that was the case I shall abide by that offer; but it must be on the distinct understanding that I am not afterwards to be brought to the bar of the House of Commons.

1855. The Committee can come to no such understanding, while there is the other part, to the production of which they conceive they have a right, and which does not relate to military warrants?—I must repeat that I consider that book is of so private a nature that I decline producing it.

1856. Can you furnish the Committee with the names of the office-bearers of lodges in Scotland?—Yes, they vary each year; I think I can partially do it; some deaths have taken place since I was at Glasgow. Among the gentlemen attached to that lodge, one was Mr. Craigie, an office-bearer of the lodge; Mr. Motherwell was an office-bearer also, but whether he is re-elected I cannot state; Mr. Leckie Ewen is a member of our grand committee, but not of the Gordon lodge; he fills a much higher situation. The specific lodges have committees of their own; they have five committee-men to conduct the affairs of their own specific lodge, but those committee-men are appointed amongst themselves; I have nothing at all to do with those appointments, nor are their names in general, I believe, transmitted to me; it may by accident happen; it is merely to arrange the internal economy of their own lodge; those I have named, with the exception of the committee-men, are the persons principally acting! The master of the warrant, I ought to know officially; it was either Mr. Motherwell or Mr. Leckie Ewen; which was the master, and which was the deputy master, I cannot precisely say.

1857. Is Mr. Motherwell the editor of the Glasgow Courier?—He is connected with that paper, and I should think he is the editor.

1858. Can you state to the Committee how many lodges there are in Glasgow just now?—Not many; when I was last at Glasgow I broke up one or two; I did not like their proceedings, and I cancelled their warrant, and dismissed them as a body; I thought they were a little irregular, not only as Orangemen, but as good and loyal subjects, getting into riots and exposing themselves.

1859. Can you state how many lodges there are at Glasgow?—There is the Loyal Gordon Lodge; that is the only lodge of any importance; that was a lodge formed by myself, and taking that name from the Duke of Gordon being the deputy grand master of North Britain.

1860. You cannot state to the Committee how many lodges there are in Glasgow?—I think there cannot be more than two others in addition to the Gordon Lodge. I broke up the strongest in consequence of its irregularity. I dissolved it as a body. I told the good men they might form themselves into a new lodge, and that I would give them a warrant, free of expense; but they have never done so, at least I have never I think been applied to for a warrant. I think I may say safely there are not more than two lodges in addition to the Gordon Lodge; there may be three.

1861. Is the correspondence laid before this Committee, signed "W. Craigie," from the Mr. Craigie you allude to?—Yes.

1862. Was he in the capacity of deputy grand master?—No, I think in the capacity of secretary to the lodge.

1863. These letters, indorsed by you, are the original letters from Mr. Craigie?—Yes, I have no doubt they are; we have one lodge at Port Glasgow, one or two at Airdrie, Ayr, Kilmarnock and all along that line.

1864. Have you any at Girvan now?—Yes, my life was threatened there; it was intimated to me, to be careful how I entered that place, in consequence of the Papists living there, and it was recommended that I should go in in the evening; but that I refused, and went in in an open carriage in the middle of the following day; I quitted it in the same way the next day I held a meeting there, and came away without a broken head.

1865. Are there any Orange lodges in the town of Greenock?—No, I have not made an attempt to establish one there.

1866. Or Paisley?—Yes, I think we have two at Paisley.

1867. Any at Johnston?—I think there is one at Meilston, and there may be one at Johnston; at Kilmarnock two; at Maybole, at Girvan, and at Stranraer; I visited all those places, and then I took the country route in coming back by

Glenluce,

Colonel
W. B. Fairman.

18 August 1835.

Glenlucie, Wigton, Castle Douglas, Kirkcudbright, Dumfries; we have a lodge there.

1868. Is there any one at Annan?—No; then we strike into the same route again.

1869. In the letter-book before the Committee, there is at length correspondence from the country, under the title “Grand County Lodge;” one-half of the book appears to be correspondence dated principally from Manchester, the other part is from London?—That was before my time; I think the grand lodge was at that time held at Manchester; it was removed to London.

1870. In the book you have, are there any country letters?—I think there may be; but the letters laid before the Committee have virtually the answers to them, by a memorandum on the back, stating in what way the letter was to be answered. The other papers are in such a state of confusion, that if my life depended on the production of a certain paper, I could not lay my hand upon it.

1871. Here are copies of letters, written at Manchester, and other places, being answers to individuals who have written respecting the Orange Institution; is there such correspondence in your book?—No, nothing of the kind; it contains copies of my own letters only.

1872. Did you visit the lodge at Port Glasgow?—It was in a dormant state; I could not find out the parties; they had got dispersed, and it was not in operation; but since that it has revived, I believe, in consequence of my going into that neighbourhood, and I believe does meet.

1873. Did you proceed from Port Glasgow to Greenock?—For amusement, to look at Greenock; and when I came back from Helensburgh, I stopped there merely to look at the place and gratify my curiosity.

1874. You visited Greenock in your way to Lord John Campbell's?—Yes.

1875. You made no attempt to form a lodge at Greenock?—I did not, for want of time.

1876. At Helensburgh you did not make the attempt?—No, I believe I distributed some Orange papers there.

1877. Was there any meeting held at Greenock or Helensburgh, with a view to establish Orange Lodges?—None; I was merely a bird of passage there; I took a steamer and went over; I believe, I slept there one night. When I left Gordon Castle, the Duke, in his kindness, suggested that I should go through the Highlands, never having visited them; and he was pleased, with his accustomed kindness, to give me a billet all my way through my tour, until I reached Inverness; I had the Duke's billet wherever I halted, and met of course with a very warm and handsome reception; when I got to Inverness that ceased.

1878. Were there any military at Fort George belonging to any of the Orange Lodges?—Not that I am aware of; I did not go there in an Orange capacity at all; the Governor might know I was an Orangeman perhaps.

1879. Did you return by Fort William?—I did.

1880. Are there any Orange lodges there?—Not that I am aware of; I did not stay any time there.

1881. Had you an interview with Lord John Campbell?—Yes, but not on the subject of Orangeism.

1882. You did not know of any lodge being formed there?—No, that did not form a prominent feature at that time with me; there was a great Conservative dinner at Glasgow, at which the Duke of Gordon presided, and I was very instrumental in getting up that dinner; indeed I may say it was through my exertions it was brought to maturity.

1883. Were you in Scotland at the time?—No, I was presiding at a dinner on the same day in London; his Grace's dinner was of the most consequence; his was a dinner of a thousand persons; mine of merely thirty or forty.

1884. You suggested that this dinner should take place at Glasgow?—Yes.

1885. You communicated with the parties there?—I do not recollect whether it was suggested to me, or I suggested it to them; I did every thing in my power to promote it.

Mercurii, 19^o die Augusti, 1835.

JOSEPH HUME, ESQUIRE, IN THE CHAIR.

Mr. *Frederick Fox Cooper*, called in; and further Examined.

1886. THE Committee understand you can state a fact which has come to your knowledge since you were examined; will you state it to the Committee?—I went last night in company with another member of the grand committee, to a lodge held at Chelsea; having seen in the minutes of the institution that an application was made from one Serjeant Charles Owen Hames, of the 2d Rifle Brigade, for a certificate, and which this circular has stated to be granted, I asked from a person of long standing in the institution, very well informed, whether it was granted, and he most positively says, that His Royal Highness would not grant it, and did not grant it, on that day; in fact, that he said he should take the opinion of his legal friend, Lord Wynford, upon the subject, without whose advice he would not incur the responsibility of acting. The warrant was not granted, though it appears in print that it was. How such a statement got into the circular I am not prepared to say.

1887. Which document do you allude to; that now in your hand?—The general proceedings of the grand lodge, holden at the house of Lord Kenyon on the 16th of April 1833, of which the paper I now hold in my hand appears to be a report.

1888. Who informed you that this minute of the grand lodge was not correct?—Serjeant Keith.

1889. Who is Serjeant Keith?—He is a member of the Lodge 231, granted to a Mr. Band, and which lodge holds its meetings at a place called the Phœnix, in Smith-street, Chelsea.

1890. Is he in any marching regiment?—No; he belonged to the Limerick militia, which has been since disbanded I believe.

1891. He resides now in London, but is not in the army?—Yes.

1892. Was he present at that time?—He was; a great many other persons stated themselves to be aware of the fact by him related to me.

1893. Was Serjeant Keith present at the grand lodge to which you allude?—He was. You will find his name down in the list of those present on the 16th April 1833, in grand lodge.

1894. Is he a member of the grand committee?—Oh, no! the members of the grand committee are composed exclusively of noblemen and gentlemen.

1895. Is that the party, Keith, who appears proxy for the 1st Loyal Dragoon Lodge, No. 269?—That is the party.

1896. Did Mr. Keith inform you that he had appeared as the proxy for the 1st or Loyal Dragoon Lodge?—He did not inform me of that fact; he merely informed me he was in the grand lodge on the day mentioned in the circular.

1897. He is entered in the report as present on that day as proxy for the 1st or Loyal Dragoon Lodge?—Yes, so it appears.

1898. Did he state that any discussion had taken place respecting the granting of that warrant?—Not only he, but others also; they stated their very great surprise that it should have gone forth that such a warrant had been granted, when His Royal Highness had entered his protest against it, and said, that before he consented to be a party to any such warrant, he should take the advice of his legal adviser, Lord Wynford. The circular afterwards stated, that such a warrant was granted, which they were aware was not the fact.

1899. Did you or any member of the grand lodge make such inquiry?—I made no such inquiry.

1900. Were there many members present at the lodge you visited last night?—There were not.

1901. What business was done in the lodge?—I should suppose the usual business, but as it was late when I got in, it was very nearly over; in fact I should say it was concluded. I went particularly with reference to the subject

Mr. *F. Fox Cooper.*

19 August 1835.

Mr. F. Fox Cooper. matter before the grand committee, and made one or two inquiries of the persons I saw assembled.

19 August 1835. 1902. Was it one of the stated meetings of the lodge?—Yes, it was one of their monthly meetings.

1903. Did Colonel Fairman attend?—No.

Mr Chetwoode Eustace Chetwoode, called in; and further Examined.

Mr. C. E. Chetwoode. 1904. THE Committee have not been able to procure copies of the reports of the proceedings of the grand lodge anterior to the year 1827, those years being whilst you were secretary; can you state where any copies are to be found?—I cannot; the papers that I had I left in the office; I might have by accident an odd paper lying among my own.

1905. Do you think that whatever copies may have remained, they were removed at the time the books were taken from your chambers?—Yes, I suppose so; they took my private papers as well as my official papers.

Mr. Charles Colwill, called in; and further Examined.

Mr. C. Colwill. 1906. HAVE you examined the books as requested?—I have.

1907. Have you prepared a list of those warrants that appear to have been granted to portions of the army?—I have.

1908. For what period?—There is one granted in September 1821; there are in all 37.

1909. From whence have you made those extracts?—From the three books before the Committee.

1910. Have the books been regularly kept?—They appear to have been pretty regularly kept, though not so regularly probably as they should have been.

[*The List was delivered in*; vide Appendix, No. 21.]

1911. The Committee find that they have not any letters of a late date before them among those sent over from Cannon-row; is it customary for the correspondence to Colonel Fairman to be sent to the office in Cannon-row, or to his house?—To Cannon-row.

1912. When he was not there how were they disposed of?—They are left at the office, and Mr. Bull sends them over, or if I am going over I take them with me.

1913. The correspondence being sent there, does Colonel Fairman make his replies from the cottage?—Yes, if it suits him so to do, unless he should be going to the office.

1914. He replies from the office or the cottage, as is most convenient to himself?—Yes.

1915. In the event of his replying from the cottage, does he take copies of his letters there, or how is the copying managed?—If he has them he enters them himself, unless I am there.

1916. He enters them in his letter-book at the cottage?—Yes; he does not take copies of all.

1917. You have already stated to the Committee that there has been no other letter-book since you have been with him, except that kept at the cottage?—Not that I am aware of.

1918. In point of fact all the copies of letters will be found in this letter-book which Colonel Fairman keeps?—Yes; all the copies of letters that he has time to copy; I do not mean to say all the letters he sends out are copied.

1919. But all the letters which are copied are copied into the letter-book kept at the cottage?—Yes.

1920. The question refers to letters relating to the Orange Institution and Orange Lodges?—Yes; letters relating to the institution and his private letters are kept together there.

1921. Are they in separate parts of the book, or mixed together?—They are mixed together.

1922. Are not letters addressed to Orangemen and lodges always commenced in a peculiar form, “Dear Sir and Brother”?—Mostly.

1923. Are they not always?—I do not know that they are always, but I think they are.

1924. Would not that very much simplify the examination of the book as to which

Mr. C. Colwill.

19 August 1835.

which letters relate to the institution, and which are private?—Yes; I should think it would.

1925. That would enable you, being acquainted with the general tenor of his correspondence there entered, to decide on which letters relate to the institution, and which relate to private affairs, would it not?—Yes; still he may have private letters, not in his office of secretary to the institution, to which he may have written private letters, headed in the same way he may have written a letter to me, beginning “Dear Friend and Brother,” perhaps not at all relating to the institution.

1926. Do you mean that letters to Orangemen, between one and another, not at all relating to the institution, are treated in the same way as if they were on the business of the institution?—So far they are.

1927. The letter-book referred to is never sent to Cannon-row, but always kept at the cottage?—Just so; it never is by any chance with the other books.

1928. Do you mean that it is locked up?—No, it is not locked up, but it is not at the office; the other books are at the office.

1929. Does it lie in the Colonel's study?—Yes.

1930. With regard to the correspondence since you have been with Colonel Fairman, have the letters received been kept at the office or sent to the cottage, generally speaking?—As I said before, letters are sent from the office to him to his private house; if he is not there himself to receive them, they are always sent over to him.

1931. And left there?—Yes.

1932. Is it probable a part of the correspondence may still be at the cottage?—Oh yes, certainly, I should think so; I cannot say positively that it is there, or that it is not.

1933. It may be partly at the cottage and partly at the office?—There is nothing at the office; whatever was at the office was brought here.

1934. Then whatever is wanting must be at the cottage?—I suppose so, I am not aware where else it could be.

Jovis, 20^o die Augusti, 1835.

JOSEPH HUME, ESQUIRE, IN THE CHAIR.

Serjeant *William Keith*, called in; and Examined.

1935. YOU are in the army?—I was in the army.

1936. When did you leave the service?—I left the service the 9th of January 1823.

1937. You are an Orangeman?—Yes.

1938. When were you initiated as an Orangeman?—I think it was in the year 1823 or the beginning of 1824, after I left the service.

1939. Are you an Englishman?—An Irishman.

1940. Did you take any oath when you were made an Orangeman?—Not since I became one; prior to my becoming one, when I was initiated, I did, but it was before a magistrate, not in a lodge room.

1941. When you were made an Orangeman did you take the Bible in the one hand and the book of regulations in the other?—Certainly not; I was never sworn in the lodge.

1942. You held the Bible in one hand and the rules in another, and promised to keep the rules, did you not?—I do not recollect that I did; we used to take an oath before a magistrate at the time, I believe the oaths of allegiance, supremacy and abjuration, that the magistrate signed; we brought it back to the lodge, and were accepted upon that.

1943. Do you remember attending a meeting of the Grand Orange Lodge Institution on the 16th of April 1833?—I do perfectly well; that was the second time I attended.

1944. Have you got one of the circulars?—I have.

1945. Were the persons mentioned who were present?—I cannot call that to mind; but I should think if they were present their names would be in the circular.

1946. Do you think Lord Kenyon was present?—I am confident of that, for I sat near him.

1947. And the Duke of Cumberland?—Yes.

Serjeant *W. Keith*.

20 August 1835.

96 MINUTES OF EVIDENCE before SELECT COMMITTEE ON

Serjeant W. Keith.

20 August 1835.

1948. In what capacity did you attend that meeting?—I attended under the name of a proxy; but it was my own wish to go to the grand lodge; I spoke to Mr. Clark, who was then in the office, and he said, "Well, we will get you in."

1949. You wanted to see those great personages?—Yes, and so Mr. Clark sent me this; and under this I went to the grand lodge.

1950. You have been a pensioner of Chelsea Hospital?—Yes.

1951. How long have you been a pensioner?—Since the 9th of January 1823.

1952. For what lodge did you appear as proxy?—I think it is mentioned there, 269.

1953. Who holds the warrant for 269?—I cannot tell; I never had any communication with the master, nor do I know the master or deputy master, nor do I know whether there is such a warrant existing in the regiment even.

1954. In which regiment?—In the regiment I was appointed proxy for.

1955. You were appointed proxy for that regimental warrant?—It was only a nominal thing to get me into the grand lodge.

1956. Still in the circular you appeared as proxy for the 1st or Royal Dragoon Lodge, 269?—Yes, but there was not a word about the lodge when I was there.

1957. You appeared there as proxy for that regiment?—Yes, according to that; that was the way in which I got in.

[*The proxy was delivered in, and read, as follows:*]

(Circular.)

3, Cannon-row, Westminster.

LOYAL ORANGE INSTITUTION OF GREAT BRITAIN.

The Right Worshipful the Grand Lodge will assemble at Lord Kenyon's, No. 9, Portman-square, on Friday the 11th instant, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, when your attendance is requested. Business will commence at the precise hour herein named.

The Grand Committee will meet on the at o'clock in the forenoon, at the office of the Institution, where none but members thereof and the Grand Officers are admissible.

W. B. Fairman, D. G. S., &c.

P. S. Should you not be able to attend, you are requested to certify the same.

February 11, 1833.

John Clarke, Assistant.

To Serjeant William Keith,
Royal Military Asylum, Chelsea.

1958. Are there many Orangemen among the pensioners in Chelsea Hospital?—I do not belong to Chelsea Hospital; I was one of the serjeants at the Royal Military Asylum.

1959. Do you know whether there are many of them there?—Not a single one that I know of.

1960. You do not at present belong to the Asylum?—Not at present.

1961. Why did you leave it?—On reduction.

1962. You got a pension?—I got no pension from them, but from the militia, at their reduction.

1963. When was the establishment at Chelsea reduced?—I think in 1832.

1964. What induced you to join the Orange Institution?—The times required it in Dublin.

1965. In what respect?—Prior to that, in the county of Limerick, you may hear of a great many Protestant murders there; in 1821 Major Going was murdered, and many other Protestant gentlemen; it was necessary that every man should come and keep themselves together, that had any loyalty in him.

1966. What did you consider the objects of the institution?—To support the laws, to support the constitution.

1967. By what means?—If His Majesty called upon us to render our service to him in any way.

1968. If the grand master of the Orange Institution called upon you, you were bound to obey the grand master?—If that he was a loyal man, and supported the constitution, we were bound to support him, but not otherwise.

1969. As an Orangeman, you were bound to obey the grand master of the institution?—No, except in minor points, with reference to the regulation of lodges, and so on; but if he asked me to do any thing which was wrong, I was not bound to do that.

1970. Have you got any other Orange papers except the proxy?—No, except the certificate I have got from my lodge, when I intended to go home.

[*The same was delivered in.*]

9

GRAND

GRAND ORANGE LODGE OF GREAT BRITAIN.

Sergeant W. Keith.

20 August 1835.

(KING'S ARMS.)

Twenty-first day of October 1834.

ADMIT, *Wm. Keith,*

Member of Orange Lodge, No. 130.

*Ernest Augustus Baud, Master.**William Graham, Deputy Master.**David Syers.*

1971. When you attended the meeting in April 1833, were you present while the business was transacted?—Yes, I was present.

1972. What business was transacted?—There were different businesses, which referred to the institution.

1973. There were reports from different other lodges?—Yes, that is to be seen in the circular.

1974. In short, the circular describes what was done?—Yes, it does.

1975. It describes it correctly?—I cannot say correctly.

1976. Can you correct the circular in any thing wherein it has mis-stated what took place?—Indeed I can, in one particular, and I shall read it: “An application from Hospital Serjeant Charles Owen Hames, of the Second Battalion Rifle Brigade, Corfu, for a deputy grand master's certificate, was granted.” I was anxious to know myself, with respect to the army, what answer might be given to that, for I was informed, for years before, that there were no warrants granted to the army. On this being asked, his Royal Highness said he could not grant any such thing; plainly, that he could not interfere at all in that.

1977. You recollect that?—Yes, that was the impression upon my mind, and I said, I am very glad to hear that from his Royal Highness, for I could not believe it before.

1978. You told them you held the proxy of a regiment?—I told them nothing about it; I was asked no question, but sat down, and was asked no question at all.

1979. Can you tell the Committee any thing about the next notice, proceedings of warrant No. 233, Woolwich?—No, I cannot recollect that.

1980. You think that is correct, as it stands on the circular?—I do not know whether it is or is not.

1981. Were you not sensible, at the time you appeared there as a proxy for a regiment, that you must have been there without authority, when his Royal Highness said that no man in the army could hold any such thing?—He did not say that no man could hold any such thing.

1982. What did he say?—He said that he could not grant that certificate; that he would not interfere at all with the army.

1983. But were not you representing the regiment yourself?—Yes, nominally, that was the way I got in, but I had no communication with the regiment.

1984. You sat near his Royal Highness?—No, at the end of the table, near Lord Kenyon; just upon the left of him.

1985. No objection was made to your being there as proxy for a regiment?—No; I went to a second lodge, for the lodge was prorogued from the 15th of February to the 16th of April, and on that summons I went in.

1986. You appear twice as a proxy for that regiment?—Twice.

1987. Are you quite certain that that certificate to Hames was not granted?—I am not sensible of that; I merely stated what his Royal Highness said.

1988. You are not certain whether it was granted or not?—No; but I should imagine that after his Royal Highness said “no,” he would not say yes again.

1989. You are not certain that it was not granted?—Further than I have said, I cannot say.

1990. You recollect some conversation respecting it?—Yes, there was.

Serjeant W. Keith.

20 August 1835.

1991. Are you sure that your conversation did not go to this length, that there must be no lodges in a regiment where the commanding officer of the regiment was opposed to them?—I really do not know whether that was the exact expression made use of, but I always suspected that was the case, for in the regiment I was in, I never saw a lodge during the time I was in it, and I was in for near 15 years.

1992. As far as your recollection serves you, of the conversation that occurred at the time this application for the certificate was made, it must have gone to that length, that there should be no lodge in any regiment in which the commander was opposed to it?—I did not hear those expressions made use of, not to my knowledge; I cannot call to my mind that those expressions were made use of, but his Royal Highness said he did not wish to interfere at all with the army; I think he said there was an order against it, and he could not interfere with the army.

1993. Are you certain such a conversation passed?—Yes, either at that time or the time before, he said he should make application to Lord Wynford about it.

1994. Was there any body in the lodge taking notes of what occurred?—Oh no! I should not think there was; there was a person writing the resolutions as they passed.

1995. Did you see any person writing?—I might see different gentlemen.

1996. Who was the secretary?—The deputy grand secretary was Colonel Fairman.

1997. Did he write?—No, I do not think he did, on this account, if I am not mistaken, it was at that time he came home from a tour, and was obliged to attend the grand lodge that day to give an account of what occurred in the country; so I do not recollect his putting pen to paper at all.

1998. You did not see any person writing?—There were many gentlemen writing, but I could not tell what they were writing.

1999. The Committee have before them a document written at the time of that meeting, which states that the certificate was granted?—That may be the case, but not in my presence.

2000. Would you say that this was not correct?—So far as the certificate being granted on the spot, it is certainly incorrect.

2001. You said before that it might have been granted?—Afterwards, and I might know nothing about it; but I certainly will say, his Royal Highness said that he would not grant that, that he would not interfere.

2002. Who put the question for decision when a resolution was put?—Sometimes his Royal Highness.

2003. Sometimes?—Yes.

2004. Who else?—If his Royal Highness happened to be out, Lord Kenyon.

2005. When his Royal Highness was in, he put the question?—Certainly so; I was never there but twice, and could not give the particularities of the grand lodge equal to another who has been there at different periods.

2006. Did he put the question that day?—I do not recollect that he did; but there were different documents laid before him, and when he came to this, he said he would have nothing at all to do with it.

2007. But he did not forbid it?—He said he could have nothing to do with the army, or any thing belonging to the army.

2008. Was that question put, whether this should be granted or not?—The question was put as to granting the certificate, and his Royal Highness said he could not agree to it as belonging to the army; whether it was granted after I cannot say.

2009. Did his Royal Highness move that the certificate should not be granted?—I do not recollect; it is a thing that is not generally done to move a thing of that kind; there is no resolution necessary, or it is not put to grant a thing of that kind; if it is a thing necessary to be done, there needs no question about it at all, but merely to sign it.

2010. It is mere conversation you are telling the Committee?—Yes, mere conversation.

2011. Have you had conversation with some persons on this subject within the last few days?—I will tell you how far I had a conversation; I was told that some persons said that his Royal Highness granted certificates and warrants.

2012. Who was the somebody?—Different people; I mentioned it before to a number.

2013. Name them?—I mentioned it before a Mr. Rowan.

2014. By

ORANGE INSTITUTIONS *in GREAT BRITAIN and COLONIES.* 99

2014. By whom was it mentioned to you?—Wait till I call to mind; it was mentioned to me by a man of the name of Rowan.

Serjeant W. Keith.

2015. He belongs to the lodge?—He belongs to the society; he heard somebody say that his Royal Highness had been in the habit of granting certificates and warrants; I said I could make out the person that said it a liar, that I was never at the grand lodge but twice, and I heard him certainly refuse, so that if it was done at all, it must be done without his knowledge, for, says I, he did not sanction it at all that day.

20 August 1835.

2016. When did Rowan come to you and make that statement?—This was last week; I never thought of getting a summons; I got it last night.

2017. Has any body else mentioned this to you?—There was another of the name of Cassiday; he was along with Rowan.

2018. Was there any body else mentioned it to you?—No, but I mentioned it myself.

2019. Did not Mr. Cooper mention it to you?—Certainly not.

2020. Mr. Cooper did not come down to your house, and make some inquiry of you on the subject?—I never saw any man at my house, not even the man who left the summons.

2021. Have you not seen Mr. Cooper?—I saw him the night before last at Chelsea.

2022. But he did not mention any thing about it to you?—No, I mentioned it to him; I said the person was a liar that stated it; and I produced the document I have here now [*the printed circular*] to show him on what occasion it was that his Royal Highness made use of the expression.

2023. When did you receive the circular?—Soon after the lodge; that contains the particulars of the meeting; I have had it in my box at home these two years.

2024. Did you notice then that this was wrong?—Yes, I knew it was wrong from the time I received the certificate.

2025. Whose marks are those against certain parts?—I do not know; they are not mine; I had no occasion for a mark.

2026. Do you know when they were made?—No, I do not.

2027. Were they made a week ago?—I cannot tell you when they were made. On Tuesday night I had this in my pocket; I took it out of my pocket, and I said, I could make the person a liar that suggested such a thing as that his Royal Highness granted this warrant and certificate; for I heard him say at the grand lodge that he would not grant warrants to the army; I showed it to Captain Staveley and to Mr. Cooper; I said this is the application made by Serjeant Owen, of the 2d Rifle Brigade, and his Lordship would not grant it to him; that part of the circular is wrong to my knowledge.

2028. Were those the marks you made?—No.

2029. They were made before?—No, they have been made since I gave it to Mr. Cooper's hands; I said I had no business of it.

2030. You think Mr. Cooper made those marks?—I do not know who made them; I lent it to Mr. Cooper, and I got it from him again to-day; I said, “Where is that document I gave you the other night?” He said, “Here it is for you.”

2031. You say that the Duke of Cumberland made those observations, that he could not grant this certificate?—I am positive of that.

2032. What observation was made by any other member of the lodge upon that?—I do not recollect the observation that was made, because no person did interfere with his Royal Highness's denial.

2033. Nothing occurred except the observation of his Royal Highness upon the subject?—Nothing occurred except the observation of his Royal Highness upon the subject; he said at the time I was there, that he should make application to Lord Wynford, to know his opinion upon the subject.

2034. Have you ever heard the subject spoken of since?—Indeed I never have till lately.

2035. You never made a remark upon it to any one?—I made a remark twenty times upon it, even when I got the circular, and that is two years ago now.

2036. To whom did you make that remark?—I made it to twenty, certainly.

2037. Just name one to whom you said at the time that the circular was wrong?—I cannot call to mind; I know I named it to twenty.

2038. Did you mention it to Colonel Fairman?—Certainly not; I had no conversation with Colonel Fairman to make any remark to him upon it.

2039. You do not remember any one to whom you made the remark?—No, not personally; in the course of conversation I have stated it at my lodge, although I

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Serjeant W. Keith. am not a member of a lodge at present; in consequence of getting my certificate and intending to go to Ireland; when they get their certificate they only go as visitors; they are not members of a lodge.

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2040. What other business was done upon that occasion?—I really cannot exactly call to mind, unless I was to look over the circular; I know there was a man of the name of Condell, and I was anxious, as belonging to the same lodge with him at that time; there were some charges against him, and I was anxious to go to the lodge to know about him; it appears that the committee was not able to investigate the charges at the time, and recommended that he should be suspended; he was master of the lodge at the time. I did not see any others of the lodge, and I could not be objected to on that account; afterwards he left the institution.

2041. Was the report of the grand committee read at this grand lodge?—Yes, I believe it was; it is generally read.

2042. Were the resolutions of that committee confirmed?—I really did not take notice.

2043. Did you see the Duke of Cumberland sign any papers at that meeting?—Now as you ask me the question, I can solemnly declare I did not see his Royal Highness sign any paper while I was in the lodge.

2044. Perhaps you went away before it was over?—No, I did not go until his Royal Highness; but perhaps I was looking over my circular at the time; persons going there do not attend exactly to every thing as a gentleman does at such a place, and being at the lower end of the room.

2045. He might have signed papers while you were otherwise engaged in looking over circulars?—There were former circulars in the room that I might be looking over.

2046. You never attended a meeting of the grand committee?—Yes, that about Condell; but that had nothing to do with the institution; it was only as an evidence for a man that was going to be expelled; it had nothing to do with any thing belonging to the institution.

2047. Do you know whether it is according to the rules of the society that any paper should be signed by the grand master?—I should think it is with regard to Orangeism, and every thing else of the kind.

2048. And the circulars and proceedings of the meetings?—Yes; I should consider that he reads them, or ought to do at least.

2049. Do you not know whether it is the fact that he does sign them?—No, for I never saw him sign any one; but I suppose that he ought to do it, particularly warrants, and every thing of that kind, his Royal Highness's name is to them.

2050. They would not be valid unless his name was attached to them?—I should think not.

2051. Of course the resolutions would not be valid unless they were signed by the grand master?—An humble individual like me, who goes to those places, knows nothing of that, but the grand committee or the grand officers: a simple man of my kind has no business to interfere among them, and he does not do it.

2052. You have been an Orangeman for ten years?—I have.

2053. Are you so ignorant of your rules as not to know whether papers should be signed by the grand master?—I certainly think they should.

2054. Have you ever seen this book?—[the Correspondence Book]—I cannot say, there might be books upon the table, but I took no notice of them.

2055. You were sitting near Lord Kenyon?—I sat in the most humble place in the room.

2056. Did you see Lord Kenyon sign any papers?—I did not.

Mr. Chetwoode Eustace Chetwoode, called in; and further Examined.

Mr.
C. E. Chetwoode.

2057. YOUR chambers were broken into after you ceased to be secretary?—No, before; during the time I was secretary.

2058. Just before you ceased to be secretary?—A few months before.

2059. All your papers you have stated were taken away?—Yes, even my private papers.

2060. You have stated that they were taken away by the men you have referred to?—By persons who were instrumental in making certain unfounded charges against me, and who wished for my removal from the office I then held; and in abstracting those papers they took every thing which came in the way. I was advised to prosecute them.

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2061. You supposed them to be men connected with the institution?—I could not swear that the persons named did it, being absent; but those men have acknowledged it.

2062. What are their names?—Condell, Osborne, and a man of the name of George Payne.

2063. Even after you were aware they had done it, you did not think it right to prosecute them?—I was advised to prosecute them, but not wishing to bring the Orange Institution before the public in such a light, I did not, and the feeling I had for some distinguished and very worthy persons whose names would have been introduced to the public; I preferred to endure the injury and the inconvenience. Some argued that I had no other way of vindicating my own character, but I knew that those whose opinion I valued did not believe the charges advanced against me.

2064. Notwithstanding that you were dismissed?—Those persons had been in my service; one was my groom, but connected with the Orange Society, and the other was my servant. In order to accomplish their purposes, they went about amongst my tradesmen, and invented a story that I was about to break up my establishment and go to the continent; the consequence was that many put in their demands, which they would not otherwise have done in common course for months. One of those men, Osborne, confessed to having, in concert with Condell, taken money out of my letters: this may account for their conspiracy to crush me.

2065. Did they ever return those papers to you?—Never. I understand that a portion of them were given up to Colonel Fairman, and those men appear to have been paid for their trouble. I find this by reference to the printed accounts.

2066. You never got any of those papers again?—No, not even my private papers.

2067. Did you apply for them?—I went to the office to see what books were delivered up. I said there should be many others, and many papers.

2068. Did you apply for your papers to the lodge?—No, I let the matter drop; there were no private papers of any importance. I went to the chambers of the society, where Colonel Fairman transacts his business, to ascertain whether all taken from the chambers were delivered up, and I found they were not; there were some books certainly not given up.

2069. Were there any books relating to the institution which they have kept back?—I understand so; I stated the other day that there was a large book, corresponding to one I saw here.

2070. Did you ever leave any books at the grand lodge?—No, the grand lodge was at Lord Kenyon's, and there were no books there but those relating to the immediate object of the meeting of the day.

2071. You never applied for any books or papers?—No, I stated that my books and papers had been plundered, but these were none of my own of material consequence.

2072. You imagine that those men kept back a number of papers relating to the institution?—I have heard that Condell did retain some bags of papers, and it was supposed he had sold them as waste paper. He, Condell, is a low common fellow. There were some documents, such as we call warrants and certificates. A portion or perhaps the entire of the warrants were signed by the Duke of Cumberland. I had them by me for use at times when I could not conveniently have access to His Royal Highness. I have heard that this man Condell has been selling or otherwise disposing of many things taken out of my chambers, for his own benefit and profit.

2073. Did he retain any letter-book or note-book of proceedings, or did he return all those?—I have already stated that I have heard and believe there were several of the books not returned to the office.

2074. Have you any list of books and papers taken out of your rooms?—No, there was a large bag of papers, consisting of letters, returns, &c.; what became of them I know not.

2075. This is a report of a meeting of the grand committee at the office of the institution, "No. 3, Cannon-row, Westminster, on Friday the 12th and Saturday the 13th of April 1833, Brother South in the Chair." There is this minute: "Mr. Chetwoode Eustace Chetwoode, having requested the grand committee to return him certain books and papers left by him at the last grand lodge; Resolved, that copies duly examined and attested be made, and the originals be returned to him?" —I perfectly recollect that, although it escaped my memory; those books were mere common blotters; I considered them my own private documents. They were

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abstracted no doubt for the purpose of founding charges against me. There should have been exact copies of those documents in the office, as appears by that resolution.

2076. To what did those books refer?—To monies occasionally received; they were not official books, but common blotters, containing common memoranda, of which exact copies were ordered to be taken. I did not immediately recollect that, when I answered that I did not make any application for return of books or papers. I supposed the question referred to the books of the society.

2077. You have those books now?—I have. I will produce them if it is wished, but they are private books.

2078. Are there any entries connected with the Orange Institution?—Yes; I call them my own own private books, because they were not the books belonging to the institution. I shall bring them with pleasure.

2079. How many are there?—I think there are two.

2080. Are they bound?—No, they are small common blotters, interleaved with blotting paper. I will bring them with me to-morrow.

Serjeant William Keith, called in; and further Examined.

Serjeant W. Keith. 2081. IS this the printed circular you produced?—[*Handing a Paper to the Witness.*]—Yes, this is the printed circular I got; we generally get one; any one may get one.

2082. This is the copy you produced this day?—Yes.

2083. Where do you live?—In London.

2084. How long have you been living here?—Since the year 1829.

2085. In what situation are you?—I am not in a situation at present; I am a slater and plasterer by trade.

2086. When did you attend the Orange Lodge last?—I generally go to visit one perhaps once a month; perhaps once in two months.

2087. What lodge do you belong to?—I did belong to 130.

2088. Who was master of it?—Mr. Augustus Baud.

2089. When was that lodge last held?—We were there on Tuesday night; there were four or five met there, but there was no lodge opened; there were a few brethren there.

2090. Was the master there?—Yes.

2091. Do you know Mr. Cooper?—I do.

2092. Did Mr. Cooper attend the lodge last Tuesday evening?—Yes, he was there for a while.

2093. Where was the lodge held?—It was not a lodge at all; it was at the Phoenix, at Smith-street, Chelsea.

2094. Where does Mr. Cooper live?—I do not know; there is no objection to a person going round from one lodge to another as a visitor.

2095. When were you served with the summons?—It was at home before me last night.

2096. Did Mr. Cooper tell you you were to attend here?—He told me no such thing till I got the summons.

2097. Had you any conversation with Mr. Cooper on Tuesday night?—I had.

2098. About the evidence you could give?—No, but about that particular paragraph that was in it, and I spoke of that 12 months ago.

2099. Have you long known Mr. Cooper?—No.

2100. Does Mr. Cooper belong to your lodge?—No.

2101. Did you ever see him at the Phoenix before?—No, but I have seen him at the Antelope some months ago, when the meeting was there.

2102. But Mr. Cooper attended a meeting at the place where your lodge has generally assembled, and you never saw him there before?—No, but I saw him at another house where the meeting was held.

2103. Did he mention for what purpose he came there?—No, it was I that mentioned it to him.

2104. You had not sent to him to come there?—No.

2105. What was it you said about any connexion?—I will tell you; we were sitting together, four or five of us; we had some of us a pint of beer, and some a pint of ale, and Mr. Cooper came in and Captain Staveley with him, and sat down; they were welcome to come to the lodge, as we were to go to their lodges.

2106. Is Captain Staveley a member of the grand committee?—I should suppose he is.

2107. Did

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2107. Did you ever see Staveley at the Phoenix before?—No, not to my knowledge.

2108. On Tuesday, two days before you appeared here as a witness, you had two members of the grand committee attending the Phoenix, who never attended there before?—No, I have seen Mr. Cooper at the Antelope; that is the same lodge.

2109. But you never saw him at the Phoenix?—No.

2110. Does Mr. Cooper live in London?—I do not know; but before I saw him, I spoke about it.

2111. Was any summons issued by the master, calling a meeting for Tuesday?—No, none whatever.

2112. What made you go there?—We generally go there the third Tuesday in the month.

2113. Does Mr. Cooper go there the third Tuesday in the month?—No.

2114. What made him go?—I cannot say.

2115. How did he know that you were to meet?—Every one of them knows when each lodge meets, the first or the second Monday in the month.

2116. Throughout Great Britain?—Yes.

2117. Can you tell when the lodge 300 meets?—No, I cannot.

2118. How could Cooper know when that lodge met?—Somebody may have told him of it, because generally a person meeting another in the street will say, “Our lodge meets to-morrow night,” &c.

2119. Tell us the names of all the persons who were there?—Ernest Augustus Baud.

2120. Where does he live?—I think somewhere at Westminster.

2121. What number?—I do not know.

2122. Do you know where the master of that lodge lives?—No, nor do I want to know; I know he keeps a workshop in Wardour-street; he is a carver and gilder.

2123. Who was the next present?—I was there.

2124. Who was in the chair?—Indeed there was no chair at all, we were sitting at a private table.

2125. Who was the next?—Captain Staveley; he came in with Mr. Cooper; David Syers.

2126. Is he an Englishman or an Irishman?—An Irishman.

2127. Does he live in London?—Yes.

2128. Where?—In some place up Oxford-street; he is one of the tylers to the grand lodge.

2129. You had two members of the grand committee, and a grand tyler, Syers?—He belongs to that lodge.

2130. What business does he follow?—He is a very poor man; he has been making frames for pictures.

2131. Whom else did you have?—A man of the name of James.

2132. Where does he live?—I cannot tell.

2133. Have you a list of the lodge?—Yes.

2134. Have you it about you?—No; I have nothing to do with it; nobody keeps a list of the lodge but the secretary; there was another man, whose name I cannot recollect at this moment.

2135. There were seven altogether?—Yes.

2136. How many men are requisite to make a lodge?—Five or seven; but we had no lodge that night.

2137. By your rules how many make a lodge?—Five, I think.

2138. You had seven Orangemen; five only are requisite to make a lodge, and this was the day appointed to hold the lodge?—Yes.

2139. What was the reason you did not hold the lodge?—Do not you consider those two gentlemen that came in last were not members of the lodge, and I was only a visitor, so that there were but four? I will show you I was only a visitor. I did belong to that lodge; but I drew my certificate with a view of going home, and then after I have drawn my certificate from the lodge I may go visiting in a Lodge; but I am not considered a member of the lodge when I have this certificate—[producing it.]

2140. Where is your certificate of good conduct?—We never need it; that is the only certificate I ever had or ever needed.

2141. What is the meaning of “Admit William Keith?”—I can go to any lodge as a visitor.

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2142. Do you mean to say there is no other certificate given but this?—I mean to say I never got any other, and I do not think there is; that is not the sort of one I got in Ireland when I was there.

2143. Was it at Lodge 130 you attended on this occasion?—Yes.

2144. Was that dated the 1st of October 1834?—Yes.

2145. Have you been in the habit of attending this lodge since that time?—Sometimes.

2146. How often have you attended since the date of this?—Perhaps every month; perhaps two months running, and perhaps for two months not at all.

2147. You are not a member of any lodge at all?—From the time I received that I was not a member of any lodge.

2148. Was your name struck out?—Yes.

2149. Have you a list of the lodge?—No, but I can get it from the secretary.

2150. What is his name?—I do not know the name of the present secretary; Syers was the last.

2151. Was he present the last Tuesday evening?—Yes.

2152. Then there were eight there?—There was another man came in at the latter end; he was not present at the beginning.

2153. Did Cooper and Captain Staveley give a reason why they attended last Tuesday evening?—They did not.

2154. What was the subject of your conversation?—The same as usual, to the lodges.

2155. What happened?—It was then I spoke; “I am certain,” said I, “that there is something about His Royal Highness issuing warrants and certificates; but whoever is the person that says it, I am sure that I could make him a liar in one particular.” “Why, how is that?” says Mr. Cooper. “Why,” said I, “upon the very face of this document it is wrong.” I was never in the grand lodge in all my life but twice, and I said that that certificate is wrong, for that His Royal Highness said that he could not have any thing to do with certificates going into the army, so that part of it must be wrong, and whoever the person be that says he did so must be wrong, for I heard him say that on the 16th of April 1833 when I was there, and I was never at the grand lodge but twice in my life.

2156. Who was it made that mark in the circular?—It was Mr. Cooper; he said, “Keith, will you lend me this circular?” “Certainly,” said I, “I have no business with it,” and so I gave it him.

2157. Did he make the mark at that time?—I did not see the mark at the time.

2158. When was it marked?—I cannot say; it was not marked when I gave it to him, and it was when it came back to me.

2159. When did you get it back?—To-day.

2160. He gave it you back with a hand marked on both the margins?—Yes, just as it is there; it was a piece of waste paper to me.

2161. When did he give it you?—This morning; I gave it him on Tuesday evening.

2162. You attended on this occasion as proxy for 1st or Royal Dragoon Lodge 269?—I did.

2163. Were you admitted into an Irish lodge?—Certainly, it was in Dublin I was first made.

2164. At what time?—In 1823.

2165. Then you entered the English society?—Yes, not long after I came over to London.

2166. When?—Really, I cannot remember.

2167. It must have been subsequent to November 1830, for the Lodge 269 did not exist at that time?—I never belonged to that lodge; that was the lodge of the dragoons I appeared for; I never knew there was a lodge in the First Dragoons until I saw it in that circular.

2168. Do you tell the Committee that you were entered in the circular as proxy for the First Dragoons, No. 269, that you never heard of the existence of that lodge?—Yes, and I do not know that there is any lodge of that number now, and that is very curious, for I never communicated with the master or the deputy master, or the secretary; that is the paper on which I went to the grand lodge.

2169. So that there are two mistakes in this; first, there is a mistake with respect to the Hospital Serjeant Charles Owen Hames, and next with respect to yourself, for it is stated here, and your name is put in large letters, that you attended for the

1st or Royal Dragoons, No. 269; is not that a second mistake?—I do not know whether you call that a mistake; I attended as a proxy for that lodge.

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2170. Did not you state that you never heard of such a lodge?—There must be such a lodge formerly no doubt, but I know nothing of it.

2171. You know that the lodge existed formerly?—No, but I had a great wish for going to the grand lodge; I spoke to Mr. Clarke; he was then clerk to the deputy grand secretary; I think he was then on a tour; he said, "Well, we will put you down proxy for some lodge;" "Very well," said I; so Mr. Clarke puts me down proxy for the dragoons on purpose to get me admitted into the lodge.

2172. You said you never heard of that regiment having a lodge?—No, nor I never did; but there must have been one, I suppose; but I cannot say that it was so.

2173. How could you go on such a proxy?—I might go on an old warrant, put down as a matter of form; however I did so.

2174. Who appointed you to go as proxy to the lodge?—Mr. Clarke.

2175. You think the statement there is not correct?—No.

2176. This letter to introduce you is signed with the name of Colonel Fairman?—Yes, that is in print, but it is signed on his behalf by Mr. Clarke.

2177. There is nothing in this letter addressed to you about your attending as proxy for the 1st or Royal Dragoon Lodge 269?—No, it is only to attend at Lord Kenyon's on that day.

2178. Though this says nothing about your attending as proxy, you say you did attend as proxy?—Yes.

2179. You attended as under a proxy for that lodge, though you had no such proxy?—Yes; Mr. Clarke said he would manage it.

2180. What English lodge did you enter?—When I first joined, No. 223.

2181. Were you in the army then?—No, I was never an Orangeman in the army.

Lieutenant-Colonel Fairman, called in; and further Examined.

2182. IT is the duty of the Committee to state to you that the House of Commons, as you were informed, came to the following resolution: "That the witness be called in and informed, that it is the opinion of the House that he is bound to produce the book which has been alluded to in his evidence." The Committee have assembled agreeably to the order of the House to receive that book which you have been directed to bring, in order to their prosecuting their inquiries. Have you brought the book?—I shall endeavour to extort the approbation of the Committee, though I may incur their hatred. I have not brought the book.

Lieut.-Col. Fairman.

2183. Have you brought the book with you?—I have not.

2184. Do you intend to bring it?—I should consider myself the veriest wretch on the face of the earth if I did.

2185. Do you intend to bring it agreeably to the orders of the House, or not?—I cannot.

2186. Will you?—I have already said that I will not, and must adhere to the resolution I have before expressed.

2187. Will you or not?—I have stated that I adhere to my former resolution.

2188. Will you produce the book, yes or no?—No.

Mr. Frederick Fox Cooper, called in; and further Examined.

2189. DO you know a gentleman of the name of W. A. South?—I know that Mr. F. Fox Cooper gentleman by name.

2190. Was he not a member of your grand committee?—Yes; but previous to the time that I was put upon that committee he seceded from office. This was about the beginning of 1833. He very rarely attended when I was there.

2191. Look at this minute; this is a minute of the committee meeting at Cannon-row, April 1833; do you know Joshua Morris?—Yes, he is one of the expelled members; I think he was expelled very soon after this meeting.

2192. Edwin Savill?—Yes, he was a member also.

2193. C. W. Marr?—Yes.

2194. And John Eedes?—Yes, and John Eedes. These gentlemen then formed the acting committee.

2195. Have you any reason to doubt that that is the regular report and document of the grand lodge?—That is the usual way in which the minutes are drawn up,

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as far as my memory will enable me to form a judgment. I think this meeting took place during the absence of Colonel Fairman from town, and I do not think he was cognizant of it.

2196. Does not that purport to be a meeting of the grand lodge committee?—Yes, it is signed in the usual manner; it appears to be got up by the party whose names are subscribed to it; and very incorrectly got up, I should say, looking at the resolutions.

2197. Were you a member of the committee?—Not of this committee, but I was appointed immediately on their seceding.

2198. When were you appointed?—I took my seat in the committee on the 3d of June, in the same year 1833, acting as committee-man.

2199. Were you present at this meeting?—No.

2200. A circular has been produced by Serjeant Keith?—Yes; as there are some private marks upon that circular, it is fit that I should see them, and call the attention of the Committee to those marks. Serjeant Keith has that circular in his possession.

2201. Is that the circular of 1833, on which you say there are some marks, now shown to you?—It is.

2202. What are the marks you allude to?—Marks made by me with my pen in reference to the application from Hospital Serjeant Charles Owen Hames for a deputy grand master's certificate: I took this circular up and asked the witness Keith if it was correct.

2203. Where was this?—At Chelsea, last Tuesday night; he informed me that it was not correct. In fact he, the serjeant, said, “There are plenty of persons here present who can corroborate or correct me if I am wrong. His Royal Highness said he would not grant such a warrant, and did not grant it.” That circular was got up by the committee in the usual manner. The papers comprise that.

2204. Who purports to be the secretary in attendance?—This has the name of the deputy grand secretary; he is responsible for the whole of this circular, as I have stated before.

2205. You were not a member at that time?—No.

2206. Therefore the mark you made was merely to call the attention of Mr. Keith to that circumstance, in case he came before the Committee?—No, I marked it for my own private use, and the marks were not made till after what had fallen from Serjeant Keith.

2207. Was that in consequence of an observation by Mr. Keith, or not?—It was in consequence of so much having been said with regard to military warrants in this Committee and out of doors. I wanted to get at the truth.

2208. Did you mark that after any conversation with Keith?—I have just said so.

2209. You say you first inquired of Keith about it?—Yes.

2210. How did that happen?—He asked one or two general questions of the gentleman who accompanied me about the institution, and he observed there was a great deal said about warrants or military warrants, which was not correct. He also asked whether there were any means of giving a denial to them; he handed this circular over the table to me and pointed out the fact, which I subsequently marked in the manner noticed by this Committee.

2211. Did you ask him whether he had attended as proxy for the First Dragoon Guards?—I did not ask any such question.

2212. Did you ask him whether he was present?—Yes, although that was superfluous, his name appearing in the circular.

2213. Did you ask him in what character?—I think his reply was, merely as a visitor. There was another gentleman of the committee with me (Mr. Staveley) who can speak on this point.

2214. Have you been frequently at the Phoenix?—No, I have not.

2215. That is the first time you have been there?—Yes; and I should not have gone the night before last, if I had not accidentally met the master of the warrant in the Park on Monday; he told me there was a meeting on the next night, and I went; I am very glad I did.

2216. Did he call your attention to the meeting first?—Yes, he called my attention to the meeting. Keith first spoke to me about the circular, and made some violent remarks about it. I supposed at the time it was a lodge, but he has told me this morning that it was not a lodge meeting. They could not assemble a sufficient number together.

2217. Did you know Keith before that day?—Not personally.

2218. Had

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2218. Had you seen him before?—I had seen him before.
2219. Has he ever mentioned to you before that there was an error in this?—No.
2220. He has never said it in your hearing?—No.
2221. Would he have one of those circulars sent to him?—Yes, that is his circular; it was sent to him in the usual way.
2222. That he had two years ago?—Yes, the post mark is upon it.
2223. You are not aware of his having mentioned till the other night that there was an error in this particular?—No.
2224. In consequence of this you directed the attention of the Committee to it?—Yes, and the witness Keith was summoned to attend in consequence of that.
2225. How long has Captain Staveley been a member of the grand committee?—Not quite so long as myself.
2226. It appears that Lord Kenyon was present?—He was.
2227. It appears by the circular, that the Reverend Sir Robert Peat and the Reverend Jonathan Wilkinson were present?—Yes.
2228. The Reverend James Harris, the Reverend Robert Spranger, the Reverend Edward Biron?—Yes.
2229. Lord Cole?—Yes.
2230. And Colonel Fairman, John Augustus Knipe, and W. A. South; the gentleman in whose writing this is, is a member of the grand committee?—Yes, at that time.
2231. He appears to have been the chairman of the grand committee?—Yes.
2232. He was not only the chairman of the grand committee, but appears to have been present at the meeting?—Yes.
2233. John Eedes was present, in whose writing some of the proceedings are drawn out?—Yes.
2234. Joshua Morris was present?—Yes.
2235. C. W. Marr?—Yes.
2236. N. D. Crommelin, esq. and Sir Philip Grey Egerton?—Yes.
2237. There appear a number of other persons present whose names are mentioned?—It is one of the rules of our institution that no names shall be entered but of those who are actually present.
2238. Is the name of every person who is present entered in the circular?—Yes, always.
2239. You are certain that every member who is present has his name taken down and entered?—Yes, they always put down the name of every one; visitors cannot be received in any other light in the grand lodge but as visitors, and they are so styled in the circular; the term "by courtesy," is sometimes applied to them.
2240. According to the practice of the grand lodge, the names printed at the head of the circular comprise all those who were in the room at the time of the lodge being held and the resolutions being passed?—Yes.
2241. Sir Philip Egerton, a Member of Parliament, was present?—Yes.
2242. John Rayner, the master of 59; George Payne, the master of 209; John Earl, the master of 234?—Yes; I will state why I am so particular with reference to that circular. I came upon the grand committee very soon after the publication of this very circular. It was the first time I was called upon to act, and I took that as a copy of the forms and ceremonies observed in grand lodge.
2243. "Brother Heeley, as proxy for Deputy Grand Master French, Birmingham; grand tylers, brothers John Oldis and David Seyers"?—Yes.
2244. Was not David Seyers present on Tuesday last, at the meeting you attended at Chelsea?—Yes, he was one of the tylers; there was the master of the warrant, Mr. Baud, and he corroborated what Keith said with reference to His Royal Highness and military warrants.
2245. Which warrant?—One hundred and thirty.
2246. Baud was not present?—He says he has again and again heard His Royal Highness express his determination not to grant any such warrant.
2247. What is the rank in life of Baud?—An artist; a painter.
2248. Is he in the employment of His Royal Highness, that he has heard him make this statement over and over again?—No, but he has heard him at grand lodge; he told me so himself.
2249. So that the fact that this question has been a good deal the subject of discussion and of communication, that these individuals, Baud and Keith, have

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adverted to, of the mistake made in the circular?—I am not prepared to say that; it is merely since that, but it arises out of it.

2250. You did not hear Baud or Keith state this till Tuesday last?—Certainly not.

2251. You attended at the Phœnix, where you have not attended before, together with another member of the grand committee, for the purpose of questioning individuals upon this subject, which was considered so important?—No, decidedly not for the purpose of questioning individuals.

2252. For the purpose of obtaining information?—Yes; it is one of our duties, as members of the grand committee, occasionally to visit lodges, and see whether they all are correct; to learn whether there are any complaints against any of its officers which we could remedy.

2253. Did you attend any lodge on the preceding week?—No.

2254. Or on the week preceding that?—No, not for some weeks before that.

2255. So that, two days before Serjeant Keith is examined, you happened to attend at the Phœnix; the circular was produced to you; you marked it, and it is produced by the witness marked in your hand-writing?—No, with submission, that is not the fact. When my evidence was first taken in this room, the Chairman asked me whether I could throw any light upon the subject; I said I could not, but I would endeavour to gain such information, and to put the Chairman and the rest of the Committee into possession of the subject, which I have done. I accidentally met the master of 130 on the morning {of Monday, and I said I would attend when that lodge took place, and afford such information to the Committee as I might glean in such sources. I stated my readiness to state what I might see and hear, for the purpose of giving every information to the Committee. That was what induced me to go. I should not have thought of going there on Tuesday, but for that sole purpose.

2256. You were examined on Monday last?—I was examined four or five days consecutively.

2257. You were examined last on Tuesday?—Yes.

2258. And on the evening of that day you and another member of the committee attended at the Phœnix, and heard this conversation?—Yes.

2259. When did you first hear that the lodge was to be held?—I have before told the Committee that I met Mr. Baud in the Park accidentally, and he told me there was a lodge to be held. I asked him whether there were any military men belonging to the lodge, for that I was under examination on that subject, and wished to get the fullest information. I also mentioned I would go down to the Phœnix in the evening of the subsequent day.

2260. Did he mention any military men?—Yes, he mentioned a name or two belonging to Chelsea Hospital, or something of that kind.

2261. Had you, before you went to that lodge, ever heard, from any person whatever, an allegation that there was any thing wrong in this resolution?—No.

2262. You never heard that mentioned by any gentlemen previous to that time?—Not of that particular circular, but of a great number of circulars; I have heard complaints of interlineations and additions, and facts somewhat at variance with the truth having crept in.

2263. Were those complaints of irregularities in the circular ever brought before the grand committee or the grand lodge?—They were brought before the grand committee.

2264. Were they adjudicated upon?—Yes; we have told Colonel Fairman in the committee, such and such things have occurred to letters and points of minor importance, and we have told him not to do that.

2265. Is there any minute-book of that?—We never made a representation to the grand lodge.

2266. Did you ever make any minute in your own books or papers, of such charges being made?—No, we did not make complaints; we merely alluded to it as we should do in private society among ourselves. This is the most serious complaint of any mistake which has ever occurred, and I thought it so important that I gave in the name of Mr. Keith to the Committee, and I have since heard he has been examined on the subject.

2267. You observe, in the minutes of the grand committee, the word "confirmed" attached to that about Hames?—Yes, this is the very thing they had no power

power to grant ; they might recommend that such should be granted, but it would Mr. F. Fox Cooper remain with the grand lodge either to reject or confirm the application.

2268. Whose writing is that?—I think that is Mr. Eedes, the clerk's, writing.

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2269. Were those words "to be accompanied with a caution?"—Yes.

2270. The words are these : " An application from Hospital Serjeant Charles Owen Hames, of Second Rifle Brigade, Corfu, requesting a deputy grand master's certificate, having been read ; Resolved that the same be granted." Against this there is written, "Confirmed; to be accompanied with a caution not to hold lodges in regiments when forbidden"?—Yes, but all this amounts to nothing, as it is solely in the power of the grand lodge to reject or confirm it.

2271. There is first an entry in the proceedings of the grand committee, and afterwards in the circular?—Yes, but the circular of 16 February 1835 is at total variance with the truth, as I have been informed.

2272. Which you are informed by Keith?—Yes, but there are other witnesses to be examined ; there is another gentleman, the Rev. Mr. Harris, who was present at that very meeting.

2273. Used there to be any rota of business at the grand lodge?—Yes, always, and it is sometimes written on a sheet of foolscap, that is laid down before His Royal Highness the grand master.

2274. Is that the nature of the thing?—[A Paper being shown to the Witness.]—Yes, it is.

2275. Is this paper, purporting to be a " Rota of business, as contained in the Report of the Committee," the only manner in which the business is prepared for consideration in the grand lodge?—It is.

2276. Does the chairman generally follow that order?—He does.

2277. Is it usual that each subject mentioned in this paper does come more or less under consideration?—It does, and the resolutions founded upon the subject matter are put and seconded from the chair in the usual way.

2278. Is this the rota that is put into the hands of the chairman?—Yes, one similar to that.

2279. For instance, " Monthly meetings of the committee," " Revision of the rules and ordinances," " Charged against John Condell?"—Yes.

2280. That was the man that was a tyler?—Yes, he was suspended.

2281. Brother Baud's application for a master's warrant?—He was the person I met the other day.

2282. Each of those matters so entered in the rotas come under consideration?—Yes.

2283. By whom is that prepared?—Generally by the grand committee, subsequently copied out in proper form by the grand secretary.

2284. When the resolutions are carried, how are they entered; are they entered in a book?—They are entered in the circular, the circular is made up from the book.

2285. Who keeps that book?—The deputy grand secretary.

2286. The Committee have never seen that book?—He may call it his private memorandum book. He applies such extraordinary terms to books, that it is impossible to define what he means by an official book.

2287. Are the Committee to understand that these books are made up from a memorandum book at each of the meetings?—Yes, I furnish a report of the speeches from my notes, and this assists the deputy grand secretary.

2288. You do not consider any part of that private?—No, there is nothing connected with the institution that is private; and perhaps I may take the opportunity of saying, that one or two of the grand committee waited upon Colonel Fairman this morning, in consequence of what passed last night, and desired him in the name of the institution to give up the book referred to.

2289. You are aware that he has again refused?—I was not, and I am very sorry for it.

2290. Are you aware that there is a resolution of the grand lodge, that the proceedings of the grand lodge be referred to the inspection of the grand committee before the printing and circulation of the circular, and that the committee be summoned as speedily as possible after the grand lodge meeting for that purpose?—Yes, and for the audit of accounts also.

2291. If any error has crept into the circular, that has escaped the grand committee also?—Yes, exactly so.

110 MINUTES OF EVIDENCE before SELECT COMMITTEE ON

Mr. F. Fox Cooper.

[*The following Papers from among those delivered in by Colonel Fairman, were read :*]

20 August 1835.

LOYAL ORANGE INSTITUTION.

MEETING of the Grand Committee, at the Office of the Institution, No. 3, Cannon-row, Westminster, on Friday the 12th, and Saturday the 13th of April 1833.

Present :—Brothers W. A. South, in the Chair.

Joshua Morris.

Edwin Savill.

C. W. Marr.

John Eedes.

Apology for non-attendance was received from the Marquis of Thomond, on account of absence from town.

A letter from Brother Buck, of Rochdale, dated 2d April 1833, containing resolutions and a memorial relative to the oaths of allegiance and supremacy to be taken by the members of the Orange Institution, and the mode of carrying that object into effect, was read, and referred to the decision of the grand lodge.

Resolved,—That in the absence of all documentary evidence, which they have repeatedly applied for, the committee can come to no conclusion on the subject of remuneration to the deputy grand secretary for his late tour.—Carried.

Resolved,—That the proceedings of the grand lodge be referred to the inspection of the grand committee prior to the printing and circulation of the circulars, and that the committee be summoned as speedily as convenient after the grand lodge meeting for that purpose.—Carried.

Resolved,—That Brother John Earl, Master of No. 234, be recommended as a member of the grand committee.—Carried, unanimous.

Resolved,—That Brother John Earl be appointed assistant deputy grand treasurer of this institution.—Carried.

Mr. Chetwoode Eustace Chetwoode having requested the grand committee to return him certain books and papers, left by him at the last grand lodge; Resolved, that copies, duly examined and attested be taken, and the originals returned to him.

The grand committee having perused the correspondence of D. G. M. John Booth, of Bristol, cannot but express their high approbation of his spirited and persevering conduct in maintaining the principles of the Orange Institution.—Adjourned, and resumed on Saturday, the 13th instant. Present, Brothers W. A. South, the Rev. Robert Spranger, John Eedes, Captain Morris, and C. W. Marr.

A petition from brother William Healey, of Birmingham, having been read, the committee can do nothing more relative to it than lay the same before the grand lodge.

An application from Hospital Serjeant Charles Owen Hames, of Second Rifle Brigade, Corfu, requesting a deputy grand master's certificate, having been read; Resolved, that the same be granted.—Confirmed, to be accompanied with a caution not to hold lodges in regiments where forbidden.

Proceedings of Warrant 233, held at Woolwich having been read, and brother John Gibson, master of said warrant, having been examined; Resolved, that brother Nimmins be suspended till the next meeting of the grand committee.—Adopted.

Your Committee regret that their meetings are not more frequent, as from the accumulation of correspondence and other matters they have not sufficient time to pay that serious attention to the business of the institution which their inclination as well as their duty impels them to do. They therefore request the sanction of the grand lodge to be enabled to meet monthly.

As there are numerous applications for the rules and regulations of the society, the committee are of opinion that the revision of the said rules be taken into consideration as soon as possible, in order that they may be ready for the June meeting.

Various charges having been made against John Condell, master of Warrant No. 223 and grand mace-bearer, on which the committee have not been enabled to determine finally, they do recommend that he be suspended until the investigation now in progress be concluded.

Brother Ernest Augustus Baud, of Warrant 223, having applied for a new warrant, which application being properly certified; Resolved, that the same be granted.

Letter from Manchester, dated 18th February 1833, relative to expulsion of M'Cleland, of No. 255, to be referred for the particular consideration of the grand lodge.—Referred to D. G. S. for inquiry.

Edward Parry, master No. 204 of Bilston, to be appointed district master, to be confirmed.—Write to French for particulars.

That your committee were most anxious to have concluded the vast accumulation of business, but having now devoted two days to that purpose, feel it impossible to do so; and as much that now remains appears to be most important, your committee submit to the grand lodge that they are desirous of meeting as speedily as possible for that purpose.

W. A. South, Chairman.

ROTA of Business, as contained in the Report of the Committee:—

Brother Buck, of Rochdale, relative to the oaths of allegiance, &c.

Remuneration to the deputy grand secretary for expenses of his late tour.

Resolution relative to the grand lodge circular.

Appointment of brother Earl on the grand committee.

Appointment of ditto, as assistant deputy grand treasurer.

Mr. Chetwoode's

Mr. Chetwoode's application for books and papers.
 Approbatory vote on brother Booth, of Bristol.
 Petition of William Heeley, of Birmingham.
 Application of Serjeant Hames, Corfu.
 Proceedings under the Woolwich warrant.
 Monthly meetings of the committee.
 Revision of the rules and ordinances.
 Charges against John Condell.
 Brother E. A. Baud's application for a master's warrant.
 Suspension of M'Cleland, of Manchester.
 Edward Parry, Bilston, to be appointed district master.
 Committee's application to meet again speedily.

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The Reverend *James Harris*, A.M., called in ; and Examined.

Rev. *James Harris*,
A. M.

2292. ARE you a clergyman of the Church of England ?—Yes.
2293. Are you a member of the Loyal Orange Institution ?—I am.
2294. How long have you been a member ?—These ten or twelve years.
2295. Where were you first made ?—At my Lord Kenyon's house here in town.
2296. Were you admitted as a member of the grand lodge ?—Yes.
2297. Were you first made there ?—Yes.
2298. You are aware of the code of the rules and regulations ?—Yes, I am, of course.
2299. Were you made according to the ritual which now exists ?—Yes, I believe it was pretty much the same.
2300. Were you admitted in the form there prescribed, carrying a Bible in one hand, and the rules and regulations in another, with two sponsors to answer for what was read ?—Yes, I think it was so.
2301. Did you take any oath upon that occasion ?—I think I did.
2302. Do you recollect how many you took ?—I cannot exactly say, but they are in the printed regulations ; whatever is there I went through.
2303. You are aware that the rules and regulations have been changed of late ?—Yes, I am.
2304. Were you admitted agreeably to the rules and regulations of 1826 ?—No, I was admitted in 1824 or 1825, the regulations of 1826 did not come into effect till 1827 or 1828 ; I think so.
2305. Was not there what is called the Orangeman's oath taken upon that occasion ?—There was.
2306. Has that oath been discontinued ?—Oh yes, ever since the new regulations.
2307. Do you belong to any other lodge than the grand lodge ?—I do.
2308. The Committee are to understand you were first made in the grand lodge ?—Distinctly.
2309. Is not it required by the regulations, that every member shall be made in a private lodge first ?—I believe not as respects clergymen.
2310. Is there any exception to the admission of clergymen ?—I should think there is not, on account of my being made in the grand lodge myself, but it is necessary to become a member of some lodge immediately, and I was admitted into a private lodge afterwards.
2311. Have you seen any other clergymen admitted ?—Yes, but whether they belonged to other lodges or not I cannot say.
2312. Are you one of the chaplains of the grand lodge ?—Yes, one of the deputy grand chaplains.
2313. Have you been in the habit of attending the meetings of the grand lodge ?—Yes.
2314. Who has been in the chair ?—The Duke of Cumberland always.
2315. Has Lord Kenyon ever been in the chair when you have been there ?—I think not.
2316. Does Lord Kenyon generally attend ?—Always, in the vice-chair.
2317. Do you receive a circular or report of the proceedings of each grand lodge ?—Yes.
2318. Have you ever belonged to the grand committee who prepared a report for the grand lodge ?—I rather think that I belonged to that committee, from the situation I held in the grand lodge, but I never have attended that committee.
2319. Do you mean to say that the grand functionaries of the lodge are members

Rev. James Harris, ex officio of the committee?—I believe they have a right to attend any committee if they choose.
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20 August 1835. 2320. Have you heard the report of the grand committee generally read in the grand lodge?—Yes.

2321. Is the business conducted in a regular manner by resolutions being proposed and seconded and carried?—Yes.

2322. Who officiates there to take the minutes?—The grand secretary.

2323. Who is he?—Mr. Chetwoode was when I was first made, since that Colonel Fairman.

2324. In his absence?—I never have attended any lodge when one of those gentlemen was not present.

2325. Having attended a number of lodges, when you received a report purporting to be a correct and faithful account of what has passed, have you ever examined it to see how far the proceedings were carefully entered?—I cannot say that I have; I sometimes looked at it, but never looked at it very accurately.

2326. If there had been any errors, do you think you should have noticed them?—Yes, I think I should, and I have noticed errors.

2327. Have you pointed out those errors to the grand master?—On one occasion particularly, which respects myself, I did.

2328. Was it an erroneous entry, or erroneously worded?—It was a resolution affecting myself, which was entirely omitted, and which I complained of afterwards.

2329. Is there only occasional error, or frequent?—That I cannot take upon myself to say; but I know there have been cases in the report which I do not recollect having taken place.

2330. Are you in the habit of taking notes?—Never.

2331. How many months elapse after the meeting before you receive the printed report?—I should suppose six weeks or two months, in which time it is generally out.

2332. Did you receive the report of the grand lodge on the 4th of June?—No, I did not; I do not know whether it is out; I have been in consequence of some family afflictions away; I have not been at the last meeting; I have been out of the country.

2333. Who was the grand chaplain of the order?—The Bishop of Salisbury.

2334. Have you ever been present at the lodge when he was present?—Never.

2335. Was he appointed before you were a member, or since?—Before I was a member.

2336. Has he ever officiated as far as you know?—Never to my knowledge.

2337. What are his duties?—I believe if he was present he would take upon him that duty which the senior chaplain does, of reading the prayers which appear in the rules at the opening and concluding of the lodge.

2338. There is a prayer for opening the meetings in page 36 of the new rules and regulations, beginning “Gracious and Almighty God;” is that the prayer you allude to?—Yes, and there is another at the closing of the lodge.

2339. Is it an invariable rule that the prayers are read?—Always.

2340. Do you consider yourself as a member of the grand lodge bound by those rules and regulations?—Certainly.

2341. Are you aware what is the pass-word now?—Yes.

2342. And the sign?—Yes.

2343. Are you at liberty to state them?—I should not feel that I am.

2344. At the time you became a member you were sworn to secrecy?—Yes, but since then I have received the new signs and pass-words without any oath, but at the same time I feel conscientiously bound to keep them to myself, except communicating them to a brother Orangeman.

2345. Is it in consequence of the oath you have taken, or of any existing rule or regulation?—I should say both, because I look back to that oath as binding me, and though not bound to secrecy by the new regulations, I still feel conscientiously restrained from promulgating them.

2346. Have you ever been in Ireland?—Yes, I am an Irishman.

2347. Are you able to make your way into an Orange lodge in Ireland?—I should suppose so, but I never have been in a lodge in Ireland.

2348. Have you never been there since you were made?—Yes, but I never attended any meeting of a lodge.

2349. Have you visited any lodge in any part of Great Britain?—Several in London, but nowhere else.

2350. Have

2350. Have you been admitted by sign and pass-word or by your certificate?—Always by signs or pass-words; I never produced a certificate, but I am, I believe, pretty well known to belong to the order by the masters of those lodges which I visited, they having met me in the grand lodge.

Rev. James Harris,
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2351. Are you master of any lodge yourself?—No.

2352. Are there many clergymen belonging to the institution?—A good number.

2353. Are there any dissenters you know of?—None.

2354. Are dissenters excluded?—I cannot well answer that question, but in my opinion they are.

2355. Have you attended public meetings of societies in different parts of the country for literary and other purposes?—Yes, I have, several, on religious matters especially.

2356. Are the proceedings of the grand lodge conducted with equal decorum and propriety as such meetings you have attended?—Perfectly; I should say more so, because we have not the numerous assemblages we have at those meetings.

2357. The meeting is quiet, and every thing which passes is known to every member that is present?—Certainly.

2358. Have you been present before the lodge was formed, when the members met in the adjoining room?—I have.

2359. Have you invariably seen the mace carried before His Royal Highness in presiding to hold a lodge?—Invariably.

2360. Are the members who meet decorated with any order or a regalia?—They are.

2361. What do they consist of?—They wear orange ribands.

2362. Any medallion?—Some have medals, others have not.

2363. When the lodge is broken up after prayers, is the mace carried out before His Royal Highness?—Yes.

2364. After that the lodge is supposed to be at an end?—Yes, His Royal Highness always closes the lodge; after the prayers are over he goes into the adjoining room.

2365. Does Lord Kenyon, as grand master for England, pay attention and take an active part in the proceedings of meetings?—Very much so.

2366. Have you ever been at Lord Kenyon's on any meeting connected with the institution, exclusive of the meetings of the lodge?—Never.

2367. Have you ever known the grand lodge meet any where but at Lord Kenyon's?—Never; I beg leave to say it is in consequence of Mr. Chetwoode's communication I came here to give all the information in my power; he stated, that the Committee had expressed a wish to examine one of the deputy grand chaplains, and he begged I would attend; and I also wish to state one fact as connected with His Royal Highness, which I think it my duty to do. I was present on one occasion when an application was made by a military gentleman for a warrant, which application His Royal Highness distinctly refused in his own warm and impassioned manner; he said, "it was an infringement on the orders of the Horse Guards, and that he would not attend to it for a moment."

2368. Was that for a warrant to hold a lodge?—Yes.

2369. Do you recollect on what occasion that was?—I cannot charge my memory as to the precise date.

2370. Do you recollect in what year it was?—It is two or three years ago; I think it was in 1833, but I do not like to speak positively.

2371. Was that recommended by the committee?—No, in the usual course of business; such application, to the best of my recollection, was made through the deputy grand secretary, on its being intimated that it had connexion with military matters; His Royal Highness at once negatived the application.

2372. You say it was proposed in the usual way; are the Committee to understand that whenever it was proposed to grant a new warrant for holding a lodge, it was proposed by the secretary in open meeting, so that every one might know what was done?—Yes, distinctly; such application always went through the grand secretary to the grand master.

2373. You think no such application could be made, you being present, without your hearing it?—I am certain it could not be if I was attentive to what was going on.

2374. Are you aware of the manner in which the business of the meeting is prepared, and by whom?—It is always prepared by the secretary, and he, I presume, shows it to Lord Kenyon previous to its coming before His Royal Highness, and

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the deputy grand secretary supervises it, and then in the lodge it is handed to His Royal Highness and made known to all the meeting, or read by the secretary to His Royal Highness; this is as to the business of the day which is to come before the lodge.

2375. Supposing it carried or rejected, does His Royal Highness sign the same, or what process takes place?—Whenever I have been there and a motion has been put on any matter, it is carried as in other cases by holding up the hands, if not it is negatived.

2376. Was this application for a warrant for a military man, stated to be for an officer or a private?—I should say not a private distinctly; I should rather think it was a non-commissioned officer.

2377. Do you recollect whether any observation passed, whether it was for the militia or the army of the line?—No, there was no such observation, to the best of my recollection.

2378. Was it for a corps abroad or at home?—I think abroad.

2379. Did any conversation take place in the lodge on that occasion, or in what manner did His Royal Highness state his objection, after the secretary had read the proposal to grant the warrant?—His Royal Highness's manner, as the Committee are aware, is rather impassioned and vehement, and he at once negatived the proposition, and appealed to Lord Kenyon, and said, "Kenyon, is not that right?"

2380. Are the Committee to understand that no warrant could be issued, you being present, and the proposition being made, without your hearing it?—Distinctly not.

2381. Upon this occasion you say it was loudly objected to?—It was negatived at once by His Royal Highness, and not put to the meeting.

2382. The application you say was made by a military man?—It was made from a military man, through the secretary, to the best of my recollection.

2383. The Duke of Cumberland's refusal of that application would appear of course upon the circular?—It ought to have done so, I think, or whether it was taken as not matter of business, being at once negatived by His Royal Highness, I cannot say.

2384. You received a circular afterwards, containing the proceedings of that meeting?—Yes, I did.

2385. You do not recollect observing whether that circumstance of the Duke's refusing the application was noticed or not?—No, I cannot say.

2386. What was the application for?—For a warrant from a military person, of course, to open a lodge, I should say, in a regiment; that is my presumption.

2387. Was any reference made to this circumstance afterwards in the proceedings of the society?—No, I do not remember any; but my attention was particularly called to it, from my being ignorant that any regulation existed previously against the opening of a lodge in a regiment. On this passing, I asked the person sitting next me, why so?

2388. How often do you attend the grand lodge?—I attend it very frequently.

2389. Your name does not appear on the circulars before the committee, except on one occasion?—I have attended a dozen at least.

2390. When was the last you attended?—I think I attended the June meeting this time twelvemonth.

2391. Your name does not appear among those present in June 1834?—I am certain I have been at the lodge within the last two years. If my name is not entered in June 1834, of course I was not there. I have attended within the last year.

2392. Your name is not entered as having attended the meeting of the 18th of April 1834?—No, I see it is not.

2393. You do not appear to have attended on the 4th of June 1833?—No.

2394. In February 1834, your name does not appear in the list of those who attended?—No.

2395. In February 1833, your name does not appear?—No.

2396. Nor the 4th of June 1832?—No.

2397. Nor the 18th of April 1832?—No.

2398. From the year 1832 up to the present period, you do not appear to have attended, except on one occasion?—I know I have attended the lodge within the last, I would say, 12 months; within the last year and a half unquestionably.

2399. Your name appears to be entered on the 16th of April 1833?—I would not say I have attended since that; I have had heavy family domestic afflictions the last

last two or three years, which prevented my being so much in attendance as I had been previously; before that I had been a regular attendant.

Rev. James Harris,

A. M.

2400. Can you point out the date on which you say there is that error to which you refer?—I have already said it was some time in the year 1833.

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2401. Does it appear you attended any meeting in 1833?—I cannot say; I recollect a circumstance which made a particular impression upon me at that time.

2402. You have attended here without being served with any summons from the Chairman?—I attended in consequence of hearing there was a wish to examine one of the deputy grand chaplains, which was communicated to me by Mr. Chetwoode.

2403. You received no summons to attend this Committee as a witness?—No; but Mr. Chetwoode told me there was a wish expressed by the Committee to examine one of the deputy grand chaplains, and asked me whether I was willing to attend; and I said yes, because I should be happy to give every information in my power to the Committee.

2404. You have stated a fact, but the date you do not give, nor the name of the individual for whom the warrant was applied for?—No, it was Hayes or Hames, or some such name, but I could not put that forward as a distinct fact.

2405. You cannot refer the Committee to any record of the proceedings which you say took place?—No.

2406. Do you refer the Committee to any document for the purpose of showing that His Royal Highness remonstrated upon that occasion?—No; I have before said that I cannot say whether it would come within the business of the day or not.

2407. You refer to the circulars for information of what passed at the meeting?—I should say it is probable it will be found there.

2408. The Committee have shown you the circulars, and the only one by which it appears you have attended since 1832; will you show in this collection of circulars any reference to the transaction?—I do not say there is any such, but I should suppose that circumstance would have been mentioned in the circular.

2409. Did you receive a circular?—The circulars are sent to me; sometimes I get them, frequently I do not.

2410. Have you read the circular relating to the only meeting which you appear to have attended for the last three years?—I cannot say.

2411. Do you see the name of William Keith entered as a proxy for the 1st Royal Dragoons; a mention of him as having attended that very meeting at which you appear to have been present?—I do not recollect any thing about that circumstance.

2412. You appear to have been present on the 16th of April 1833; upon that occasion, William Keith, whose name is printed in large Roman characters, appears to have attended as a proxy for the 1st Dragoon Regiment, warrant 269?—I dare say he attended; there are a great many who come from the country who attend, and I know not who are the persons or their business, unless there is something special or particular to be attended to.

2413. How would you reconcile the attendance of a person as the representative of a military lodge in the presence of the Duke of Cumberland, and that inserted in the circular distributed among the public functionaries of the Orange institution, with the statement of His Royal Highness, that he did not wish Orange lodges should exist in the army?—It appears to be at variance certainly; but I state the fact as it occurred; I think it very probable that before His Royal Highness came to fill the situation he fills there were Orange lodges, and I do not know whether it was in his power to withdraw them.

2414. You have not seen the letter from His Royal Highness to the chairman of the Irish Orange Lodge Committee, that he was prepared to annul the Irish warrants?—Yes.

2415. Is it not one of the rules that the grand master is absolute and uncontrollable?—Yes.

2416. Are you a beneficed clergyman?—No, I had a chapel in Baker-street, Portman-square; but having lost my wife and family, I have parted with that.

2417. Did you take your degree at Trinity College, Dublin?—I took my bachelor's degree at Trinity College, and had an *aliundem* degree at Cambridge.

2418. You are personally acquainted with the Duke of Cumberland?—I have that honour.

2419. Have you recently seen him?—Within the last three months.

2420. You had no personal intercourse with him on this subject?—No.

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Rev. James Harris,

A. M.

20 August 1835.

2421. There appear to have been other clergymen in attendance on this occasion?—Yes.
2422. Have you ever attended an Orange lodge in Ireland?—Never.
2423. What number of Orangemen do you suppose there are in the Metropolis?—That I do not know from my own individual knowledge.
2424. Have you been in the habit of attending the lodges in London?—I have attended my own lodge, No. 206.
2425. Where is that held?—In the City.
2426. Do you attend every meeting?—No, I am a very bad member.
2427. What is the number of members of that lodge?—I cannot tell you.
2428. Have you ever seen soldiers in it?—Never in that lodge.
2429. Have you in any lodge?—I have.
2430. Where?—In London.
2431. In what lodge?—I would rather not answer that question.
2432. The Committee feel that they must press that question?—When I said I had seen soldiers in an Orange lodge, it is not exactly in an Orange lodge, but in a society growing out of Orangeism, that is, in the Britannic Society.
2433. Is that an off-shoot of Orangeism?—I would say it is an older society than Orangeism, but has been but lately revived.
2434. Where is the Britannic Society held?—When I attended the last it was held in St. Giles's; I think it was in Stacey-street; I think that is the name; I can get the information immediately from a person outside, Mr. Chetwoode.
2435. Is Chetwoode a member of the Britannic Society?—He is.
2436. Is Fairman?—No, not that I know of.
2437. What was the place in St. Giles's; a public-house?—Yes
2438. What is the sign of it?—The Phoenix.
2439. What is the Britannic Society?—I do not know how to answer that question.
2440. Are you a member yourself?—I am; it is a society which is called the Loyal Britannic Society; you may judge of the feelings of the persons that constitute it, when I state that it is very similar to that of Orangeism; I think that will satisfy the Committee, without any further particulars.
2441. When were you admitted into that society?—I was admitted into that society, I should say, some time this year; the beginning of this year or the latter end of last year; it is not 12 months since I became a member of that society.
2442. Have you been in any other lodge than the one you belong to?—No, no other lodge of that society.
2443. Do you know where any others are?—No, not in London; I know there are several in the country.
2444. What is the name of the master?—A person named Catchpole.
2445. Is that Charles Catchpole?—Yes.
2446. Where does Catchpole reside?—I do not know.
2447. Do they meet at Catchpole's house?—No.
2448. What is the sign of the house?—The Phoenix.
2449. When did you attend last?—I should say about four months ago.
2450. How many were present at the lodge?—I should say from 16 to 20.
2451. When were you initiated?—Within the twelvemonth.
2452. How often have you attended since your initiation?—About four times.
2453. You have attended four times within the last year, in a public-house, and are not able to state what the sign of the house is?—Mr. Chetwoode, who is more informed upon these matters, will give more information, I have no doubt.
2454. Did you go in company with any person?—I went twice with Mr. Chetwoode; he dined at my house, and we went together.
2455. Did you go by yourself at all?—I believe once.
2456. How could you find your way to the house, if you did not know the street?—I knew the street, though I am not certain of the name of the street.
2457. Were there any rules or regulations?—There were.
2458. Were they printed?—No, not printed; I was one of those who drew up some rules and regulations for them.
2459. Were you the founder of it?—No, it was one of the oldest societies in England.
2460. What are the objects?—The objects are what are generally or commonly understood

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understood by constitutional, supporting Church and State, speaking in the common parlance of the day. Rev. James Harris,
A. M.

2461. Have you any forms like those in the Orange Institution?—There are forms of admission.

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2462. Do you take an oath like that at entering the Orange Institution?—You do in entering this institution.

2463. You take an oath on entering the Britannic Society?—We do, I believe; this society is perfectly unknown to His Royal Highness.

2464. You stated that the objects were the same with those of the Orange Society?—They were pretty similar; it is a society very prevalent in Ireland, much more so than Orangeism.

2465. Does Mr. Chetwoode hold any situation in it?—I think he does.

2466. What?—I believe he is what is called one of the wardens; that he is the junior warden of the society.

2467. Have you a copy of the rules?—I do not know that they are printed yet.

2468. Have you ever read them?—I helped to draw them up.

2469. Are you the only clergyman who attend that lodge?—I believe I am.

2470. Are you its chaplain?—I am.

2471. What was the oath taken?—I cannot tell; I will tell you, in general terms, it was not to divulge the secrets of the institution, nor to give the signs or pass-words, except to a brother.

2472. Are you aware that it is against the law to take an oath on entering any society?—I was not.

2473. You did not know that?—No.

2474. Do not you know that the Dorsetshire labourers were transported for administering unlawful oaths?—Yes, but the oaths are very different, I conceive.

2475. They were transported for having administered an oath, and belonging to an illegal society?—The purposes of that society were illegal; the purposes of ours, I apprehend, are quite the reverse.

2476. It was at this place you saw soldiers?—I saw a soldier there.

2477. Did he come more than once?—Never.

2478. Was he in his regimentals?—He was.

2479. Was he initiated?—Not in my presence; I believe he belonged to the society before I did.

2480. Was he in the Guards?—He was.

2481. What is his name?—I do not know.

2482. In which regiment of the Guards?—That I cannot tell.

2483. Have you a list of the members of that lodge?—No.

2484. How many are there in it?—Indeed I cannot tell.

2485. Are there 20?—I should suppose there are from 14 to 20.

2486. Will you give the names of the officers of the lodge; Mr. Catchpole is the master?—He is.

2487. Who is the secretary?—I think Brother Thompson acted as secretary, whom you have examined, who is the master of my Orange lodge.

2488. He is secretary of the Britannic Society?—I think he was; but I have since heard that he has withdrawn himself from the Britannic Society altogether.

2489. Who is treasurer?—I am sure I do not know; I believe our funds were so low there was no necessity for a gentleman in that capacity.

2490. Who were the other officers of the society?—There is Chetwoode and Thompson, and I think a man of the name of Clarke.

2491. John Clarke?—I do not know his christian name; he did belong to the Orange Society, and I believe was expelled from it.

2492. How many lodges of the Britannic Society are there in London?—I believe but the one.

2493. You say there are many lodges of that society in Ireland?—So I have heard.

2494. Are those lodges called the Britannic lodges?—No, not that I know of; they are called the Britannic Institution.

2495. Is there a grand lodge belonging to the society?—This I believe is what is the grand lodge of that society.

2496. In fact you are the grand chaplain to the order?—Distinctly so, if there is a grand chaplain at all.

2497. You are deputy grand chaplain of the Orange Society and grand chaplain of the Britannic Society?—Yes.

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Rev. James Harris,
A. M.

20 August 1835.
2498. Does your lodge hold communications with Ireland?—I do know that it does.

2499. Do you believe it?—I do not believe we ever had a communication from Ireland; we have had men from Ireland who have come to attend the meetings, and have given us reports of what was doing in Ireland; not official reports.

2500. Not written reports?—No, merely verbal reports of what that society was doing in Ireland.

2501. Is there more than one lodge in existence in London of this society?—I believe but the one.

2502. In what part of the country are there lodges established?—There is one in Cambridge; I am not certain of a Britannic Society existing in Cambridge; and another in Portsmouth I think.

2503. Is it a lodge in the town or the university of Cambridge?—It is in the town if at all; there is no lodge in the university that I know of.

2504. Have you ever visited the lodge at Cambridge?—No.

2505. Have you ever been present at any lodge except that one in St. Giles's?—No.

2506. Will you mention any places where there are lodges?—I know of none but at Portsmouth; I know we issued warrants to one or two persons to hold lodges in the country.

2507. Who is the grand master?—We have not filled up that office.

2508. Who is the deputy grand master?—I think it is Mr. Catchpole.

2509. Who granted the warrant to hold the lodges?—It was Catchpole, as master of that lodge; Catchpole was master when I was initiated, and he still continues or did continue at my last attendance; but I cannot say whether he was the deputy grand master or not.

2510. Have you ever seen a warrant?—I have.

2511. Have you one in your possession?—No.

2512. How many names are there attached to the warrant?—I cannot answer that particularly.

2513. More than one?—Yes, I should say the master's name and the secretary's name.

2514. What is the authority given by the warrant?—Merely to open a lodge or hold a lodge, under the authority of the grand lodge, similar in principles and feelings to the grand lodge.

2515. Is there reference made to the Orange Institution in the warrant?—None whatever.

2516. Have you different signs and pass-words in the Britannic Society from the Orange?—Yes.

2517. Is every member of the Britannic Lodge, to which you are attached as grand chaplain, a member of the Orange Lodge?—Yes, he must be or have been an Orangeman; in other words, no man is admissible into the society unless he has been an Orangeman.

2518. It is thus connected with the Orange Society?—No, it has no connexion with it, though it refers to it.

2519. Will you have the goodness to state the particulars of the oath you took a twelvemonth ago?—I did so before, in general terms; merely to keep secret the signs and pass-words, and not to communicate the business transacted in that lodge to any one but to a brother.

2520. What is the motive for forming a society called the Britannic, consisting entirely of men who are or have been Orangemen, when the Orange Society already exists for the purposes contemplated by the Orange Society?—I cannot tell; I cannot answer that question.

2521. What was your reason for entering the society?—It is painful for me to give the reasons; I think it would be unpleasant to us both, as gentlemen. I put it to the honourable Member, Mr. Sheil, whether he will press my answer under these feelings.

2522. What are the motives of others?—I cannot take upon me to say what are the motives of any other person, but as regards myself it is more out of delicacy to the honourable Member than from any thing else that I should wish not to answer his question; it was for high constitutional principles that I joined this society.

2523. For

2523. For the purpose of upholding the Church of England?—Yes, what is well understood by high constitutional principles, in the common acceptation of the word.

2524. Did you not think the Orange Society was adequate to the purpose?—I thought I might very well join other societies.

2525. Do you belong to other societies?—Yes, I belong to the society of Freemasons, and that of the Friendly Brothers, both of which societies the honourable Member must be acquainted with, as being an Irishman; the Friendly Brothers is very similar, in all its characters and principles, to those I have been examined on.

2526. Do you belong to any other societies?—No; and I am a very bad member of those I do belong to.

2527. When the Britannic Lodge meets, do you read a prayer?—Yes.

2528. Have you a list of the lodges of the Britannic Society?—I have not; I do not know that there is any list of them.

2529. How do you correspond with the different lodges without a list?—This is a revival of an old institution; and this, which is the grand lodge of the society, has not been long in existence, not above nine months at most; it was only nine months since I joined it.

2530. When you saw a soldier at the meeting, did you make an observation upon the subject?—No.

2531. Are there many soldiers members of that society?—I do not know, except having seen that one soldier there.

2532. Are you aware of any lodges of the Britannic Association in Lancashire?—No, I am not. I beg to say that I attended the Orange Society last, on the 16th of February 1835 last, this year.

Mr. Chetwoode Eustace Chetwoode, called in; and further Examined.

2533. THE Committee have been informed by Mr. Harris, who attended here in consequence of a communication with you, that you are the warden of a society called the Britannic Society, which meets in St. Giles's; is that the fact?—Not exactly so; it does not meet in St. Giles's; in fact it does not now meet at all. I have been present at some meetings of this society; they admit none but persons who are or have been Orangemen, members of the Orange Society. In fact it is a mere nothing in its nature; it is merely that some, chiefly of the lower orders, have a fancy to have an occasional social meeting of persons who have been or are in the Orange Society.

2534. You do not belong to the lower orders, and Mr. Harris is a clergyman of the Established Church; you have been stated by him to be the warden of that society, and himself the grand chaplain; does such a society exist, or is it an ideal suggestion?—It has existed.

2535. You have been the warden?—I have been nominated, but I have not attended it for a considerable time.

2536. Have you attended for the last two years?—I do not think I have been six months connected with it.

2537. How often did you go with Mr. Harris there?—Perhaps three times.

2538. Within the last six months?—Yes.

2539. Your own attendances do not appear to be so frequent as his?—They are broken up altogether, I believe. I do not think I have attended lately.

2540. Did you take an oath when you became a member?—No; I was admitted as an old Orangeman.

2541. Is any oath administered in that society?—Not to me.

2542. Were you present when Mr. Harris was admitted?—I was.

2543. Did he take an oath?—I took no oath,

2544. Did Mr. Harris take an oath?—I really cannot say whether he did or not. I am very young in the society, and know very little about it.

2545. Were you in it before he was?—I believe I was one night before him.

2546. You are the warden, and he the grand chaplain?—They nominated me to this office because they had not half a dozen who assembled who belonged to the body; they put me into the office, but I knew nothing about it; it is only since I left the Orange Society that I have belonged to it.

Mr.
C.E. Chetwoode.

Mr.
C. E. Chetwoode.
20 August 1835.

2547. You left the Orange Society in 1832?—In February 1832, I think.

2548. That is three years ago now?—Yes. I do not think I joined this till a very few months ago.

2549. Who is the grand master?—There is none.

2550. Who is the deputy grand master?—There is no deputy grand master.

2551. Mr. Harris has stated that there is a deputy grand master?—He has made that statement, perhaps, from being but little acquainted with those things.

2552. He states that he is grand chaplain of the society, and he is deputy grand chaplain of the Orange Society; that he attended twice there with you, and you brought him there; are you able to give a statement of any particulars relating to that society?—I will state what I know of it. These are persons who continue what they call orders that are not recognized by the Orange Society; what some would consider nonsensical orders. The Orange Society does not recognize those orders at all.

2553. You were present when Mr. Harris was admitted a member of this society?—I think I was.

2554. Are there warrants issued for the purpose of holding these lodges?—I will state honestly, as far as I know; there were some of the over-zealous Orange-men, those who might be considered over-zealous, and they are chiefly confined to the lower orders, who wished to keep up what were considered their old orders; formerly several orders were allowed in the Orange Institution, now they have only two, as set forth in the rules, Orange and Purple; the Grand Orange Lodge does not recognize more; none would be permitted to sit in the Orange Lodge with any decorations but orange and purple; they have no official knowledge of it, and rather discountenance it.

2555. What was your motive for becoming a member of it?—I was excluded from the Orange Society; when I belonged to the Orange Society I never encouraged it; but when I was cut off from the Orange Society I thought I would see what this was.

2556. It appears that Mr. Harris, who is a deputy chaplain of the Orange Society, has become grand chaplain of this society?—In fact there is no grand lodge of that society that I have ever heard of.

2557. There is of course a grand master, as there is a grand lodge?—No, there is no head or source; when a clergyman came amongst them I believe that they thought there was some honour done the society, and they constituted him their chaplain under the influence of that feeling.

2558. Was it you who introduced him?—Yes.

2559. He says he became a member a year ago, and has attended four times?—I do not think it is so long ago.

2560. Did you ever see any soldiers there?—No, I am positive I never did, at least I have no recollection of ever having seen a soldier there.

2561. There is a book of the rules of that society?—No, none that ever I saw.

2562. Is there no book kept by that society?—No, not that I know of; I should think they must have a book of minutes of some kind.

2563. Who keeps it?—I really cannot say; it is a thing to which I have never given my attention; I merely went there, being excluded from the other.

2564. A clergyman of the Established Church having a chapel in London, deputy grand chaplain of the Orange Society, states to the Committee that he is grand chaplain of this order?—They may call him so, but there is no grand lodge.

2565. Did not you suggest to Mr. Harris the propriety of his coming here, to give evidence on the Orange Society?—I did, because there was a wish expressed here to find the persons connected with the Orange Institution, and I asked him whether he had any objection to come and give evidence.

2566. You regard him as a respectable person?—Yes, certainly.

2567. He is, according to his own statement, the grand chaplain of this society?—There is no such office.

2568. Are there any lodges in the country belonging to this society?—Yes, if they may be called lodges.

2569. Where are they?—I think there is one at Manchester.

2570. Have you ever had any communication from Manchester to your lodge?—No, not that I remember.

2571. Have any Irish Orangemen, or members of the grand society, ever attended your

your lodge and made a report of proceedings in Ireland?—Not that I recollect; assuredly not in my presence or that I ever heard of. Mr. C. E. Chetwoode.

2572. Have you seen the oath administered in that society?—Certainly, there is a sort of engagement as to the signs and pass-words, but I do not take them to be oaths.

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2573. Do they swear upon the Gospel?—They do not, at least I did not; they have a Bible upon the table, or before them; they have certain forms.

2574. Do you know the motive of Mr. Harris for joining it?—Certainly he could have no motive, but that I induced him to come with me, being pleased with the kind of way in which those men conduct the business, and their decent and orderly conduct.

2575. You have signs and pass-words?—Yes, they have.

2576. And declarations of secrecy?—Those signs and pass-words are to be kept secret.

2577. You were present when Harris was initiated?—I think I was; I know I proposed him.

2578. How often have you attended?—I cannot say how often; not often.

2579. Have you attended four times?—I think I may have attended four times, perhaps.

2580. At what house was it held?—The last meeting was at the Crown tavern in Museum-street.

2581. Who is the keeper of the tavern?—I cannot say; a woman keeps it; it is opposite Hart-street.

2582. Who engaged the room for the meetings?—I believe it was one of the members the first night; they did meet at a house in Phoenix-street; the only two houses I ever saw them in; they left the latter and went to the Crown tavern.

2583. What is the name of the person who keeps it?—I cannot say.

2584. Did you pay the expenses of the meeting?—No, I was only a very young member in the society; I never took an active part with them.

2585. Who was the chairman at the next meeting?—I think a man of the name of Catchpole.

2586. Who signs the warrants?—There are no warrants issued from that society that I know of.

2587. Mr. Harris states that there are warrants and oaths?—I do not say that he has said wrong, but I only say I merely saw a warrant on the table.

2588. What is the form of the warrant?—It is something in the way of an Orange warrant; it is nearly in the same form.

2589. Is Catchpole an Orangeman?—He is.

2590. Where does he live?—I think in Bridgewater-street; 22, Bridgewater-street, Somers Town.

2591. Have you a list of the members of the lodge?—I have not any record; I have only been present on a few occasions. I may have been there three or four times, but when I was in the Orange Institution I never countenanced it myself.

2592. And yet you brought the deputy grand chaplain into that society, and he was initiated, and is grand chaplain of the order?—There cannot be a grand chaplain, for there is no grand lodge.

2593. Where does Mr. Harris hold his chapel?—He was proprietor of Portman Chapel, Baker-street.

2594. Is he so now?—I think not; I think his brother has it.

2595. Has he any benefice or cure now?—I think not.

Veneris, 21° die Augusti, 1835.

JOSEPH HUME, ESQUIRE, IN THE CHAIR.

The Right Honourable Lord Kenyon, attending by permission of the House of Lords, was Examined as follows:

Right Hon.
Lord Kenyon.

2596. DOES your Lordship belong to the Loyal Orange Institution of Great Britain, and how long have you belonged to it?—I have had the honour of belonging to it for, I think, about twenty years.

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2597. Did you belong to it before it held its meetings in London?—I did.

Q

2598. When

Right Hon.
Lord Kenyon.

21 August 1835.

2598. When was the institution first formed, as far as your Lordship can recollect?—I did not belong to it on its first formation in Ireland; I do not know what period elapsed between its first formation in 1795, and its first formation in England.

2599. Can your Lordship state where the first grand lodge was holden, and who was its master, and in what year?—Colonel Taylor was the first grand master of it; where it was holden, or when the first lodge was held, I cannot tell.

2600. Was it at Manchester?—Yes.

2601. Was Colonel Taylor a magistrate?—I believe he was; it was on his death I was applied to to become grand master.

2602. In what year was that?—I cannot charge my memory; it was, I think, at the time, under consideration, whether Colonel Fletcher should not be appointed grand master; he was at that time, I think, deputy grand master.

2603. Colonel Fletcher of what place?—Of Bolton.

2604. He belonged to the institution?—He did, and he was the principal cause of my becoming a member of it, from the statement he made to me of the benefit he conceived the cause of good order received in his neighbourhood from the institution.

2605. Where was your Lordship initiated?—I think at Colonel Fletcher's.

2606. Was it in a regular lodge held there?—I really cannot tell how it was at this time.

2607. Your Lordship has seen the ritual by which admission now takes place?—I have.

2608. Was the ceremony when you were admitted of that nature, or in what way was it performed?—It was of that nature, but I think not precisely in the same terms.

2609. Had you any printed rules and regulations then for the government of the institution?—Originally, as I understand, the regulations for England were precisely the same as those for Ireland.

2610. Your Lordship means those belonging to the Grand Orange Lodge in Dublin?—Yes.

2611. When you were initiated, were any oaths administered to you?—There were.

2612. Had you any copy of rules and ordinances before that copy of 1826?—Yes, one which I have brought here, which was laid before the counsel when their opinion was asked on the legality of the institution; those I think were drawn up at that time, meaning there should be any alteration from the others which was felt requisite.

2613. There is no date to this copy you produce?—The date is 1821.

2614. Is there an oath prescribed in these rules and regulations?—The very object of consulting counsel at that time was, because the oath was considered to be illegal, to obtain their opinion upon the subject, and the result of the opinion was, that the oath should be entirely discontinued.

2615. Do you mean what is called the Orangeman's oath in Ireland?—Yes; that was discontinued; this is the opinion of Mr. Serjeant Lens. I wish to state to the Committee, that he was applied to because it was understood he was more completely in the confidence of the Whig party at the time, and had enjoyed the high approbation and confidence of Mr. Fox more than any other eminent man in the law, and the society were therefore particularly desirous of taking his opinion. The first date, it will be seen, is in December 1821, and the second is January the 16th 1822.

2616. You present a copy of the Laws and Ordinances of the Orange Institutions printed by Stockdale, dated 1822; is this the copy which was submitted by you to Serjeant Lens?—I should rather think the manuscript copy was submitted to him, and that (*i. e.* the printed one) was founded on a further correction of the manuscript copy after getting those opinions.

2617. Is this published by Stockdale, taken from the rules of the Orange Society in London or in Lancashire?—I think that is what was printed on a consideration of the whole subject, so altered as to be made consistent with the then existing state of the law.

[*The Case laid before Mr. Serjeant Lens, and his Answer, dated December 1821, were read.—(Vide Appendix, No. 12.)*

2618. Can your Lordship state which was the copy of the rules and regulations sent

sent to Mr. Serjeant Lens with the case?—I presume the written one.—[See Appendix, No. 12.]

2619. Were the new rules intended to be adopted submitted to Mr Serjeant Lens?—Yes; the manuscript was submitted at the time those questions were asked.

2620. Does your Lordship recollect whether those in manuscript were submitted with the first case as well as the second?—I have no doubt of that; the first application to Serjeant Lens was in December 1821; the second in January 1822, and the new print, the one which was corrected from the manuscript, was printed in 1822, after the time of the manuscript being so submitted.

2621. Were the rules sent with the second case different from those sent with the first?—I should conceive the manuscript was the same.

[*The Case laid before Mr. Serjeant Lens in January 1822, with his Opinion there-upon, were read.—(Vide Appendix, No. 12.)*]

2622. This is stated to be the Opinion of Sir William, then Mr. Horne?—Yes; that was a copy of his Opinion.

2623. Does your Lordship recollect whether the case submitted to Mr. Serjeant Lens is the same as that submitted to Mr. Horne?—I had forgotten that Mr. Horne was applied to for his opinion, but I have no doubt, recalling the circumstances to my mind, it was on the same case.

[*The Opinion of Sir William Horne was read.—(Vide Appendix, No. 12.)*]

2624. There is an envelope among the papers produced by your Lordship, dated 21st of January 1823, “Copy Case and further Opinion of Mr. Serjeant Lens;” does your Lordship recollect where that case is?—I rather suppose that the explanation of that will be, that some legal question arose with respect to the legal proceedings of the society at Newton Stewart in Scotland, and the probability is, that that opinion of Mr. Serjeant Lens was sent down to the brethren there for their direction.

2625. When those opinions were obtained, were the opinions of any other counsel taken?—Opinions were likewise asked from Mr. Baron Gurney and from Mr. Adolphus; I cannot recollect any other name.

2626. Has your Lordship any of those Opinions?—I have not them by me, and do not know whether I can lay my hand upon them or not.

2627. Does your Lordship recollect whether they were to the same purport, or whether they differed from these?—I think I should say, upon the whole, during the earlier period their opinions were less favourable than the opinion of Serjeant Lens; I am not sure whether it was on precisely the same case or not; I think I recollect, in the opinion of Mr. Dallas, he wished very much (being connected with Government at that time) to abstain from giving any opinion as to the course to be pursued by a society not considered strictly legal, with a view to that society rendering itself legal.

2628. Was that opinion taken much about the same time as Serjeant Lens's opinion was taken?—All the opinions were taken much about the same time.

2629. Does your Lordship recollect to what extent those opinions were more unfavourable, whether they selected any other particular points than those which Serjeant Lens in his opinion has noticed?—I should say certainly not.

2630. After those opinions were obtained were they submitted to the grand lodge?—Certainly.

2631. Who was grand master at that time?—Nobody.

2632. Who was the first grand master?—There was no grand master appointed after the resignation of the Duke of York till the special application to the Duke of Cumberland.

2633. When did the Duke of York become an Orangeman?—It does not exactly consist with my memory to state that, but I rather think it was about the beginning of the year 1819.

2634. Had he been an Orangeman before, or was he made at that time?—Speaking without reference to what I have heard at a very late period, I should have supposed he never had been an Orangeman before.

2635. By whom was he requested to become the grand master?—By the body of Orangemen generally, and particularly the great body of Orangemen in Lancashire; it was the general opinion of the society that its welfare would be materially promoted if such a high authority was put at its head, and the grand lodge was removed to the Metropolis.

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2636. Your Lordship had been a member of the institution some years before?—I had.

2637. Did the application go through your Lordship, or did you join in it?—I certainly joined in the application, and His Royal Highness made it a condition that if he accepted it I should become deputy grand master.

2638. How long did he remain grand master?—The letter by which he resigned that office is dated Oatlands, the 22d of June 1821; His Royal Highness never was an Orangeman after that.

[*The same was read, as follows:*]

My Lord,

Oatlands, 22d June 1821.

THE question put to the Marquis of Londonderry yesterday evening, in the House of Commons, by Sir John Newport, and the answer given by his Lordship, place me under the necessity of making, in writing, that communication to your Lordship which I wished to have deferred until I could have the pleasure of seeing you. Your Lordship is perfectly aware of the grounds and principles upon which I accepted the grand mastership of the Orange Lodges in England, and that I then declined to act or officiate in that capacity. I have, within these few days, learnt, that the law officers of the Crown and other eminent lawyers are decidedly of opinion that the Orange associations, under the oath administered to their members, are illegal. Under that circumstance, and from the moment that I had satisfied myself of the existence of this objection, it became my duty as a subject of these realms, and more particularly in the station which I hold in them, to withdraw myself from an office and from an association of which I could no longer be a member without violating those laws which it has ever been my study to uphold and maintain, and I authorized Lord Londonderry to state this, in my name, in reply to the question which would be put to him. In his compliance with my request, his Lordship appears so far to have mistaken it as to have given me credit for having actually made a communication to the Orange Lodges, which I merely stated my intention of making without loss of time, and which my absence from town had alone delayed. I have now to request that your Lordship will do me the favour of conveying this intimation to the Orange Lodges of England, and that you will assure them of the regret I feel that the objections which have been urged have placed me under the imperious necessity of withdrawing myself from their association.

I am, my Lord, yours,

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2639. Did His Royal Highness state to you what the distinct opinions of the law officers alluded to were?—I was not honoured with any other communication from His Royal Highness, except that letter. I received it in Wales, and I sent him my answer, the purport of which was to let His Royal Highness know, that I should conceive it my duty to take legal opinions upon the subject, so as to ascertain whether the society could strictly speaking be called an illegal one, and if so, whether means could not be taken to render it legal, and if not, I should feel it my duty to follow the example of His Royal Highness, and to withdraw from it also.

2640. Were the Opinions that your Lordship has already delivered in of Mr. Serjeant Lens and Mr. Horne, taken in consequence of that determination?—Certainly.

2641. Did the lodge consider those opinions sufficiently favourable to induce them to continue their proceedings?—Connected with such alterations as were made in the rules and regulations, we certainly did unanimously.

2642. Has your Lordship a copy of the rules and regulations as altered from that now given in manuscript?—I am not aware of any; from time to time the rules and regulations were reprinted.

2643. Did any other officer of the institution resign his situation for the same reason?—Lord Hertford and Lord Lowther; I do not recollect any other.

2644. Lord Lowther was secretary?—He was.

2645. Does your Lordship recollect whether there were any printed forms before those which have been produced as the rules and ordinances of 1826?—I do not recollect any since 1822.

2646. During the subsequent proceedings of the lodge, were those rules now before you, dated 1826, acted upon?—I presume they were reprinted from time to time, if any thing got into them irregularly and from carelessness, whether they were acted upon or not acted upon, I cannot take upon myself to say; but that it was understood that from time to time as the rules and regulations were reprinted they were altered according to circumstances.

2647. Is it not part of the form that a member, on being introduced and initiated as

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as an Orangeman, receives a copy of the laws and ordinances, and that he pledges himself strictly to obey and conform himself thereto?—That is included in the regulations, certainly.

2648. In the ritual of introduction to the Purple order the following words are contained: “*Master*. What do you carry in your hand? *Brother*. The word of God.—*Master*. Under the assurance of these faithful Purplemen we believe that you have also carried it in your heart; what is that other book? *Brother*. The book of our rules and regulations.—*Master*. Under the like assurance we trust that you have hitherto obeyed them in all lawful matters; therefore we gladly advance you into this order.” Those being the words in the ritual, do you conceive that in the particular referred to the ritual is correct?—No doubt the brothers are introduced in the manner mentioned in that ritual.

2649. Where the Bible is held by the individual to be initiated in one hand, and where his attention to the fact of his bearing the word of God is directed by the questions put to him, and where it appears he is obliged to carry the book of regulations in the other hand, do not you conceive that the individual is bound by implication, at least with the solemnity of an oath, to keep the rules and regulations?—I should not go that length; I should say that the impression wished to be made on the mind of each brother on admission, is that it is principally a religious association; but I should not think it would be carried any further than that; there is no adjuration, there is no appeal to the Almighty.

2650. The book is carried in the one hand, and the rules and regulations in the other, and the questions put following immediately; one relating to the Bible and the other to the rules and regulations; do you not conceive those questions followed by the answers in the ritual, connect the Bible with the rules and regulations? They certainly connect the Bible with the rules and regulations to this extent, that as Protestants the Bible is the primary object of attachment; the object of which is the making the brethren aware of the religious nature of the institution to the greatest extent possible; but I do not conceive it has the force of an oath, or calling God to witness that which is done.

2651. After the receipt of those opinions to which your Lordship has referred, and the formation of the lodge, your Lordship being deputy grand master, was an oath then taken by the members when first admitted?—Certainly, never after those Opinions were received, and the new rules made.

2652. Your Lordship has stated that your endeavour was to copy the rules and regulations of the Orange Society in Ireland?—Originally we considered ourselves to be as it were the child of that society.

2653. Are you not aware that there was an oath taken, called the “Orangeman’s oath,” at the same time that the oaths of allegiance and supremacy were taken?—I believe there was.

2654. Has your Lordship attended regularly to the proceedings of the grand lodge since you were elected?—With one single exception, I think I have never been absent.

2655. When was that Orangeman’s oath, which was taken originally, discontinued in the grand lodge?—I am sorry to say I cannot answer that question; I wish I could.

2656. Is your Lordship aware that any alteration did take place in that respect?—I cannot charge my memory to that fact; when I was asked whether it was so, I said, I thought it was so, but I cannot tax my memory further than that.

2657. Does your Lordship recollect any individual connected with your institution being sent to Dublin to arrange with the grand lodge there, respecting the terms of admission, the rules and the regulations, the pass-word and signs, &c.?—I think Mr. Chetwoode was sent there, if I am not mistaken.

2658. Has your Lordship no recollection what was the result of that visit in the alterations that were made in your rules and regulations then extant?—I can give no more information than will be found from time to time in the printed copies of the rules and regulations, and if they could be collated they would give the full information upon the subject.

2659. Is your Lordship aware whether those in 1826 continued in force until those dated 1834?—I rather think there was an intermediate print; I think Colonel Fairman will be able to state that distinctly; either Colonel Fairman or Mr. Chetwoode.

2660. Are those of 1834 the rules and orders of your institution now acknowledged?—

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ledged?—They are, but we have become aware of late, there are some irregularities in those rules which have got in inconsiderately.

2661. Have those been corrected?—It is only very lately that my attention has been called to them, so as to make me doubt whether there is not some incorrectness in them.

2662. Was your Lordship's attention called to the rules of the society in consequence of the discussions which took place in the House of Commons?—Yes, very lately indeed; I saw Mr. Chetwood the other day; he was mentioning a circumstance with reference to the rules and regulations, knowing the alteration that was made some time before. I fear the alteration was not so strictly attended to in the late rules and regulations as it ought to have been, in which I have to charge myself with carelessness, but certainly my attention had not been called to it.

2663. Have the goodness to state to what you refer?—In the new rules and regulations there is the adoption of "lodges" instead of the adoption of "warrants to be given to certain individuals."

2664. Was it within these last few days this communication was made by Mr. Chetwood?—Yes, I think it was in the course of the last week.

2665. After he had been examined here?—I think it was.

2666. Mr. Chetwood pointed out to you that the word "lodges" was incautiously employed in the rules after his attention had been pointed to these circumstances?—After he had been examined he mentioned that that irregularity had crept into the rules; he was not present when the rules were last corrected.

2667. Did he mention that his own attention had been directed to the circumstance when he was examined?—He mentioned that there had been some observations made when his examination was taking place before the Committee.

2668. Will your Lordship define what you mean by a religious association, and the objects you have in view?—It is a very difficult thing for me to define distinctly what I mean by a religious association, but the cause of my being attached to the Orange Institution has been from the very beginning, and remains up to this day, that I considered it an association formed for the encouragement, and in Ireland for the protection, of the Protestant cause.

2669. Has your institution restricted itself to such objects?—I think so.

2670. Have you interfered in elections, and other political objects, connected with the general policy of the country?—I rather believe that there is one particular circular in which there is some allusion to something of that kind, but it was expressly directed to circumstances of a religious kind, and with reference to church matters and the Protestant interest.

2671. Have you not addressed the people of England, calling upon them to attend to the coming elections of Members of Parliament, and the necessity of supporting a particular class of candidates by their votes?—That very probably may have been the case, but if that is so, it will appear from some of the circulars which have been printed that no such application has been made, on the authority of the society, unless it has appeared on some printed circular.

2672. Your Lordship refers to the circulars as the documents from which information is to be obtained?—I do not think there is any other authority to which the Committee can refer, as an authority emanating from the grand lodge of the society; but I apprehend it should be distinctly understood that sometimes matters are appended to those circulars on the sole authority of the officer who makes up those circulars.

2673. Your Lordship refers to the part of the circular under his name as deputy grand secretary?—Properly speaking, whatever is done by him with the authority of the society ought to be either by order, or it ought to be distinctly defined in the place whether he is acting by authority of the lodge itself.

2674. In the early minute-book the minutes of the lodge appear to have been signed by the chairman, but not subsequently; does your Lordship consider that book an authentic record of the meetings of the grand lodge?—I am afraid that on its being presented to me in this room I cannot hazard an opinion upon the subject, but it appears to me to be authentic; I am not sure that I ever saw the book, but there is no large book of this kind has been at any time, that I am aware of, produced at the meetings held at Portman-square.

2675. Is your Lordship aware of copies of any letters having been kept, at any time, in any book connected with your institution?—I take for granted all the official letters have been kept by the deputy grand secretary.

2676. As you, as deputy grand master for Great Britain, generally have attended

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tended the meetings, has it been the rule to have the business intended to be submitted at the meeting prepared by the grand committee, who submit the report of their proceedings, and to have the report read, discussed, considered, and either adopted or rejected in the course of the meeting?—That is the usual and most proper course.

2677. That book purports to be grand committee, "Committee meeting at 12 o'clock; such and such members present," and there are certain subjects recommended to be laid before the grand lodge, and it is signed "John Eedes, by direction of the committee of the grand lodge;" is that the usual way in which that is done?—This is by the metropolitan committee, or grand committee; all those details are not communicated to the grand lodge; they make such extracts as they may think proper to submit to the grand lodge at this meeting.

2678. Is not the business of the grand lodge generally conducted according to a rota prepared previously to the meeting?—Yes, sometimes; it is not always a regular detail, but the circumstances are stated to the grand lodge, and the thing is taken up and adopted on the recommendation of the grand committee, confidence being placed in the grand committee for their suggestions.

2679. Here are 14 or 15 different subjects set down in the rota; viz. a communication from Rochdale, "remuneration to the deputy grand secretary for expenses relative to the grand lodge circular," and so on; are the Committee to understand that each of those subjects, generally speaking, is taken up, considered and decided on by the grand lodge?—I should say generally, if there is no press of business, that is the course; but there is one particular in which that is not done, particularly with reference to applications from country lodges, in either the renewal or grant of warrants on applications made, and which are considered sufficiently certified by the recommendation of the grand committee.

2680. Will you look at that report now shown to you from the chairman of the grand committee, of April 1833, and state whether this is the ordinary mode of their being put forward by the rota annexed to it?—[*His Lordship inspected the same.*]—I rather think that all the matters contained in this were brought before the grand lodge, so far as I can recollect.

2681. Are the resolutions usually put formally by the chairman?—They are sometimes put in the aggregate, particularly if there is a press of business; but never without their having been previously gone through before the grand committee.

2682. Is it the custom for the chairman to examine the reports of the meeting, to see that the resolutions are properly entered?—I believe that His Royal Highness is very much in the habit of placing implicit confidence in the manner in which it is done by the grand secretary, and that nine times out of ten, or ninety-nine times out of a hundred, he does not look at the particulars.

2683. Are the proceedings of one meeting read at the next meeting?—Never.

2684. Then you trust entirely to the record the grand secretary has made?—That it is correctly entered, certainly; but he generally sends the circular to me to see whether, as to the resolutions which have been come to, there is any thing incorrect.

2685. Your Lordship means the report of the proceedings of the grand lodge?—Yes.

2686. They are submitted to you in proof, before they are thrown off?—They are submitted to me during the progress of the proof.

2687. As your Lordship has always attended, would it be your first duty to remark on any thing introduced in the report, which had not passed there?—Yes, whether I have always done that I will not say.

2688. Has not your Lordship sometimes assisted Colonel Fairman in drawing out the minutes of the proceedings?—I have accidentally taken down minutes at the bottom of the table; he has come there exceedingly fatigued; he has come immediately after a visit of inspection, and I have taken minutes of resolutions, which will appear, if they remain, in my own hand-writing.

2689. He states that your Lordship had had the kindness to assist him in drawing the minutes for publication?—So far as that applies to the minutes of the grand lodge, that statement will be correct; I am not aware that I have myself been a compositor, to write merely for the purpose of its being printed.

2690. It has been stated, that on various occasions Colonel Fairman has been deputed to go into the country to inspect, and to form different lodges; was your Lordship present when he received his instructions, or can you state the nature

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of his duties?—There was an instruction drawn up by Colonel Fairman and myself, and to that His Royal Highness affixed his name.

2691. Was that agreed to at the grand lodge by any particular resolution?—Substantially, certainly.

2692. Is that the warrant to which you refer?—[Colonel Fairman's *itinerant Commission being shown to his Lordship.*]—It is.

2693. Will you refer particularly to the word "lodges" in the commission?—With respect to lodges, I have already given my opinion that that was a matter which, with respect to its legality, had been overlooked, and to which neither my attention nor that of His Royal Highness had been drawn; if mine had been drawn to it, I must confess it would have been my duty, after the opinions which had been taken, to have noticed it; I would beg to state, that I have seen Colonel Fairman since his first day's examination; he asked me two questions; one was, whether he ought to produce that warrant, and I said, Certainly.

2694. The commission proceeds on a recital, that abuses had crept into the society, and serious differences had arisen in some of the provincial lodges and districts, which it is highly desirable should be adjusted, and then it proceeds to authorize him to settle those differences, to assimilate the system of England and Ireland, and to create new lodges, to admit and initiate members into those lodges, to teach the signs and pass-words and the lecture to those lodges, and to set them in full operation; not only in your rules and regulations has the word "lodge" been used, but the grand master has actually issued a commission empowering the deputy grand secretary to create new lodges?—I am perfectly aware of the correctness of the observation, but if I may be allowed to repeat what I have before said, I will merely state, that that warrant was written by Colonel Fairman himself, whose attention had not been directed to the point; the attention of the grand master had never been directed to it; if it had caught my attention I should have said, instead of the word "lodge" being introduced, the word "warrant" ought to have been introduced.

2695. The use of the word "lodges," and the power to create lodges, independent of the particular phrase, renders the body illegal, notwithstanding that word may have been inadvertently employed?—On a matter of law I do not pretend to hold an argument with the honourable and learned Member; I only state the explanation, and whatever blame is attributable from the insertion of any word inconsistent with legal propriety, I must take that discredit upon myself; neither the grand master nor the deputy grand secretary were cognizant of that being a matter that was of any importance.

2696. Was your Lordship present when that was signed?—I should rather think not, when I see the date the month of August 1832; I should not think I was in London at that time.

2697. Will any minute be found in the circular authorizing Colonel Fairman to proceed on the tour of inspection?—The preceding minute recommended to His Royal Highness to give Colonel Fairman that commission.

2698. During Colonel Fairman's proceeding in the country, was he in the habit of reporting to yourself, or to His Royal Highness?—I should think hardly ever to His Royal Highness, and less than I wished to me, but I attributed that to his being so much engaged and exposed to so great difficulties.

2699. Did he report the number of lodges he visited, and the number he formed?—He stated from time to time where he had been, and whom he had seen, the names of the brethren most active, and I dare say some irregular expression, with respect to lodges, will appear in his reports.

2700. Did he visit Scotland on the authority of this warrant?—On one of his visits of inspection he went to Scotland; I forget whether on both.

2701. Is not the Duke of Gordon deputy grand master for Scotland?—He is.

2701*. Has he attended the meetings in London?—He has done us the honour to attend the meetings in London.

2702. Did he give Colonel Fairman any instructions respecting the spread of Orangeism in Scotland?—Not to my knowledge; and I have no such information upon it as to justify me in saying anything even in point of belief.

2703. Has your Lordship any report made by Colonel Fairman to you, of his progress in the North and West of Scotland?—Not that I am aware of.

2704. Was your Lordship present at the meeting on the 4th of June 1832 of the grand lodge?—Yes; my name appears there.

2705. Are the Committee to understand that those whose names are entered in this

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this printed report did appear?—I have no doubt the printed statement is correct; I speak with confidence on that authority.

2706. Your Lordship alluded to the authority under which Colonel Fairman proceeded on the inspection; is this the 13th resolution of that day, “Tour of Inspection: The proposed circuit of the deputy grand secretary, as heretofore notified, having called forth approbation from various quarters, and the matter having since been maturely weighed, a dispensation or special commission will be forthwith granted by His Royal Highness the grand master, authorizing the grand secretary to undertake this tour without delay;” is that the authority to which your Lordship alludes?—Yes, that alludes to one, but there was another tour of inspection; there would probably be another authority for that.

2707. Does your Lordship consider Colonel Fairman on that tour to be proceeding officially as an officer of the institution?—So far as respects his going among the lodges, he is proceeding officially; in other respects he is a free man to go where he pleases.

2708. He was paid by the society?—He had an allowance from the society.

2709. He was expected to act agreeably by the rules given him in that warrant?—Certainly.

2710. Where are the reports Colonel Fairman sent to you as deputy grand master?—Some probably I have kept; I do not know where they are; some probably are destroyed; if matters are of any consequence to myself individually, I keep them; if they are of importance to the society, I probably return them to Colonel Fairman, to be kept by the society.

2711. Those appear to be documents sent by Colonel Fairman during the tour in 1833, addressed to your Lordship; will your Lordship see whether they were sent to you?—[Several letters being shown to his Lordship.]—I have no doubt they were; occasionally when he writes to me he desires I will return them to him.

2712. Was your Lordship aware that lodges were formed in regiments and in different corps of artillery at home and abroad, by warrants under the grand lodge of Ireland and England?—With respect to the grand lodge of Ireland, I know nothing; with respect to the grand lodge of England, I can state most explicitly, that to my own knowledge, since I knew that His Royal Highness the Duke of York had forbidden the establishment of any lodges in the army, I not only never have consented to the establishment of any such, but I stated distinctly that none such must be granted. One of the first things that occurred subsequently to the vote that His Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland should become grand master, was a matter of that description, on which occasion I recalled to His Royal Highness’s attention that order of His Royal Highness the Duke of York, and he most explicitly stated, that no such Orange Lodge should be allowed to be established in any regiment.

2713. Does your Lordship recollect in what year that occasion was?—I cannot.

2714. Does your Lordship mean the circular orders, issued by the Duke of York, as commander-in-chief, in 1822 and in 1829, or only those in 1822, against Orange Lodges?—Certainly it was previous to the time of the Duke of Cumberland being the grand master, for I recollect at a very early period after his becoming grand master that my attention was drawn to that circumstance, and immediately I pointed it out to the Duke of Cumberland.

2715. When was His Royal Highness appointed grand master?—That I cannot call to mind, but it will appear on the documents; I think it was after the death of Mr. Canning.

2716. It appears from this circular that the Duke was present in 1828?—I think he became grand master very early in 1828.

2717. Did your Lordship ever see this list of the lodges held under the Loyal Orange Institution of England?—[A list being shown to his Lordship.]—No, I never saw that book.

2718. It appears to be published by order of the grand lodge, and to be had of the deputy grand secretary at 2s. each, containing a list of the number of warrants, the number of lodges and the days of meeting?—I never saw that little book.

2719. There is an advertisement at the end of the printed circulars, of that very list being on sale?—I do not mean to deny the book, but to state the fact that I never saw it.

2720. Is your Lordship aware that there are upwards of thirty regiments named there as holding lodges under the society of which your Lordship is the deputy grand master?—

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master?—No; it has been pointed out to my attention of late that there are some lodges in the army; I had a letter the other day from a non-commissioned officer in the army that the colonel has put an end to the lodge.

2721. From what place is that?—I should like not to mention the name, as the individual may be subject to inconvenience in consequence.

2722. Has your Lordship the letter?—I have the letter here; I will read the letter with the exception of the name of the writer and the place. It is dated the 5th of August 1835. “My Lord, I am sorry to inform your Lordship that the Orange lodge is totally broken up by the commanding officer. I am desired by the brothers of our number, including myself, that our love and well wishes is and for ever will be as warm towards the Orange Institution as ever it was; therefore your Lordship will consider the above number entirely destroyed. If your Lordship can give us any advice upon the subject, we shall be happy to receive it. I am,” and so forth.

2723. Is your Lordship acquainted with this book, entitled the “Grand Lodge Treasurer”?—I have seen that book, because I have seen the accounts occasionally.

2724. Your Lordship observes that in that book there is printed, “Warrant No. 269, 1st Royal Dragoons, Canterbury Barracks,” the name of the serjeant who has the warrant, and there is an account current of dues owing to and remittances received by the grand lodge?—If it is meant to be inferred from the circumstance that I have seen that account, that I knew from what quarters payments came, I have seen no such thing; I have seen the book of accounts now produced, but I have not seen those particulars pointed out.

2725. Does your Lordship wish the Committee to understand that you have not received any money from any lodges in the army, and were not aware of their actual existence until very lately?—Yes.

2726. There is a letter from a man of the name of Shiels, of the First Rifle Brigade, at Dovor, at the time that Mr. Chetwood ceased to be secretary, addressed to your Lordship?—If that was the case I must have known it, and it must have escaped my recollection; I think, now it is shown to me, I recollect the circumstance which is referred to by the honourable Member.

2727. Does your Lordship persevere in your objection to state the number of the lodge and the regiment in which that lodge existed, the Committee not asking the name of the individual who has lately addressed you?—If the object is to ascertain in which regiment it is that the commanding officer has interfered to put an end to it, so far I should not have the least objection to it.

2728. Without entering into the question as to the object of the investigation, does your Lordship object to stating the number of the lodge and the regiment to which you refer?—I have no objection to state the name of the regiment; it is the 1st Royal Dragoons.

2729. Your Lordship objects to state the number of the lodge?—I have no objection to state that it is No. 269.—[*Lord Kenyon had shown to him a list of regiments and the names of the Orangemen holding warrants before he gave the number.*]

2730. Your Lordship is not bound to secrecy in any thing except the signs and pass-words?—Most certainly not, and we are not bound to secrecy as to signs and pass-words.

2731. Would your Lordship give the Committee the signs and pass-words?—Certainly not.

2732. If any Orangeman out of the hundred thousand were disposed to give the signs and pass-words, are the Committee to understand that he is at liberty to do so, that there is no obligation to secrecy?—I should be extremely glad to suppose that a hundred thousand might be found who would not betray their connexion with the Orange Society, but I am afraid a great number would be found to betray it.

2733. Does not your Lordship feel yourself under a solemn obligation not to disclose the signs and pass-words?—I feel myself under an obligation.

2734. Under a moral obligation?—Under an obligation of honour.

2735. Morality and honour being connected?—I should be sorry to dissever them; I should not do it on the score of morality or on the score of honour, those considerations so far impress my mind.

2736. After His Royal Highness the Duke of York had declined, you stated that you took the opinion of certain law officers, and new rules were drawn up by yourself, or with your sanction, at the time?—Yes; not by myself, but with my sanction, certainly.

2737. Do

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2737. Do you think that they differed from those which had existed before?—I should think they did.

2738. Rule 47 is the following: “When a meeting of Orangemen takes place in a regiment, it shall be sufficient that the commissioned officer of the highest rank present takes the chair, whether he is or is not a dignitary of the institution. In every other respect the above regulations take effect in regimental meetings:” will your Lordship state how that rule could have found its way there if you had not contemplated the possibility of a lodge being held in a regiment?—Certainly it could not.

2739. Are the Committee to understand your Lordship had no recollection of such a rule?—I was not aware that at the period of these questions being put to the counsel, such a rule existed to my knowledge.

2740. Is not that the copy which your Lordship has delivered as the rules submitted to Serjeant Lens for his consideration and approbation?—Yes.

2741. Then it had escaped your observation, had it?—When I am asked in the year 1835 in what way it impressed itself on my mind in 1821, all I can say is, that as at present advised, I do not believe that I knew at that time that lodges were precluded being held in any regiment.

2742. As your Lordship has stated that you were not aware until lately of their existence, the Committee were desirous of knowing whether your Lordship recollects that rule number 47 being included in the rules submitted to Serjeant Lens?—At the time I became aware that the establishment of lodges in regiments was forbidden, it occurred to my mind that no lodges did exist in regiments, and from the time that I knew that they could not exist, I said that Orange societies could be no longer sanctioned in regiments.

2743. Did your Lordship take any measure after those orders to exclude from your rules and regulations those which had permitted the establishment of Orange lodges in the army?—I do not recollect any thing particular occurring in the time of the Duke of York, but very early after the Duke of Cumberland became master of the grand lodge, I recollect that circumstance was brought to my mind, and it was represented to His Royal Highness it was inconsistent with the order of the Duke of York.

2744. The Duke of Cumberland became grand master in 1828; were any measures taken in the grand lodge by yourself or by the order of His Royal Highness to prevent the issue of warrants to the military?—An order, I understand, was distinctly given by His Royal Highness to prevent the occurrence of such a circumstance.

2745. In what way was that order communicated by His Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland?—I recollect his giving it to me, and I remember his communicating it to the deputy grand secretary; whether it was Chetwoode at that time or Fairman I cannot say, but I think Chetwoode.

2746. Is not every individual obliged to pay certain dues on being initiated?—Yes.

2747. Will you state what those dues are?—That will appear in rule 41.

2748. Will your Lordship refer to the rules of 1826, rule 38; is your Lordship aware that rule 38 is to the following effect, “That no person can be admitted into this institution for a less fee than 15s. except in cases of non-commissioned officers, soldiers and sailors, where the fee of admission shall be at the discretion of the meeting,” those rules and ordinances of 1826 remaining in force until the new ones were acceded to?—I perceive it is in that book.

2749. Were no measures taken to remove that from the book of rules and regulations on the occasion you allude to, when His Royal Highness issued an order against lodges in the army?—I apprehend not, because it exists in the book.

2750. Does not it exist also in the book of 1834?—It does.

2751. And that appears to be a collection of the laws revised at the meeting in June 1833?—If the honourable and learned Member of the Committee means to say that that book was revised at a meeting of the grand lodge, being read through item by item, that was not the fact.

2752. It is stated to be revised, approved and established at the anniversary meeting of the grand lodge on the 4th of June, His Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland grand master of the empire in the chair; was your Lordship present at that meeting?—I was present at that meeting certainly.

2753. Did the lodge come to that resolution?—The heading, if I may so say, to that resolution was that agreed to be settled there, but the rules and regulations

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were not read through; any of those in which there were alterations made, and those where it was thought there might be a difference of opinion, were specially named; any of those where there was no alteration were not read; they did not refer to them specifically, but they were looked to afterwards, and certain alterations that they thought ought to be made were made.

2754. Did your Lordship look through them?—I did certainly, but as to that rule and regulation, how it happened it did not strike me then in the way it does now, I cannot say, otherwise than that it might have occurred to me that though it was unfit there should be a lodge in a regiment, it did not occur to me that it was fit that a soldier or a sailor should be excluded any more than from a society of free-masons.

2755. So that every sailor in a seventy-four might be a member of a lodge held at Woolwich, if that lodge was not held in the ship itself, you think there would be no objection?—I do not say that, but I will not dispute the inference to be drawn from that argument.

2756. And that every individual soldier in the regiment might belong to a variety of Orange lodges, and yet there might be no lodge in the regiment?—Certainly, the honourable and learned Member will be kind enough to recollect it was not on reasoning like this that I held that opinion, but that the only view in which I think it might have been right to pause was the reasoning to which I have referred, and not that so eloquently expressed by the honourable and learned Member.

2757. Does not your Lordship see that is the legitimate inference from the reasoning to which your Lordship has referred, as that which might have had an influence?—Considering it comes from so eminent a lawyer, the deduction ought to be legitimate, and I do not deny that it is so.

2758. Does your Lordship recollect any individual ever admitted at your house as proxy for lodges held in any portion of the army?—I do not remember it.

2759. Will your Lordship look at the circular of the 16th of April 1833; there it is said that William Keith appeared as proxy for 1st or Royal Dragoon Lodge, 269?—It appears there certainly.

2760. How can that be reconciled with the idea that the grand lodge, His Royal Highness, and yourself, were opposed to the establishment of lodges in the army, when a proxy is allowed to attend the grand lodge as such?—Because the fact was never brought to his attention or to mine on the occasion; I do not mean at all to deny there have been many instances of those resolutions, but I can only say, on my honour, I was not conscious of it.

2761. Would a proxy be admitted into the lodge without its being stated to the grand master that he came as a proxy?—No; not where he came as proxy, but it is stated in a sort of lax way; it is a matter of course, and His Royal Highness might not hear who was the person introduced, or in what character he was introduced.

2762. Had you any discussion, at any time, as to a distinction which might be made as to the having lodges in the army, when the officers of regiments were not opposed to them?—It was always understood that the officers could not consent, the order having come from the Horse Guards, and it was thought to be a matter of equivalent security to say they must not be admitted on account of the order which had issued from the Horse Guards, or without the direct consent of the colonel of the regiment.

2763. If the colonel of the regiment disregarded the order from the Horse Guards, he might have permitted the formation of a lodge in the regiment?—The presumption was, that when his attention was called to it he could not admit that which the Horse Guards had prohibited.

2764. Will your Lordship refer to the entry on that day; there appears to be an application from Hospital Serjeant Charles Owen Hames?—I do not remember that.

2765. Is that likely to have passed?—I have no doubt it is the fact, because it is entered in the circular; I have no doubt every thing is correct which is entered in the circular.

2766. Your Lordship stated that you were not cognizant of any lodges actually existing in the army, until lately?—When that was put a little while ago I gave that answer, but since I was told that I received a letter from a non-commissioned officer at Dover, enclosing a remittance in that character, of course I admit I must have known it at that time.

2767. It was during the interregnum, after Mr. Chetwoode's dismissal, and before the

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the appointment of Colonel Fairman, a letter was received enclosing dues from the Rifle Brigade, and your Lordship sent it on to the grand treasurer?—Now it is recalled to my recollection, I am free to confess I recollect it.

2768. Did not that raise a suspicion in your Lordship's mind of the existence of lodges in the army?—It certainly ought naturally to have done so.

2769. Is it not singular that as the printed list of lodges belonging to your institution, advertised to be sold at 2*s.* each, contains upwards of 30 lodges in the army there entered, that was never called to your Lordship's notice?—I answered that question before by saying I have never seen the list; all I desire the Committee to understand is, that in point of fact those things did not make any impression upon my mind, or call upon me to feel it my duty to do any thing upon the occasion. Further, that none of those things which then occurred to me, persuade me the least in the world that they were brought under the consideration of His Royal Highness, and I should have felt that I had acted very improperly, as deputy grand master, if I had wilfully sanctioned that which I knew he had prohibited; I do not mean to excuse myself from great carelessness, for I am convicted of it, and I will not pretend to plead not guilty to that charge.

2770. Will your Lordship state whether the deputy grand secretary ever submitted to you letters from Gibraltar, Corfu or other places, stating expressly the existence of lodges in the army?—I cannot call that to my mind; there may be documents to show that, as well as other circumstances.

2771. Will your Lordship refer to a letter, dated Gibraltar, 18th of September 1832, written by Robert Lawrence, corporal of the Royal Artillery, addressed to Colonel Fairman, franked by the commanding officer of the battalion, and containing these words, "Agreeable to your request to know the number of lodges meeting here, Royal Sappers and Miners, No. 420, old warrant; 12th Regiment, 1491, old warrant; 1st battalion, 60th Regiment, 1775;" and further detailing, "those are all on the Rock, and in a flourishing state at present;" has your Lordship never seen a communication to that purport from any military corps at Gibraltar?—I do not know that I ever have.

2772. Here is another letter from Gibraltar so late as 1834, in which there are the details of a lodge held there, 1491?—I do not say whether I have seen that; I do not recollect it at all.

2773. In the proceedings of the Grand Orange Lodge, under the date of the 4th of June 1833, page 310, there is the following speech made by your Lordship, "Lord Kenyon. It affords me great pleasure to state, that the objects of the institution are flourishing in every part of the world. I hold in my hand a letter to Colonel Fairman from brother Nucella, at present resident at Rome, who has the good of the cause so much at heart, that though in the midst of papal diplomacy he is desirous of forming an Orange lodge in that Holy City. He informs the Colonel in his communications that neither in the Pope's dominions, nor elsewhere, shall he lose sight of any opportunity which might present itself of forwarding Protestantism. In his visits to Malta, Corfu and other islands in the Archipelago, where there are lodges already in existence, he will attend them, and where there are none he will endeavour to establish some." Is that a correct report of what your Lordship said upon that occasion?—Upon my word I cannot say; I do not correct; I never correct my speeches.

2774. These purport to be the "Minutes of a meeting of the grand lodge, held at the mansion of Lord Kenyon, on Tuesday, June 4th, 1833; His Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland, grand master of the Empire, in the chair;" there is an extract purporting to have been stated by you; have you that letter, it appearing by another document that it was dated the 13th of May 1833?—No; in the note the Chairman did me the honour to send to me the other day, that was referred to; if I could have found it I should have brought it, but I could not.

2775. Is not that a note in your hand-writing, dated the 10th of April 1832, to the following purport; "Mr. Nucella wishes Colonel Fairman to introduce him into the Orange Institution, and Lord Kenyon wishes Colonel Fairman to attend to his wishes"?—Yes.

2776. Is your Lordship acquainted with Mr. Edward Nucella?—I saw him before he went abroad; I consider him a very zealous man in the cause.

2777. For what purpose was he introduced; was it for the purpose of being made an Orangeman?—I forget who introduced him to me; but he was going abroad, I understood; having a great anxiety to serve the Protestant cause, and to

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give us information which might be considered valuable ; and I wished Colonel Fairman to see him, and introduce him into the Orange Institution.

2778. Does your Lordship recollect his being made an Orangeman, and afterwards introduced to the grand lodge ?—I do not recollect that fact ; I think he was once in the grand lodge, but I am not certain.

2779. Is your Lordship aware that he received a warrant signed by His Royal Highness as grand master, authorizing him to visit and establish lodges at Malta, Corfu, the Ionian Islands, and any other parts, whether on the Continent or on the islands, he might visit ?—I do not recollect that circumstance ; but now I am asked the question, I think it is extremely likely it was the case.

2780. Do you know the handwriting of Mr. Nucella?—[Several letters being shown to his Lordship.]—I have seen his hand-writing ; I believe those to be his hand-writing.

2781. Did your Lordship see any letters sent by Nucella from either of the places mentioned, reporting his progress in the business of the Institution, except that of May, which you appear to have had at that time ?—I think I saw either one or two letters which came from him when he was abroad ; but I forget whether they were directed to me or communicated to me by others.

2782. Does your Lordship recollect that in any of those letters there were details of his having visited lodges in the army, and the progress he had made in forwarding the objects of the institution ?—I cannot give any answer to that, either in the affirmative or in the negative.

2783. Does your Lordship's recollection serve you as to the feeling produced at Corfu, whether Lord Nugent refused his establishing a lodge there ?—No, I cannot recall that to my mind.

2784. In this letter of the 4th of October 1833, addressed to Colonel Fairman, is the following : “ I could only make out four battalions of regiments and companies of artillery stationed in this island ; 42d Royal Highlanders ; the head lodge of the 94th ; that sitting under the warrant of the former lodge, 104, Mr. John McCay ; the latter, No. 253, Mr. Frederick Spooner ; and one regiment, to wit, the 7th, Samuel Prockter is sitting as master, under a precept granted to him by said Royal Highlanders, though he wrote the 6th of May last to your deputy grand secretary Chetwoode for a warrant ”—I do not recollect any thing about that.

2785. It is further stated, “ the 73d Regiment are doing nothing, though very anxious to be as active in the cause as other members are, of whose zeal I cannot doubt ; ” your Lordship has no recollection of that ?—I have not.

2786. It appears that Nucella had authority to grant warrants to regiments ?—I cannot admit that ; His Royal Highness having refused it, I cannot conceive that that permission was ever granted specially to him.

2787. Are the Committee to understand, that though you introduced Nucella, you never received from him any intimation of his having visited or established any Orange Lodges in Malta, Corfu or the Ionian Islands ?—I cannot undertake to say further than that I do not recollect.

2788. If you had perceived that he had established lodges in the army, would you have taken steps to stop it ?—I have seen so many instances of negligence that I cannot say what I might have done ; but I am persuaded, that consistently with my duty to his Royal Highness, I ought to have interfered.

2789. Is your Lordship satisfied that those letters from different regiments, addressed to the official organ of the institution, though they have never been shown to you, ought to have been shown to you, as deputy grand master ?—I do not feel any indignation against Colonel Fairman for not having shown them to me ; but he ought to have shown me.

2790. Your Lordship had perfect confidence in Colonel Fairman ?—I had perfect confidence in Colonel Fairman ; but after what I have seen, I should feel it an imperative duty to take care that the same negligence should not be practised again.

2791. Does your Lordship consider Colonel Fairman the only party who has been guilty of negligence ?—Oh dear no ; I say that I have been myself quite as much so.

2792. Is your Lordship aware of any communications from Malta, exclusive of those of Nucella, having been laid before your institution ?—I cannot call any to my mind.

2793. Here are eight or nine letters from privates of different regiments ; the 42d, the 1st or Royal Fusileers, another from the 94th Regiment of Foot, another from a private soldier of the 42d Highlanders, another from John Mackay, corporal ; all franked by the commanding officers, addressed to the deputy grand secretary, Cannon-row,

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non-row, and respecting the existence of lodges in each of their corps; has your Lordship ever seen those letters?—Not to my knowledge.

2794. Will your Lordship state the object of establishing an Orange lodge in Rome?—I believe a good number of persons have thought that Rome is as likely a place as any in which to establish Protestantism, provided the authority of government does not interfere to prevent it.

2795. Of what government?—The Pope's government.

2796. In what way will an Orange lodge in Rome be calculated to promote the security of the Established Church?—Whatever tends to induce persons of similar religious Protestant principles to meet with harmony and good feeling, is likely to promote that effect.

2797. Are Dissenters admissible into Orange lodges?—Certainly.

2798. Does your Lordship know any members who are Dissenters?—Yes.

2799. Would you admit an Unitarian?—I had rather not.

2800. Have you any rule against it?—There is no rule against it; it is considered there is one powerful body which is considered to be injurious to another powerful body; the others are not excluded, but they are cases of individuals, not of a body; but I for one would not willingly admit an Unitarian.

2801. Are there oaths taken?—There is no oath taken at any time whatever.

2802. Is there no oath in that book?—There are, the oaths of supremacy and allegiance, and so on; but they are not necessary to be taken before they become members.

2803. Is your Lordship aware of the institution of a society called the Britannic Society?—No.

2804. Does your Lordship know one of your chaplains, Mr. Harris?—Yes; he is in distress, and has been at my house.

2805. Are you aware that he is the grand chaplain of the Britannic Society, who bind themselves by oaths?—No.

2806. Should not every Orangeman be introduced as a member of a private lodge before he becomes a member of the grand lodge?—Yes, certainly; no man can become an Orangeman unless he is, on becoming an Orangeman, a member of a particular warrant.

2807. Does your Lordship recollect by whom the Rev. Mr. Harris was introduced and made an Orangeman at your house?—I do not; I remember his being at my house more than once.

2808. If it was stated that he was made for the first time an Orangeman in your house, would not that appear to be incorrectly conducted, on the principle that it was necessary he should first be initiated into another lodge?—What I meant was, that no person can properly be an Orangeman, without, on becoming an Orangeman, being attached to some particular warrant.

2809. Can an individual be made an Orangeman in the grand lodge which sits in your house, without having previously been admitted an Orangeman into some other Orange lodge?—Oh, yes.

2810. Has that been often the case?—Yes, with the higher dignitaries, that was usually the case.

2811. Is it not contrary to the regulations, which say, that a person must first become a member of a private lodge?—It is not; the grand lodge is like the Czar of Russia, it is omnipotent; we should think we acted very injudiciously, if, an application being made by a person who was influential, we sent him back to be admitted elsewhere.

2812. As the powers and authority of the grand master are declared to be "discretionary, illimitable and absolute," are the Committee to understand that he can, in the admission of members or any other form, deviate from the rules laid down for the general government of the institution?—If the honourable Member had been an Orangeman, he would not have supposed any Orangeman could think it could be possible that a person filling that high station could act contrary to the rules by which the society is bound.

2813. Is there not a rule requiring every individual Orangeman to belong to a private warrant or private lodge before he can belong to the grand lodge?—That is the general rule; but, as I have stated, it is not universal, because it is in the power of the grand lodge to dispense with its own rules when it thinks that its own object will be promoted by admitting influential persons.

2814. To how many instances has this been extended?—I think I have known of five or six admitted into the grand lodge.

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2815. Does that deviation extend to any other lodges?—I am not aware of any other deviation.

2816. The grand lodge have the power of departing from the rules if they think proper?—Yes, in some instances, and being the governing body itself, I will not say what power it may have.

2817. Is not the grand lodge made up exclusively of Orangemen, being members of other lodges?—All Orangemen must be members of some warrant or other.

2818. How long is it since you changed the word from warrant to lodge?—I was not aware that they had done so till my attention was drawn to these last rules; if my attention had been drawn to it, I should have prevented that taking place.

2819. In the year 1822 an order of the Horse Guards issued, stating that military lodges existed in the army, and condemning them; was your Lordship aware of that order?—I do not think I was aware of it; I do not recollect whether that ever was brought to my mind so as to make me feel called upon to act upon it, till the Duke of Cumberland became grand master.

2820. After the Duke of Cumberland became grand master, and your Lordship was aware of that order, did the Duke of Cumberland direct the committee, or did he himself take any steps for the purpose of ascertaining the extent to which Orange lodges existed in the army, and to put them down?—That is a question I cannot take upon myself to answer; what he did was this, he gave an order to the secretary not to permit the issue of any fresh ones.

2820*. Your Lordship is not aware whether he took means to put down the lodges then existing in the army?—I know of no order upon that subject.

2821. Are you aware that warrants for lodges under the Irish Orange Lodge have been exchanged without any question by your Institution?—Generally speaking, all Irish warrants have been exchanged by our Institution; how far that applies to any regiments I do not know; I should state, that probably the same liberality has been exercised in that case as in others, but I know nothing about it.

2822. Are you or not aware whether your grand secretary had the power of exchanging any warrant held under the Lodge of Ireland for an English warrant?—Clearly.

2823. Were those matters ever brought to your consideration, or is it only lately you became acquainted with it?—It was brought to my consideration at the time of the discontinuance of the society in Ireland, but it was not brought to my consideration at all with reference to a military lodge.

2824. Have you not been aware that military warrants held under the grand lodge of Ireland have been exchanged for English warrants?—I have no such knowledge.

2825. Would you be surprised if you were informed that it has been the invariable practice on the part of your grand secretary to exchange them without questioning in any degree, the propriety of that course of proceeding?—Considering his zeal on the occasion, I should not be at all surprised.

2826. Your Lordship is aware that Irish warrants have been exchanged for English?—Yes; and I stated when they were.

2827. In Ireland warrants are directed to particular districts?—I am not at all aware of that.

2828. Is not your Lordship a member of the Irish Institution?—I think I have not that honour.

2829. Is not your Lordship an honorary member?—I think very probably I am.

2830. Has your Lordship a copy of the rules and regulations of the Irish Institution?—I cannot say; probably I have.

2831. Has your Lordship ever read it?—It is probable I have, but I cannot say.

2832. Wherever there is an exchange, it must apply only to a regiment, that being the only instance where the warrant is transitory?—The reason which was given for granting warrants with respect to Ireland was, that from the then state of the law with respect to Ireland, the Orange Institution could not grant warrants, and they were in abeyance for a certain time.

2833. So that though there was an Act of Parliament passed for the purpose of suppressing the Orange Institution in Ireland in operation from 1825 to 1828, and the Orange Institution was in abeyance, the English Institution substituted themselves for the Orange Institution in Ireland, and actually granted warrants for Ireland?—The English Orange Institution at that time knowing that there were brother Protestants in Ireland who could not be admitted into an Orange Institution

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tution there, admitted them as members of their own Institution in England, when they applied to be so admitted.

2834. They granted warrants for that purpose?—Yes.

2835. They granted warrants to Ireland for the purpose of enabling Irishmen to be attached to the society?—Of course, to attach them to the Orange Institution in England, which was not illegal.

2836. Do any lodges at this moment hold meetings in Ireland, under warrant from the English Institution?—That I cannot say, but I should think it irregular for them to do so.

2837. At that time they did?—Yes.

2838. Was there any resolution passed for the carrying that into effect?—There was some application made upon the subject, but I cannot state particularly what it was.

2839. Considering the substitution of the ritual for the original oath, and the introduction of Orange Lodges into Ireland, after the Act had been passed for putting down the Orange Society in Ireland, does not your Lordship consider the proceedings of the Orange Institution as an evasion of the law?—If the honourable Member will define the word *evasion*, I could better answer his question; I think we acted perfectly *bona fide*, and that we did what was perfectly justifiable in making our loyal society conformable to the law.

2840. That is to say you adopted an expedient for the purpose of defeating the Act of Parliament?—We considered that the bond by which Orangemen would be tied to each other would be sufficiently strong without our continuing to require of them an oath which the law declared illegal, and that what we did was no more than what the circumstances justified.

2841. Your Lordship has mentioned that meetings of lodges have been held in Ireland under warrants from England; will you state whether you know of the existence of lodges in the Canadas and America, held under your institution?—I think the existence of lodges there was once brought under the notice of the grand lodge; but I cannot give any particulars.

2842. Mr. Ogle Going was appointed grand secretary for the Canadas?—There has been great misunderstanding about that, and great dissatisfaction felt, not only in the English Orange Institution, but in the Irish also, and there was some correspondence about it, but I do not know the particulars.

2843. Are you aware that any warrants are now held under your institution in the Canadas?—I believe so.

2844. Have you not had a deputy or proxy present from some of those places at your grand lodge?—I cannot charge my memory; if it is so, it will appear in the circular.

2845. Your Lordship has stated that you consider your society a religious society?—Principally and primarily.

2846. Is your Lordship aware of any members of the Orange Institution having been dismissed from the institution on account of their voting?—I am not aware of any in England having been dismissed on account of any vote given; such a thing, I understand, has been done in Ireland.

2847. Are you aware that your institution addressed the members of the Carlton Club in this circular now shown to you?—I am perfectly aware of that document.

2848. Do you consider that part of the religious duties of your society, or that it is strictly political?—How far political duties are connected with religious duties, each man must judge for himself; if he considers political matters bear that character that they will lead to consequences that are likely to lead to a religious effect; if he is strongly attached to his own religious principles, he will feel interested in them, though their nature is political.

2849. Are the Committee to understand those are issued under the patronage and sanction of the Loyal Orange Institution?—I conceive this explains itself; it is by the grand committee of the Loyal Orange Institution of Great Britain.

2850. Has the grand committee power to address the body generally, without the authority of the grand lodge?—If the grand lodge thought that the grand committee misconducted itself, it would reprimand it for so doing.

2851. Are you aware of the manner in which that has been circulated?—I know it was circulated at the Carlton, because I saw it there.

2852. Do you know by whom it was written?—I believe it was principally written by Colonel Fairman.

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2853. Did any person contribute to the composition, besides Colonel Fairman?—If the honourable and learned Member wishes to know whether I had any hand in it, I had none, certainly.

2854. Has your Lordship seen an address from Mr. Randal E. Plunkett, grand master of the county of Meath, deputy grand master of Ireland and grand committee-man of England, dated “St. James’s Hotel, Jermyn-street, June the 8th;” has your Lordship seen that letter?—No, it is not written to me; if Mr. Randal Plunkett had any thing to do with this composition it is not at all unlikely, but it was Colonel Fairman showed it to me, and I considered it chiefly composed by him. I think, on recollection, I have understood it was written by Mr. Plunkett; but I cannot speak from positive recollection.

2855. If your Lordship had seen this letter addressed to the secretary of the institution, “My dear Sir, I am afraid that any suggestion I may have ventured to make upon the address or appeal to the Carlton Club would be too late to be of any practical benefit, as the proofs are printed. In the general tenor of the appeal I fully acquiesce; every word of it must find an echo in every loyal breast. I had thought, however, that it should refer to some publication, as about to appear, wherein the origin, progress and objects of the Orange Institution, its peculiar and almost unique application to purposes of communication between persons of all grades, and to large bodies, whether the intent of such application be for insuring an election, or strengthening the hands of a government, or of subscription and confidential intercourse;” if that letter had been put into your hand along with the address to the Conservatives of England, would you consider yourself bound still to consider it a religious association?—As chiefly a religious association, I might still have considered it.

2856. Is there any word of religion in that address?—No; but at the time when the Irish Church was attacked in the last, as it is again in the present Session, that might be an object of primary and the highest importance, and one in which every member of the Orange Institution ought to be interested; and in such a case I should consider that a religious object.

2857. You admit Dissenters into the institution?—Yes; but it is not every Dissenter who has a right to admission as a matter of course; they must be persons of estimation, desirous of being admitted.

2858. Do you expect Dissenters to support the Established Church?—Many Dissenters, I am happy to say, are among the strongest supporters of the Established Church; many in Ireland, the North of Ireland: my friend Dr. Cook among others.

2859. Has your Lordship seen this address, signed “William Blennerhassett Fairman,” headed “Loyal Orange Institution of Great Britain; grand master of the empire, His Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland. Appeal to the Conservatives of England”?—I dare say I have.

2860. Are you aware that that is recommended to be placed in town-halls and church porches, and is dated from the office of the institution?—I perceive that it is so expressed. As a churchwarden, if they had put that into the church porch of the parish where I have the honour to hold that office, I should have taken it down again.

2861. Is your Lordship aware of the nature of this address?—Not particularly.

2862. Will you listen to its contents: “The time for such associations has more than arrived: throughout the kingdom the symptoms of revolution are becoming daily more alarming; already venerated institutions have been wantonly assailed, with scarcely any remonstrance from the body of the landowners and wealthy classes to proclaim their rights; and now the Church, the dear sister of the State, is exhibited to public view in the mangling embraces of a lustful ravisher; the trumpet of invasion has been sounded on our walls; the outworks of the constitution are being violently forced.” Does your Lordship recollect reading that address, signed by the deputy grand secretary?—There are some expressions contained in the address that I do not recollect having read; I think I should not have forgotten them.

2863. Does your Lordship think that is fit to be hung up in the church porch?—Before I was aware of those particular expressions I stated, that where I was churchwarden I should not have thought it fit to have been put in the church porch. I do not object to the whole of that sentence; but there are some expressions which appear to me unfit to be introduced into any address.

2864. Will you have the kindness to listen to another sentence: “When all the important

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important interests of a country are exposed to danger from the influence of revolutionary principles, there is but one duty for its friends, to unite in defence of its laws and its institutions." Do you consider those two paragraphs, as part of this address, still to deserve the character of an address of a religious society?—The first in the address (the one just read) I think may be completely so. The person writing it may know the particular views he had. There is nothing inconsistent with its being adopted by a religious society, intended for a religious purpose.

2865. Has your Lordship or the grand master considered it a duty to make application to public offices, such as the police or docks, recommending the appointment of any of your poorer brethren?—I am not aware that His Royal Highness has ever at all, and I do not know that I have more than two or three times, and only in instances where I should have been equally willing though the parties were not Orangemen, arising out of their circumstances.

2866. Are you aware whether the deputy grand secretary had authority to forward to the commissioners of police, or others, copies of those printed addresses to the Conservatives of England, recommending the spread of Orangeism?—I am not aware of that.

2867. Are you aware of any applications for employment from the members of warrants in the London district to your society, to be employed in the East India Dock Company, the West India Dock Company, Saint Katharine Dock Company, or the London Dock Company, and have any letters of that kind come before the grand lodge?—I never saw any of those letters in print, as these appear to be; such applications have been made by individuals.

2868. Are you aware in whose hand-writing those now shown to you are?—Colonel Fairman's hand-writing: one only I think.

2869. If such applications have been made, they have not been with your knowledge?—I am aware that certain applications have been made. I have made two or three applications. I do not mean to deny that if I could serve an Orangeman in preference to another, I certainly would.

2870. Did your Lordship receive the letter now shown to you from Thomas Shields, belonging to the 1st or Royal Dragoons, master of Lodge 269, and dated Canterbury Barracks, 19th November 1832?—I have no doubt I did.

2871. Does not the writer of that letter state that he belongs to Lodge 269?—Yes, he does.

2872. So that your Lordship appears to have received two letters relating to that Lodge 269, belonging to the 1st Royal Dragoons?—This one, which has been this moment shown to me, and the one I have produced to-day.

2873. Upon receiving that letter from Canterbury Barracks, making reference to a military lodge, in the year 1832, did your Lordship take any steps for putting that lodge down?—I certainly did not.

2874. At that time your Lordship was aware of the existence of Orange Lodges in the army?—I may be allowed to say that in all probability it did not strike my mind at the time.

2875. Your Lordship had previous cognizance of the fact, though at that time it did not occur to you to take any steps?—Certainly.

2876. Does your Lordship recollect receiving that letter now shown to you?—That appears to be a private letter to me from Mr. Comber.

2877. Has not your Lordship been in the habit of sending letters, where they apply to affairs of the lodge, to the secretary?—Yes, I do not at all complain of his producing that letter, if he thought it was an important letter.

2878. Your Lordship observes this letter is dated February 11th, 1833, dated Oswaldkirk Rectory near York, and contains the following passage: "It has been my earnest wish to establish a lodge in this neighbourhood, but most unfortunately orange is the distinguishing colour of our most bitter enemies, the Whigs, or Reformers, or more appropriately the Revolutionists, who abound in many parts of this county, so that the very name, as things now stand, is against such an idea"?—It does.

2879. Did your Lordship ever send answers to any letters, and have copies of them kept?—Very seldom.

2880. Did your Lordship ever answer any of Mr. Nucella's letters?—I believe not.

2881. Do you recollect seeing any answer written by Colonel Fairman, or writing any yourself?—I think I can say I never saw any written by Colonel Fairman, and I do not recollect writing any myself.

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2882. Are you aware of any book of correspondence of the grand lodge in which copies of letters are recorded?—I am not.

2883. Do you believe one was kept?—From what has transpired in the House of Commons I believe one was kept.

2884. Colonel Fairman has stated that in a book in his possession there are private and confidential letters to your Lordship respecting the institution; have you those letters?—I do not know, I am sure; I had letters from him and other officers of the institution written at different times.

2885. Do you consider him, in the situation in which he is, bound to produce any document or return that shall be sent to him connected with the institution?—I conceive the grand master has a right to require him to produce any thing relating to the institution, because he is his officer.

2886. If copies have been taken of letters answered on the subject of the affairs of the institution, what power have you to demand the production of them?—I should consider that the grand master and the grand lodge have plenary power in all cases which relate to documents exclusively official, but if mixed up with them there is anything private, if we had the power, I conceive private confidence ought not to be broken in upon.

2887. Are the Committee to understand that the lodge would exclude the private information, and require that which related to the institution?—I should think generally they would require from him anything relating to the institution, if they had reason to consider it of consequence, but nothing of private confidence.

2888. If he has stated that he would not consider himself compellable, unless he thought fit, to give up copies of any letters respecting the Orange Institution, do you consider he would be acting agreeably to the orders and rules of the institution?—I cannot pretend to give any opinion upon that point unless I were to see the specific letters with regard to which the application is made.

2889. Has your Lordship ever seen any letter-book of his?—No.

2890. Has it never been a question in the institution whether the copies of any communications from the grand lodge have been kept by the public officer of the institution?—I take for granted every public officer of every institution, if he receives letters which are official documents, ought to keep copies of his answers to those documents, if they are of any consequence, as the duty of the officer in general.

2891. Does your Lordship know any reason why Colonel Fairman should refuse to produce that book?—I can give no other reason than that I have already stated would operate upon my own mind.

2892. It has been stated in evidence before this Committee, that a great many letters contained in it relate to the Orange Institution, that they are in reply to communications made exclusively with regard to that institution, and that there are also contained in the same book private communications on various subjects; it has been proposed to Colonel Fairman to produce this book to this Committee, for himself to point out those letters which are private, and for himself or his confidential secretary, whoever he might choose, to read to this Committee those only which relate to the Orange Institution, that he has frequently refused to comply with; does your Lordship conceive that in doing this he is acting according to the rules of propriety, as the grand secretary to that Institution?—I think that if the honourable Member would only reflect for a moment, he would feel that when a person in Colonel Fairman's situation was subjected to so powerful a pressure as that of the House of Commons, that even if I thought he ought to produce the documents, I should not be doing right if I expressed any opinion upon the subject.

2893. In your Lordship's opinion, has the grand master His Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland power to command the production of any communication which this letter-book contains relating to the Orange Institution?—I should conceive that the head of the Orange Institution has a right to require from any officer of that institution any official documents, if he should think that the interests of that institution require it.

2894. In the circular of the 4th of June, 1833, there is the following entry: "Orangeism in Scotland. The Deputy Grand Secretary. The vote which has just been carried so unanimously, affords me the opportunity of observing, that as the Noble Duke who is the deputy grand master of Scotland was not present at the last grand lodge, I will now take the liberty of assuring his Grace that such a fire has been already kindled in North Britain as must speedily burst into a conflagration not easily

easily to be extinguished." Was your Lordship present on that occasion?—I have no doubt I was.

2895. Does your Lordship recollect any notice of that being taken?—I think I do.

2896. What does your Lordship conceive to be alluded to by the expression "fire kindled"?—The spirit is excited.

2897. The spirit of Orangeism?—The spirit of Protestantism, not merely of Orangeism.

2898. Certain resolutions of the grand lodge, on the 19th of April 1832, appear by the circular to have been moved and seconded by your Lordship; is that correct?—The circular is quite correct.

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Sabbati, 22^o die Augusti, 1835.

JOSEPH HUME, ESQUIRE, IN THE CHAIR.

Mr. J. F. Staveley, called in; and further Examined.

2899. DO you wish to amend any part of the evidence you have given?—Only Mr. J. F. Staveley
on one point. I stated in my former evidence, that I did not consider the new book of rules and regulations, printed in 1835, of any validity, because they had not been read in the grand lodge, according to rule 11 of the book of 1826. I now find in the circular of June 1833 there is this passage: "The rules and ordinances of the institution, including the improvements, having been subjected to the revision of the deputy grand secretary and the committee, as directed by the circular of the last grand lodge, it is ordered, That the rules and ordinances of the institution, including the improvements suggested by his Lordship the deputy grand master, and other alterations to be approved by his Lordship, be printed forthwith, and circulated in the usual manner; and that the same be strictly enforced in every district and under every warrant throughout Great Britain."

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Lunæ, 24^o die Augusti, 1835.

JOSEPH HUME, ESQUIRE, IN THE CHAIR.

Cosmo Innes, Esquire, called in; and Examined.

2900. WHAT situation do you hold in Scotland?—I am an advocate at the Scotch Bar, and one of the Lord Advocate's deputies for managing the criminal business of the country.

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2901. Have you been required officially to investigate the recent riots at Airdrie and Port Glasgow?—I have.

2902. On what occasion did they take place, and when?—The riots at Airdrie began on occasion of a procession of Orangemen, on the 13th of July last; it was opposed by a body of Catholics coming from Glasgow mostly.

2903. How do you know that the one were Orange and the other Catholics?—The two Orange Societies of Airdrie paraded through the town with banners, and other ensigns, with music, playing party tunes.

2904. On what day?—On the 13th of July, the 12th being a Sunday.

2905. Had they ribands or other insignia of their order?—They had flags or insignia of their order.

2906. What actually took place?—The sheriff-substitute of the county informed the Orange procession, that he apprehended serious violence would be committed if they persevered in that procession.

2907. Whom did he inform?—The heads of the Orangemen, the masters of the two lodges.

2908. Were they known to the sheriff by name?—Yes.

2909. What were their names?—M'Gowan was one, and Robinson the other.

2910. What answer did they give the sheriff?—Their answer was, that they

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intended no breach of the peace, but that they were resolved to have their procession.

2911. Did they proceed, and what were the consequences?—They proceeded through the town, and during their procession, a large body of Irish, who had arrived that morning from Glasgow, and had assembled in the house of a man of the name of Canning, in the town, assembled in front of that house, and being armed with various weapons, proceeded through the different streets in quest of the procession; they, however, did not meet, and the Orange procession returned, without being injured, to its own place of meeting.

2912. Did the sheriff take any precautions, by issuing proclamations, forbidding such processions?—A proclamation was issued by the sheriff-depute of the county, and placarded.

2913. On what day?—On the previous day.

2914. Have you got a copy of that proclamation?—I have not.

2915. What was the nature of it?—Warning all concerned that he apprehended riots, and that any persons, on either side, congregating in large masses on that day should be held responsible for the consequences. I have not been able to bring that document, being wanted for the criminal prosecution now going on in Scotland.

2916. Did he take any legal measure against those who had not paid attention to that proclamation?—He assembled a considerable number of constables, but not sufficient certainly to keep the peace, and the consequence was that the Catholic mob proceeded to acts of considerable violence, not against Orangemen, but against the other inhabitants of Airdrie; the Orangemen had by this time escaped to their lodge.

2917. Were those Catholics organized in any way?—I have not accurate information with regard to that.

2918. Were any parties arrested in consequence?—There are a considerable number of persons now in confinement, who will be tried at the next circuit.

2919. Did they do any mischief in the town of Airdrie?—They assaulted a number of individuals in the streets.

2920. How were they dispersed?—It appears by the apprehension of the military coming from Glasgow, but they had, in fact, dispersed before the military arrived.

2921. Had the sheriff any occasion to interfere with the Orange Lodge afterwards?—I am not aware that he had any occasion afterwards.

2922. The parties are now in prison to be tried for the riot and assault?—Yes.

2923. Has there been any disturbance since?—On the following Monday, that day week, the 20th of July, there was a riot of a very serious kind in the streets of the same town.

2924. What was its nature, and who were the parties?—It seemed to arise on a strange groundless report on the Sunday night, which spread through the town, nobody can trace its authority, that the Catholics were coming to blow up the town, and do all manner of mischief there, and the people turned out in great numbers; the alarm bell was rung, the bugles blown, and the country gathered into Airdrie; I believe there was a crowd of 4,000 or 5,000, who went parading about the streets all night.

2925. Have you not been able to trace this report?—I have endeavoured in vain to trace it; the first person I could find to have spread it is an Orangeman, of the name of Thompson; but I cannot say for certain that he was the author of it.

2926. Do you consider that the report originated among the Orangemen?—I cannot say that positively; the mob kept parading about the streets, many of them armed and firing off their guns; this mob had appeared in the streets upon the rumour of the Catholics coming to do mischief.

2927. Of whom did they consist principally; were they merely inhabitants?—The inhabitants of the town and neighbourhood; a great number of miners; it is a mining population; all Protestants.

2928. Did they do any mischief in the town?—About 10 o'clock on Monday morning they had become very much infuriated and ungovernable, and they attacked the houses of two Catholics, of the names of Canning and Pollard, and also a catholic chapel, which is used as a school-house in Airdrie; and they demolished the furniture and gutted the houses.

2929. Do you know on what grounds they did this?—Certainly, on the ground of their being the property of Catholics.

2930. Were

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2930. Were the parties who formed that mob Orangemen, or men connected with the Orange Society?—I do not think that the leaders, or any great part of that mob were Orangemen; we had information of speeches addressed to the mob by the ringleaders; and they talked of the danger to Protestantism, and the necessity of supporting the religion of their fathers, and many other topics inflammatory of the feelings of the mob at the time, not connected with Orangeism precisely.

2931. Was this traced to the visit which the Catholics had paid the town the preceding week?—Undoubtedly.

2932. A kind of re-action?—Yes, there was a constant allusion made to that in the addresses of those mob-orators.

2933. What is the state of feeling between the inhabitants of this district?—There is considerable animosity at present existing in all the towns and places where there are Orange Lodges, between the Catholics and Orangemen, the Irishmen especially.

2934. How long has that existed?—I had not had occasion to observe it previous to the riots in 1831, at Girvan, which was the beginning of this mischief in Scotland.

2935. Were there any other riots at Port Glasgow or any other place on the 13th of July?—There was a riot of rather a serious nature at Port Glasgow.

2936. What was its origin?—It originated in some Catholics, who expected there was to be a procession of Orangemen, determining to put a stop to it; I do not know that there was an Orange procession really intended, but there was an Orange meeting in Port Glasgow that night: there is a lodge there.

2937. The Catholics met to prevent it?—The Catholics came mostly from Greenock, I understood, to prevent the procession.

2938. Did any mischief follow?—There were a number of bad assaults and wounds received from the rioters.

2939. Have any of them been taken up?—Yes, a considerable number now under confinement previous to trial.

2940. You have alluded to 1831, when you say you were not aware before that period that that part of the country was in such a state of excitement; what took place then?—On the 12th of July 1831, there was a meeting of a great number of Orange Lodges; I think five or six at least, belonging to different villages in the neighbourhood of Girvan in Ayrshire, were resolved to have a procession to the town of Girvan, where there were also Orange Lodges to meet them; the magistrates of Girvan had been informed that there was likely to be opposition to this display; and they had a meeting with the leaders of the Orangemen, and warned them against it; they also tried to get the sheriff to interfere to put it down by force, which the sheriff declined.

2941. This was previous to the day?—Yes, in consequence of its being known there was to be a procession of Orangemen. When the procession of the country lodges reached near the town of Girvan—

2942. From whence did they come?—There were four lodges I think from Maybole; when they got very near the town of Girvan they were met by the magistrates and a body of constables, who requested them, if they must hold their procession, to go into the town by a back way; at the same time, behind the constables there was a crowd, not a very great crowd, principally composed of children, who began pelting the Orangemen. As soon as this pelting commenced, we were informed that a cry was heard in the Orange procession, “Fire,” and immediately a shot was fired by one of the Orangemen, which killed a constable; several shots were fired afterwards in proceeding through the town; a great number of persons were hurt, although I do not think any more were hurt by the fire-arms.

2943. What might be the number of that procession of Orangemen?—I am not quite certain; it was about 400 perhaps.

2944. Were they dressed in ribands and other Orange emblems?—There were the usual Orange insignia; I do not think they had ribands; but flags and music, playing their usual tunes.

2945. Was that the occasion on which Alexander Ross was shot?—Yes.

2946. By what authority were they dispersed?—They made good their entrance to the town of Girvan, and their procession was allowed to pass through it, as there was no force to oppose them; and after meeting there the other lodges, and exciting considerable violence there, I should mention, that they were preceded by a cart containing whiskey, which was distributed to them in large quantities; of course

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they were in a state of considerable excitement, and they did much mischief, and committed violence, and dispersed towards evening.

2947. When you say there was not force to oppose them, was not the sheriff there to resist them?—The sheriff had only a small body of special constables which was not sufficient to oppose them, they being armed; there were several guns and pistols in the procession.

2948. After their dispersion, what measures were adopted by the magistrates to secure the rioters?—There was an inquiry immediately instituted by the sheriff, and the accused persons were apprehended, and that led to various trials of supposed ringleaders; a person of the name of Ramsey and a man of the name of Waugh were tried for murder.

2949. Were they both Orangemen?—Yes; Waugh was tried for firing the gun which killed Ross, and was convicted and executed; against Ramsay the verdict was, according to the Scotch form, “Not proven;” an acquittal in fact.

2950. Were any measures taken against the other parties engaged in the procession?—Ramsay and several others were tried also for mobbing and rioting and for assaults, and were convicted and sentenced to various periods of imprisonment.

2951. Thus it ended?—Yes, so far for the present; but about four months after, in October 1831, there was a sort of re-action in Girvan.

2952. By whom was that re-action?—A party of people, small in number and rather insignificant, attacked a few of the persons who had been concerned in the Orange procession, pelting them and using violence of different kinds towards them; they were brought to trial for it, and were convicted and sentenced to some short periods of imprisonment.

2953. Did that appear to be in consequence of the Orangemen having carried every thing in their possession, that those persons thought to be revenged upon them?—Certainly.

2954. They again were punished for their assaults?—They were.

2955. Can you state to the Committee, from the result of your inquiries, in what places there are Orange Lodges?—My inquiry was directed so much to particular objects, that I have not inquired generally; but I have ascertained there were eight lodges in Glasgow, two in Airdrie, two in Paisley, one in Pollockshaws, one in Neilston, one in Port Glasgow, and various others in different parts of Lanark and Renfrew, and a great number in the manufacturing villages of Ayrshire.

2956. What are the class of people that constitute the Orange Lodges in that part of Scotland?—In general they are of the lower orders. I understand there is one lodge at Glasgow which boasts to be of a higher rank. There are four lodges in the town of Maybole: I am not acquainted with the particulars of them in those other places.

2957. Are there many Irishmen in them?—So far as my inquiry went, in Glasgow, Port Glasgow and Airdrie, the great majority are Irish; but in Ayrshire I suspect a considerable number of them are Scotch.

2958. As the result of your official examination, what is the state of feeling and of peace in those towns in which Orange Lodges have been established?—Wherever Orange Lodges have been established and active, they have been the occasion of continual breaches of the peace, either by their processions, which have been opposed, or by the bad feeling they have produced among individuals.

2959. Have you discovered any other lodges of Ribandmen, or any other secret society, existing in that part of the country?—I cannot say that I have discovered them; I cannot speak to their constitution; they were secret, but I am aware of their existence.

2960. In what manner did you become aware of their existence?—I had information of their meetings in Glasgow to a considerable extent: in one instance I was informed, on authority I cannot doubt, there was a meeting of twenty-four delegates from different societies of Ribandmen at one time in Glasgow, where they were addressed and stimulated by a paid emissary of the Ribandmen, who had come from Ireland. I cannot give my information.

2961. Are you able to learn whether the Ribandmen or the Orangemen were first established?—I cannot speak to that.

2962. Have you any reason to believe that the party of Catholics which proceeded to Airdrie on the 13th of July last, belonged to Riband Lodges?—Their leaders undoubtedly did.

2963. Have you been able to ascertain where any one of those Riband Lodges met?

met?—They meet every day in a different place; they never keep to one place of meeting.

2964. The Orangemen keep to one place of meeting?—Yes, they do.

2965. Does that information lead you to conclude whether the Ribandmen were associated for their own defence, or as assailants against the Orangemen?—All my information is a sort of police information; I know nothing of the matter, except as it tends to disturb the public peace, and the breaches of the peace in Scotland on these matters have originated certainly in processions of Orange Lodges. I am not aware of any demonstration of Ribandmen which has called for any opposition.

2966. Does the private information that you received lead you to believe that this riot, and these proceedings on the part of the Catholics, had been a re-action against the associations of the Orangemen?—Certainly.

2967. So that the Orange organization has produced, or if not produced greatly augmented, the Riband organization?—I think it is highly probable, though I cannot speak with certainty of that fact, that there would be no Riband organization in Scotland but for the Orange organization.

2968. Have you reason to believe there was any before 1831?—I am not aware of its existence previously; but it may have existed previously without our knowing it.

2969. Have the Orange Lodges become more active since that?—They have; they have been becoming more active during the last three or four years.

2970. What ground have you for believing any emissary was sent from Ireland to attend a Riband Lodge in Glasgow?—I had it from information that I cannot doubt, though I am not at liberty to mention the source.

2971. Have you been able to get hold of any emissary?—I think that I have got hold of one at present, but I cannot say as to the chance of convicting him, for the evidence was not complete when I left Glasgow.

2972. Are the Committee to understand that it is your opinion, after the inquiry you have made officially, that the existence of those Orange Lodges has tended generally to excite to breaches of the peace and re-action on the part of the Catholics?—To a very great degree.

2973. Did you speak to any of the members of any Orange Lodges?—In the course of my inquiry I had occasion to examine parties, partly officially, partly for my own information, as to various matters at Airdrie and at Port Glasgow.

2974. Did you obtain any information from them respecting the objects and constitution of their meetings?—Every Orangeman I examined, and master of an Orange Lodge, professed perfect openness and readiness to give information. I made one attempt however to obtain the minutes of their meetings, and I was obliged with a selection of them from a variety of matters; but the master of that lodge declined to show me the whole proceedings of the lodge.

2975. Who is the master you allude to?—Mr. Motherwell; he is, I believe, a district grand master at Glasgow; he has eight or nine lodges under him.

2976. Is he a Scotchman?—Yes.

2977. Did you learn from any of those you examined what were their objects, by whom they were directed, whether under the Grand Orange Lodge?—Several of them stated that they had originally depended on Irish lodges, but that there had been a reformation of the society within the last year or two, and that since that time they had held themselves as subject only to the lodge of London, and corresponding directly with it.

2978. You mentioned re-organization; did you learn whether any deputation had come from London to assist in the formation of those lodges?—In examining with regard to processions, I found that the last procession previous to this year was in consequence of a visit from Colonel Fairman, who had travelled over the country as the emissary from the Orange Lodge of England, as I understood, and who was received wherever he went, or in many places, by the Orangemen in procession.

2979. Was any reference made by those people to the Duke of Cumberland?—I have here a copy, a fac-simile of a warrant constituting a lodge, signed by the Duke of Cumberland, and they all looked to the Duke of Cumberland as their head and with the greatest respect.—[*The copy of the warrant for holding a lodge produced.*]

2980. They regard the Duke in fact as their political head?—Yes, certainly.

2981. Was any reference made by them in conversation to him?—Yes, frequently.

2982. What do they say of him?—They only talk of him as the head of their society,

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society, and as their grand master ; they certainly seem to dwell upon his being the head, as proving the legality and loyalty of their proceedings.

2983. Did you reason with any of them, or attempt to show that their proceedings were illegal ?—No, I did not ; mine was entirely a visit of inquiry ; I had no magisterial functions.

2984. Are you aware what is the number of Orangemen there are in Glasgow ?—They are not great numbers ; the lodges in general do not exceed 30, and there are eight lodges.

2985. Were the minutes of proceedings produced to you in any one instance ?—Mr. Motherwell, of Glasgow, exhibited to me some selected minutes, as I have already stated.

2986. What is his profession in Glasgow ?—I think he is the editor of a newspaper ; I believe editor of the Glasgow Courier ; but in general I did not find there were minutes kept, or admitted to be kept, and from the class and appearance of the persons whom I examined I doubt whether in most instances they are able to write their minutes.

2987. Did you request Mr. Motherwell to produce the original book from which he made the extracts ?—They were not extracts, they were selections ; those minutes were not kept in books, but on loose sheets ; it should have been explained that I had not the slightest right to insist on the examination of Mr. Motherwell ; his lodge was not implicated in the riots ; I applied to him, saying it would be satisfactory if, to show the general nature and tenor of their minutes, he would exhibit those minutes of proceeding.

2988. Has Orangeism and organization taken a more active turn since the period you have mentioned, at which Colonel Fairman made his tour ?—Certainly since the first tour of Colonel Fairman there has been a considerable increase, a considerable degree more of excitement in Orangeism than there was before.

2989. Does it consist with your knowledge that he visited those places where those riots have lately taken place ?—He was at Airdrie, and there was a procession to receive him ; he was at Glasgow, but I am not aware of his having been at Port Glasgow.

2990. Being professionally employed under the Crown in the criminal jurisprudence of Scotland, what is your opinion, with reference to the peace of the country, of the system of Orangeism and of Ribandism, which has been created, or which has followed the institution and the increase of Orangeism ?—I should say that secret societies on both sides are very prejudicial to the peace of the country, and that we have every day breaches of the peace resulting from the collision of those parties.

2991. In so far as you can judge of those matters, are you of opinion it would be very desirable that an end should be put to those and all other secret societies ?—Undoubtedly.

2992. Should you expect that while those societies continue, the peace of the country and the towns in which the societies meet can be protected ?—In some of them there is a very inefficient police, and there of course there is the greatest danger ; in such a place as Glasgow where there is an efficient police, I do not apprehend any danger to the public peace from the small number of Orangemen, though there may be individual scuffles.

2993. You imagine rather a continuance of conflicts between individuals ?—Yes.

2994. Have you found that they have secret signs and pass-words ?—They have undoubtedly ; their laws and ordinances allude to secret signs ; they say, “ we have no reserve whatsoever, except the signs and symbols.”

2995. Have you had any opportunity of knowing whether there are any lodges in other parts of Scotland than those where you have been ?—There are some, I am aware, in Edinburgh, but I have not had occasion or opportunity of inquiring into them.

2996. Do the lodges correspond with the grand lodge ?—I understand directly.

2997. Do they correspond with each other ?—As occasion requires, I am pretty sure they do.

2998. Have the lodges masters and secretaries and different functionaries ?—All of them.

2999. Who are in communication with each other ?—I believe so.

3000. Those lodges are held in districts that are allocated to their separate jurisdiction ?—Yes.

3001. If

3001. If an indictment were preferred at Glasgow against a member of the Orange Society, you have no doubt that case would be fairly and impartially tried? —Undoubtedly, at Glasgow, as fairly as any where.

3002. Has the Crown in Scotland the power of setting aside jurors? —Both parties have.

3003. Is that limited? —To the number necessary to try the case.

3004. Can the Crown call on the parties to stand by without limitation? —They challenge each individual as he is called.

3005. Can they challenge without cause? —Without cause stated.

3006. To any extent? —Yes; of the panel of 45, each party may challenge, I think, 10.

3007. There are only 45 on the panel? —Only 45, 20 of whom may be challenged by the parties.

3008. The jury must be settled out of the 45? —Yes; but the 45 are chosen by a regular list, followed in all cases.

3009. So that the Crown cannot choose 45 men favourable to its views? —In Scotland, of late years, the jury list was put on a new footing, and lists are now made out and of necessity followed in all cases; it is very rarely that the Crown exercises the right of challenge in Scotland; the accused very commonly does; it is not thought right for the Crown counsel to exercise the right of challenge on behalf of the Crown, except in particular cases, where no imputation of party motives can be made; when there is a strong prejudice against the prisoner in a particular district, the Crown would probably be inclined to challenge the jurors coming from that district.

Edward Nucella, Esquire, called in; and Examined.

3010. ARE you an Orangeman? —Yes.

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3011. When were you first initiated? —I think in May 1832.

3012. Where were you initiated? —I was initiated in Cannon-row, at the office of the institution.

3013. Have you any lodge there? —The deputy grand secretary had a right, I believe, to hold lodges there.

3014. You mean Colonel Fairman? —Yes.

3015. Who was present when you were made? —There was, I think, Sir Robert Peat made with me.

3016. The Reverend Sir Robert Peat? —Yes.

3017. Were you admitted at once to the Purple Order? —I was.

3018. Both orders at once? —Yes; to the Orange and Purple Order.

3019. Is not that against the rules? —I fancy they have the power and right to do that.

3020. Was there any special order of the grand lodge for that purpose? —Not that I am aware of.

3021. Did you ever attend any meetings of the grand lodge? —Yes, I have, one at Lord Kenyon's before I went abroad.

3022. Did you receive any warrant or commission from the grand lodge to take with you abroad? —I did.

3023. Have you got that with you? —I have.

[*The same was delivered in, and read, as follows:*]

No. Foreign Warrant,
this 10th day of August

Granted
1832.

By Virtue of this Authority,

Our well-beloved Brother ORANGEMAN, EDWARD NUCELLA, Esq.
of South Lambeth, in the County of Surrey, is ~~and his successors~~ nominated
and warranted to the Office of Worshipful Master in the Orange Institution, and
appointed to perform the requisites thereof ~~within~~ beyond the Realm of Great Britain.

Given under our Seal, at London.

(signed) CHANDOS, Grand Secretary.

(signed) ERNEST, Grand Master.



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3024. Will you state to the Committee what places you visited, and whether you established any lodges or found any lodges existing at the places you visited? —I went through France and Switzerland to Italy and Rome, and at Rome there were a number of English resident families.

3025. This was in 1832? —Yes; I left England on the 12th of August 1832.

3026. You wrote from Dovor to Colonel Fairman desiring your commission might be sent after you? —Yes.

3027. How did you get the warrant? —I got it in a large trunk I ordered to be sent after me. When I arrived at Rome, there were a number of English resident families, and I thought they might be desirous of forming a lodge there as well as in the other Italian States I passed through afterwards, and I made inquiries whether it would be agreeable to the government, or whether they had any objection.

3028. The Papal Government? —Yes; and I understood they would object to it, whereupon I desisted entirely; I then proceeded to Naples, and there I found the same kind of objection, the government being essentially Catholic, and I proceeded to Sicily and Palermo, and found the same again; therefore I took no steps at all to establish any lodges in any of the Papal States. I then went on to Malta, there I had been informed before I left England that there were lodges.

3029. By whom had you been so informed, by Colonel Fairman? —By a man named Condell, I think, who was master of a lodge, and a kind of under-secretary to Colonel Fairman.

3030. Had you no conversation with Colonel Fairman upon that subject before you proceeded? —Yes, I had.

3031. Did not Colonel Fairman give you a list of lodges there, or any information about them? —He did not, but I was informed there were lodges there; when I arrived at Malta I found there were.

3032. What lodges did you find there? —There were four regiments, two of them were sitting under their own warrants.

3033. What regiments were those? —They were the 42d Royal Highlanders, and the 94th.

3034. Do you mean their own warrants, under the lodge in London, or the lodge in Dublin? —That I cannot say.

3035. Did you not see their warrants? —No, I did not.

3036. Did you visit the lodge? —Yes; I visited one of them at least; I was invited to the 94th; that was Lodge No. 258.

3037. Where was that lodge held; in the barracks? —No, not in the barracks; it was held at some public-house in Malta.

3038. Were you there more than once? —Yes, I think I was two or three times.

3039. Were there many in the lodge? —Yes, I suppose from 14 to 20.

3040. Each time? —Yes, I should think so.

3041. Were the soldiers dressed in their regimentals? —Yes, I believe they were; some of them were not.

3042. Who was chairman? —I do not recollect the name of the chairman.

3043. Was he in his regimentals? —No, I do not think he was, but I am not quite sure.

3044. Were any officers there? —No, not of the commissioned officers.

3045. Had you any communication with any of the officers of the regiment? —No.

3046. How long were you in Malta? —I arrived at Malta the latter end of September, and I left it the 2d of November.

3047. Do you mean September 1832? —No, 1833.

3048. You must have formed an acquaintance with some of the officers in Malta? —I certainly did; I was invited at the mess-table.

3049. Did you know the governor, Sir Frederick Ponsonby? —Yes.

3050. You were personally acquainted with him? —Yes, I received kindness from him; I was invited to Lady Emily's parties.

3051. After you attended an Orange Lodge held in Malta in the regiment, did you ever mention to the officers with whom you were acquainted, that you had attended an Orange military lodge? —I do not know that I did, but they must have very well known that I did; I had a warrant, and they must have known it.

3052. How must they have known it? —From report; many belonging to the lodge came to my hotel.

3053. Who commanded the 42d Regiment at that time? —Major Middleton.

3054. Was it known generally that you were deputed from the grand lodge of England

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England to visit them?—Yes, I do apprehend it was, for I subsequently understood that Major Middleton had forbidden his regiment to assemble in lodge.

3055. After he understood you had been there?—It must have been after that, and I waited upon him myself, and was very politely received by him, and I expostulated with him about it, understanding he had so done.

3056. What passed between you and Major Middleton upon the subject?—I stated that I had heard what he had so done, and that I was surprised at it.

3057. Was this after you came back again or during your first visit?—During my first visit; he said that he disapproved of it in consequence of an order from the Commander-in-chief, and that he could bring any man to court martial who assembled in lodge after that. I told him that the principle of our institution was obedience, and that I fell in entirely with him if there was such an order, and that I should on no account, if any assembled, ever think of visiting the lodge after that; he said he expected that from me as a gentleman, and he invited me to dine with him; and I did dine with him.

3058. This was only one lodge; you say there were four?—There was another, which sat under their own warrant; that was the 73d.

3059. Did you attend the lodge in the 73d?—I do not recollect that I did.

3060. Did you attend any other than the 42d?—I am not sure whether I attended any others; I may have done so.

3061. You went to Malta as a functionary or a delegate of the Orange body?—I went for my own pleasure throughout my whole tour; that was my object; but I carried a warrant with me, empowering me the requisites for the benefit of our Orange Institution beyond the realm of Great Britain. It was suggested to me before I went, that I might be useful to the Orange Institution in extending it, and therefore the warrant was made out to me, which I took with me, and I acted under it.

3062. You say it was known in Malta that you had arrived there invested with certain powers from the Orange body?—It must have been known.

3063. How often did you attend the lodge in the 94th regiment?—I may have attended it twice or three times.

3064. You do not think you attended it four times?—I think not.

3065. Are you sure you did not attend it five?—I am pretty sure I never attended it four times.

3066. Is Major Middleton of the 42d or the 94th?—He was commanding officer of the 42d at the time.

3067. Who was commanding officer of the 94th?—I do not know.

3068. Did you dine at the mess of the 94th?—I rather think I did; I think I did either at the 94th or the 73d.

3069. Did you attend the lodge of the 73d?—I think I did.

3070. How often?—Not above once or twice.

3071. Did you attend the lodge of the 42d?—I did not; when I first arrived they took me to the room of the lodge of the 42d; that is to say, showed me the room.

3072. Who took you?—A man of the name of Proctor.

3073. Was he master of a lodge?—He was not master of a lodge, but he was acquainted with them; I suppose he belonged to the Royal Fusileers, the 7th Fusileers I think.

3074. What was the fourth regiment in which there was a lodge?—The 7th Royal Fusileers.

3075. Did you attend the lodge of the 7th Royal Fusileers?—No, I did not attend it as such; that I will explain hereafter.

3076. Have the goodness to explain it?—That lodge had sat under a precept from the 42d, and that precept was worn out or in some way was deficient, and they wished to sit under their own authority, and I granted therefore a warrant to them.

3077. You created a lodge in that regiment?—No, the lodge existed before.

3078. The 7th Regiment or Royal Fusileers had held a lodge under a precept from the 42d Regiment; they became desirous of having a lodge held under an original warrant, and you by virtue of the authority granted to you by the Duke of Cumberland, created a lodge in the 7th Regiment in Malta?—No, I did not consider that I created the lodge; it was a lodge already existing in that regiment; they had a lodge and sat under the precept of the 42d; you may as well say the 42d created a lodge, because they sat under their authority, under their precept.

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3079. You object to the use of the word created?—I object to words, forming or creating a lodge; I say that was not done by me.

3080. They had sat under the precept of the 42d, and in place of that precept you granted a warrant under the authority given you by the Duke of Cumberland?—Yes, that is all true.

3081. How soon after you arrived in the island did you do this?—Very soon, it was the 10th of October.

3082. You arrived in September?—Yes, the latter end of September.

3083. Did you attend the lodge which was held under your warrant in the 7th?—Yes, I did.

3084. How often?—Two or three times perhaps.

3085. How long before your departure from Malta did you attend it?—I do not know, but it must have been between the granting of it and my leaving the island, which I left on the 2d of November.

2086. You granted the warrant on the 10th of October, and left it on the 2d of November?—Yes.

3087. How long before the 2d of November did you attend that lodge?—I cannot tell; it was between the two.

3088. Did you attend shortly before you left Malta?—I cannot tell to days.

3089. Did you attend it within a week of your leaving Malta?—I cannot tell, it might be a week or a fortnight, it was between the time of granting it and leaving I attended it.

3090. How soon after you arrived in Malta had you the conversation with Major Middleton?—It must have been two or three weeks, I should think three weeks perhaps.

3091. Did you attend the lodge of the 7th Regiment after your conversation with Major Middleton?—Yes, I did; he had nothing to do with that lodge.

3092. Did not Major Middleton tell you there was an order issued by the military authorities forbidding the formation of Orange Lodges in the army?—He told me it was in consequence of an order from the Horse Guards, an old order too, of several years preceding, I think in the year 1829, that he had prohibited the assembling of the men in a lodge.

3093. After he told you this, you attended a lodge created under your own warrant in the 7th Regiment?—I attended the lodge in the 7th.

3094. Sitting under your own warrant?—Sitting under my own warrant; that was another lodge, not the lodge in Colonel Middleton's regiment.

3095. Who was the officer commanding the Fusileers?—I do not know.

3096. Did you ever visit the mess of that regiment?—No.

3097. Did you know any officer in that regiment?—No, I do not know that I did.

3098. How did you find out Mr. Proctor whom you have mentioned?—I cannot tell how I became acquainted with him, because on my arrival in Malta, hearing from some cause or rumour, or from whence I do not know, that I was arrived from the grand committee, from the grand lodge, there were several came to me, and among others Proctor came to me.

3099. Was Proctor an officer or a private?—He was a private.

3100. Was that so generally known to the privates of the regiments that they came to you from that general report?—Yes, it must have been from that general report; he had been master, I think.

3101. To what are you referring?—To my memorandum.

3102. Is that a memorandum made at Malta?—No.

3103. When was this memorandum made by you?—In my own house very lately.

3104. Did you take these memoranda from a book?—No, I did not.

3105. You have had the goodness to give the Committee information you derived from certain memoranda you have recently made?—Yes.

3106. From what document is it those memoranda recently made are derived?—Certainly it must have been from some letters of my own.

3107. Letters written by you?—Yes.

3108. To whom, to Fairman?—Yes.

3109. Have you got copies of those letters?—Yes, I have, but they are mixed among my own family letters.

3110. Have you more memoranda from those letters?—Yes.

3111. Therefore the letters were accessible to you?—Oh, yes.

3112. Are

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3112. Are they accessible now?—Yes.

3113. Can you produce them?—Yes.

3114. Will you?—Yes, the writing is almost illegible, but I can explain them.

3115. On the other hand you received letters from Colonel Fairman?—No.

3116. Did you receive letters from Lord Kenyon?—No, I never did; I wish to give every information I can properly and fairly give; I never received any letter from any gentleman belonging to the grand committee, or from Colonel Fairman, during my absence abroad.

3117. Before you went did not Lord Kenyon introduce you to Colonel Fairman?—He did.

3118. How did you become acquainted with Lord Kenyon?—It was at a meeting, I think, at the Labourer's Friend Society; I had seen an advertisement in the paper respecting this institution, and the advertisement was very gratifying to me; I had a desire of belonging to the institution; I requested his Lordship to introduce me to the Orange Institution.

3119. Did you offer to become an agent during your tour to forward the objects of the institution?—No, I did not offer to become an agent; it was suggested to me, that as I was going abroad I might be useful.

3120. Who suggested that?—I suppose it was suggested by Colonel Fairman, for I often saw him; I asked him to come and breakfast with me; there was an intimacy formed after Lord Kenyon introduced me to him.

3121. Did he suggest your taking a warrant for that purpose?—Yes, he must have suggested it.

3122. In the proceedings of the Orange Society, it appears that Lord Kenyon not only made a most favourable mention of your name, but pronounced a panegyric upon you as the benefactor of the Society; did you communicate with Lord Kenyon when you were abroad?—No, I wrote to Lord Kenyon; before I went, I called at his house, and he not being at home, I wrote a letter informing him that I was going abroad, and that if he had any commands I should be very happy to execute them, and I received a very polite letter back from him.

3123. Did you mention that your object was to establish Orangeism in Malta, and Corfu?—I do not recollect that I did.

3124. What is a precept granted by one regiment to another?—I do not know at all, because I am not a military man, but it must be some kind of authority by which they could continue the lodge that they sat under.

3125. There was a lodge of the 42d that granted a precept to the 7th?—Yes.

3126. You mentioned that you did not attend the lodge of the 42d; why did not you attend that lodge?—Because I do not believe it was ever held; they had intended to hold it.

3127. Have you got the letters you wrote upon the subject about you?—I have.

3128. Did the members of different lodges ever assemble in one lodge while you were there?—Yes, they were admitted; I cannot say who they were; but they were admitted and admissible, because one lodge is admissible into another.

3129. Did they assemble to meet you?—Very likely they might, because they paid me every respect.

3130. They paid you respect as deputy?—As being a member of the grand committee, as coming from the grand lodge.

3131. You did not conceal that you had attended those lodges?—Certainly, I concealed nothing, any more than I do from this Committee.

3132. Your arrival from the Duke of Cumberland must have been notorious?—It must have been, because I had this warrant, and this warrant was hanging in my room.

3133. You were visited by officers of the army?—I was visited by several of them.

3134. And they saw this warrant?—No, I do not say that.

3135. Was not the warrant hanging in the room?—Yes, but I never remember an officer coming into my room, but they left their cards; I was not at home when they happened to visit me.

3136. You have stated that Major Middleton objected to the meeting of the lodge in the 42d?—I have.

3137. Do you know who commanded the 7th Regiment?—I do not.

3138. Did you hear from your brethren in the lodge you attended whether their commanding officer objected to their forming a lodge or not?—No, I took it for granted he did not object, because if I had heard such a thing as that I should have quitted the lodge immediately.

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3139. Do you suppose he knew of the lodge being held in the regiment?—That I cannot take upon myself to say.

3140. At what hour of the day was the lodge held?—It was held in the afternoon.

3141. Was it a notorious fact in Malta that the lodges were held?—I should suppose so; there seemed to be nothing concealed; if there had been any thing of that kind it would have put me upon my guard, and I should have avoided any thing of the kind.

3142. Were any artillerymen there?—I do not recollect there being any.

3143. You had the goodness to say you would produce the letters you wrote to Fairman, and from which you have made these extracts?—Yes, they are mixed with my own family letters; I kept no separate correspondence.

3144. Will you have the goodness to mark the passages the Committee may read?—Yes, or I will read them to the Committee; I have a little index I made to these letters, an index of all the letters I wrote from abroad; I will hand it in.

3145. There appear to be six letters; are those the only letters relating to the Orange Institution?—Yes.

3146. The first appears to be in p. 9?—In these letters there are some political ideas that perhaps every gentleman may not coincide in. This is the first letter, No. 9. “I request you will assure His Royal Highness, our grand master, that nothing but my absence from England on a tour to France and Italy would have prevented my attendance at the meeting of our grand lodge on the approaching memorable 5th of November, a day which must be for ever dear to the recollection of every loyal British subject; at the same time I wish to express the high gratification I experience in having been admitted a member and invested with the Purple order of our noble institution, important at all times as commemorating our glorious Revolution in 1688, and the miraculous deliverance of Parliament from the wicked designs of the Papists, but more especially essential in these days of disloyalty, of difficulty and danger, when our most excellent constitution, the guarantee of our liberties in Church and State, is attacked on all sides, I am sorry to be obliged to say, by the great as well as the low, and is perhaps likely, unless prevented by the immediate interposition of Almighty God, to be materially impaired, if not wholly destroyed. It is doing little for so humble a member of our lodge as I am to say, I shall be at all times ready to offer up my life and property at the shrine of the constitution, for its preservation, without considering this any sacrifice. I desire you will further communicate to His Royal Highness and the grand committee, that if they can point out any line wherein I can be useful to our institution while on the continent, where I may probably remain full six months longer, I shall be most happy to adopt it, and to show how anxious I am to promote its prosperity and prove myself a worthy member of it. I beg to present my homage to His Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland, and my respects to our deputy grand master, Lord Kenyon.”

3147. There is nothing in that letter from which you have derived your memoranda?—No.

3148. Is the entire of that letter addressed to Colonel Fairman?—Yes.

3149. The next appears to be in page 32?—“I wrote you on the 24th of October,” that was the last, being from Milan; this is from Rome. “I wrote you the 24th of October from Milan, but have been disappointed in receiving no answer, nor any account from you of the favourable progress of our institution, in times when its advancement and prosperity are so essential for the preservation of what remains of our once glorious constitution in Church and State. You will be so obliging as to lay before His Royal Highness, our grand master, my most respectful excuse for my absence at the approaching meeting of the grand lodge on the ever-memorable 4th of June, assuring him that nothing but my continuance on the continent would have prevented my attendance; and I beg you will further inform His Royal Highness, with my dutiful respects, that I consulted the Duke of Torlonia and other persons, the most proper, about establishing a lodge in this renowned city, but the unanimous advice was, that our institution being essentially Protestant and the Papal Government essentially Catholic, the proposition would have been both displeasing and impracticable. I go down to Naples in a few weeks; I mean to visit Malta and Corfu, where we have lodges, and to impart to them whatever I know and they are unacquainted with; and further to see if there are any other of our Ionian Islands, where I can with advantage to our interests establish lodges, and I shall on every opportunity that may present itself, do my utmost to promote the grand objects of our Institution, having its welfare greatly at heart. I request you

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you will present my respectful compliments to Lord Kenyon, our deputy grand master of England and Wales, and that you will remember me to all our Orange friends with whom I am acquainted. Postscript :—I am not aware of any arrear of my account, five guineas subscription money ; but whenever it may occur, if you will apply to my bankers, Messrs. Martin & Co., showing them this, they will immediately pay it to you." Addressed " Lieut.-Col. Fairman, deputy grand master for London, and deputy grand secretary of the Loyal Orange Institution of Great Britain." That was to impart to them our then pass-words and signs, our means of knowing each other, which they did not know, because there was a change in them at that time.

3150. Did you communicate to them the new pass-word and sign ?—I did.

3151. How did you know them to be brethren, were you acquainted with the old pass-word ?—No.

3152. How did you make them know you were a brother ?—I stated that by some means or other they became acquainted with the fact.

3153. You knew there was a military lodge in Malta, before you went there ?—Yes ; I was informed by, I believe, Condell, at Cannon-row, a kind of deputy secretary to Colonel Fairman.

3154. Had you any conversation with Colonel Fairman about this military lodge in Malta before you went ?—Very likely I might, but I cannot say.

3155. Did you hear it from Lord Kenyon ?—No ; " and further to see if there are any other of our Ionian Islands, where I can, advantageously to our interest, establish lodges ; and I shall on every opportunity that may present itself, do my utmost to promote the grand objects of our institution ; and having its welfare greatly at heart, I beg you will present my compliments to Lord Kenyon, the deputy grand master of England and Wales," and so on.

3156. What is the date of that ?—The 13th of May 1833.

3157. Will you have the goodness to turn to page 49 ?—This is from Malta, dated the 4th of October 1833, a few days after my arrival ; I arrived the latter end of September : " I wrote you from Milan the 24th of this month last year, and from Rome the 18th of May last, but have never received a single line from you. I remained in Italy longer than I had expected, and have promised to pass the next winter at Rome, where I request you will direct your despatches for me to the care of my bankers, Messrs. John Freeborn & Company. I hope to be favoured with a full account of the proceedings at the several meetings of our grand lodge since my departure from England, as you know the interest I take in all that concerns our institution. I arrived here a few days ago, after having in vain endeavoured to establish lodges in Rome, Naples, Palermo and so on, for the reasons I have given. The respective governments are, as might, indeed, be expected from their religion, rather hostile than friendly to us ; but now I am in our own territory I shall give you a full account of the state of our affairs here. I find that only two out of four battalions of regiments situated on this island, viz. the 42d Royal Highlanders, the head lodge, and the 94th, are sitting under warrants ; the former, No. 104, master, John Mackay ; the latter, No. 258, master, Frederick Spooner. As to the other regiments, viz. the 7th Royal Fusileers, the 73d, Samuel Proctor of the 7th Royal Fusileers is sitting as master under a precept granted him by the said 42d Royal Highlanders, though he wrote the 6th of last May to the then deputy grand secretary, Chetwoode Eustace Chetwoode, for a warrant, and I am in possession of the certificate of Paymaster M'Dougall, that he remitted, 6th of May last, 3*l.* to Messrs. Greenwood & Company to be paid by them to Chetwoode Eustace Chetwoode for the account of our grand lodge. I shall forthwith grant Samuel Proctor a warrant, but subject to the approbation and confirmation of our grand master. The 73d Regiment is doing nothing, though very anxious to be as active in the cause as the other three are, of whose zeal I cannot say too much ; but I learn the master of the second battalion of the Rifle Brigade wrote from hence so long ago as the 4th of October 1831, to Secretary Chetwoode for a warrant, and Charles Staples, a private of that regiment, having received from his Orangemen 2*l.* 12*s.* remitted that sum per Bewes, paymaster, and received an answer from their agent, John Lawrie, of Robert-street, Adelphi, of payment of that money to said Secretary Chetwoode. Further I must state, that on the 42d Regiment relieving the Rifle Brigade which went to Corfu, this 73d Regiment obtained a precept for 12 months from the said 42d Royal Highlanders, which are now expired, and the 42d not feeling themselves entitled to renew their precept, I shall grant a warrant to Master Charles Staples for this 73d ;" that was I suppose matter of favour, having been granted by precept ; once, they did not choose to renew it ; " also, subject to the like approbation and confirmation of our

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Royal Grand Master, I shall communicate to the regiments the new system, and see if I can establish among the respectable English Protestant residents on this island, always subject as above mentioned, a permanent lodge, as I understand several of them are very desirous of becoming members of our glorious institution. Having done the needful here, I shall sail for the like purpose to Corfu, from whence you shall hear further from me. You may perhaps favour we with the above desired particulars by return of this packet, directed to me at Beverley's Hotel, Malta, and send a duplicate thereof to Rome, as I may be detained at Corfu and our other Ionian Islands, and shall certainly return from thence here. It remains only to present the assurance of my high respect and homage to His Royal Highness, our grand master, with respectful compliments to Lord Kenyon, our most worthy deputy grand master, and compliments to all inquiring friends."

3158. Page 55?—This is dated Malta, the 31st of October. "I wrote you by the last packet on the 4th instant, giving you an account of the state of several lodges here appertaining to our Loyal Orange Institution, and of several particulars respecting them. I have attended every lodge that has been holden since my arrival on the island, and am happy to be able to give you a most favourable account of the zeal and devotedness of all our respective brethren. I shall send you here annexed a list of the members of Lodge No. 258, belonging to the 94th, and of Lodge 194 Z. granted by me to the 7th Royal Fusileers, sitting before, as I mentioned in my last letter, under a precept from the 42d Royal Highlanders; and I shall add a copy of the two warrants I have granted, *salvo* the approbation and confirmation of the grand master, to the 7th Regiment and the 73d Regiment; the return of the members of the last regiment has not been yet sent to me. I am sorry to have to state to you that the lodge No. 104 (which is in the 42d Regiment) is prevented assembling by the commanding officer, Major Middleton, who threatened to bring any man of his regiment to a court martial who should so assemble after his public notice forbidding such assemblage. As soon as this was reported to me, I waited on the Major and expostulated with him on the subject, showing him the printed papers I brought with me, declaratory of the objects of our noble institution and its utility; and I told him that in fact we stood at the head of the Conservatives, being the most ancient, and that we were only signalized by our loyalty and devotion to our church, our sovereign and our once glorious, though now I am sorry to be obliged to say mutilated constitution. His reply was most gentlemanly and friendly, and he went so far as to say he agreed with all our principles, but he felt himself bound to act as he did as commanding officer of the regiment under the order in his possession from the Commander-in-chief, dated so far back as 1829. I answered that I could only express my astonishment at such an order, as our principle was obedience to the laws, and had nothing to do with political discussion, and that I should report the whole to our grand lodge. The consequence has been, that the master and brethren have (I think prematurely) burnt their book, papers, sashes and every thing belonging to their lodge, except the warrant. They would have burnt that, but from my assuring them they had no right, as it belonged to the grand lodge, and advising them to send it to the grand lodge, telling them still their lodge, in my opinion, existed as firmly as ever, though their assembling was impeded: but I understand the master means to send you the warrant by this packet. I am the more hurt at this circumstance, as all the members of the lodge were most loyal men, and most zealous in our general cause. I expect to sail tomorrow to Corfu, and our other Ionian Islands on the general business of our institution, and shall further from thence write you. I have done every thing in my power to establish a permanent lodge at Malta, consisting of its Protestant British inhabitants, and though I have not, yet I still hope to succeed. I anticipate the meeting of our grand lodge on the memorable 5th of next month; and as I am actively employing myself in our service, need make no apology for my absence from it, which will never happen when I am near enough to attend, and in sufficient health; such as, thank God, I continue at present to enjoy; but I beg you to present my homage to His Royal Highness our grand master, and my respects to Lord Kenyon, our deputy grand master, to whom I shall ever feel indebted for introducing me to an institution I so much approve and admire;" and so on.

3159. It appears that you wrote from Corfu?—This next is from Corfu, the 26th of November 1833.

3160. The Committee will not trouble you to read that letter, being in possession of it already; what is the date of the next?—The next letter is the 6th of February 1834, from Malta, on my return. It is dated La Valetta, in the island of Malta,

6th February 1834: " My dear Sir and right worshipful Brother,—My last was on the 26th November, from Corfu. I was wind-bound there a long time, and had a long and stormy voyage of 12 days hither, and since release from my quarantine of 16 days have been striving hard to effect the object I have long had at heart, viz. the establishment of a permanent Orange Lodge on this island, independent of the military lodges, over which our Commander-in-chief in England would have no power to prevent its assembling, and thus to extend our noble institution to nearly the utmost limit of His Majesty's dominions eastward ; and I am happy to inform you I have at length, though not without much difficulty, succeeded. The Warrant, under No. 196 Z. I have granted to Captain M'Dougall, paymaster of the 42d Regiment of Royal Highlanders, and he having been an Orangeman above 30 years, and being very staunch and zealous in our cause, I have raised him to the dignity of the Purple order, as well as the deputy master Ensign, and Quarter-master Hickson, of the 73d Regiment, he being descended from an old Orange family in Ireland, both on father and mother's side ; all this subject to the approbation and confirmation of the grand master of the empire, who you will, of course, make acquainted with the whole, and also the grand lodge. The master will forthwith transmit to Messrs. Cox & Greenwood the fees due to the grand lodge, and he will correspond with you ; but he begged me to mention to you his anxiety to receive from you, as soon as possible, a good number of those printed papers, explaining the object of our institution, and the requisite qualifications of its members, as the most likely means of increasing the members of his lodge ; and he would also thank you for several of the large and small certificates. Having been above four months in these seas on our Orange Institution affairs, I am on my immediate return to Sicily, Naples and Rome, in the anxious expectation of receiving letters from you. Meanwhile, presenting my homage to His Royal Highness, and my respectful compliments to Lord Kenyon, and kind remembrance to any of our Orange brethren you may meet, with whom I have the honour to be acquainted, I beg you will believe me very sincerely, my dear Sir and right worshipful Brother, your obedient Servant and Brother."

3161. Was that the last letter you wrote respecting the Orange Society?—That was the last letter I wrote from abroad.

3162. Was that the last letter you wrote in reference to what you did abroad?—No, a letter I wrote on the 2d of June 1834, after my return [*refers to it*] ; but it is of little consequence.

3163. How soon after your return did you attend the grand lodge?—I have never attended it since.

3164. Upon your return home, did you see Colonel Fairman?—Yes, he called upon me.

3165. Did you see Lord Kenyon?—I have never seen his Lordship since my return.

3166. Did you see His Royal Highness?—No, I have never seen His Royal Highness since my return.

3167. In your letters, you request Colonel Fairman will lay your letters before the grand lodge; did you understand from him on your arrival that that had been done?—Oh yes.

3168. Did you understand that Lord Kenyon and His Royal Highness had read your letters?—Yes.

3169. Did he tell you so?—I do not know whether he told me so, but I have every reason to believe it.

3170. What reason have you for believing it?—Because there was a letter that Colonel Fairman wrote me, in which he stated the approbation of the grand lodge.

3171. Have you got that letter here?—I have ; it is dated, Orange Institution, 6th of June 1834:—" My dear Sir, It affords me no small portion of pleasure to forward you an extract from the last report of the grand committee, which was confirmed by our Illustrious Grand Master in grand lodge. My time has been so engrossed as well in preparing for that meeting as in presiding at grand committees since, another of which on finance will be held to-morrow, that I have scarcely had one moment which I could call my own. This must serve as my apology for not offering you my respects in person, which I shall seize the first opportunity of doing. In the mean while, begging you to accept my best wishes for the restoration of your health, believe me to remain, my dear Sir, &c."—" Having heard read the

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highly-interesting, important and valuable communications of Brother Nucella, M. G. C., &c., from Corfu, Malta and other remote places, of various dates, as also one of this morning from Vauxhall-place, on his return to England after an absence of two years, during which he had been making a tour no less extensive than useful, your grand committee beg to offer him their warmest congratulations and their most cordial welcome on returning to his native land. The acceptable proofs he has afforded on all occasions of his unremitting zeal to promote the objects and to extend the principles of our institution have been such as cannot fail to insure the approbation of the grand lodge. In bearing this testimony to his merits, the committee would be guilty of great injustice were they not to recommend him strongly for some especial mark of honour for the heavy claim he has established on the gratitude of the high dignitaries and of the brotherhood in general. They cannot close this well-deserved tribute of respect for him without expressing their regret at his indisposition, with their best wishes for his recovery. *Wm. Blennerhassett Fairman, Chairman.*"

3172. Did you see Lord Nugent at Corfu?—I did; I waited on Lord Nugent for the purpose of knowing from him whether it would be agreeable to him that I should establish a lodge in Corfu; and upon his signifying the reverse, I said that I would give up every idea of it, that I had no idea of opposing Government in any way, that our principle was to submit in every respect to Government.

3173. Did you speak to Sir Frederick Ponsonby in Malta?—No, I saw him in Malta, but that was different, because Corfu is considered a Greek island, and it is a Greek island.

3174. Did you tell Lord Nugent you were deputed by the Loyal Orange Association of England?—I have no doubt I did; he was very polite and friendly to me.

3175. How long did you stay at Corfu?—I was a long time wind-bound there; I arrived at Corfu the 10th of November, and being long wind-bound, I sailed from Corfu the 16th of December.

3176. Did you find in any other regiment there an Orange Lodge?—There had been; I dined with the mess there.

3177. Of what regiment?—I dined with the 95th, I think.

3178. Who told you there had been a lodge there?—I do not know; but there had been lodges in several different regiments there; according to my conception at this moment, it is a very common thing to have had lodges in regiments, but there were none holden there then, because I was informed that Sir Alexander Woodford, the commander-in-chief of the Ionian Islands, had disapproved of any lodges being formed; I therefore took no pains at all, but abstained entirely from going to any of the other Ionian Islands; as I considered it a principle for me never to oppose Government, I abstained altogether, considering my mission in that respect finished.

3179. In one of your letters, you desire Colonel Fairman to write to you to Beverley's hotel at Malta?—Yes.

3180. Did you get a letter from him?—No; I never received one letter from either Colonel Fairman or any member of our institution while on the continent.

3181. When you were at Malta, as you have stated, it was generally known that you were deputed from the Orange Institution; did you speak to Sir Frederick Ponsonby on the propriety of establishing lodges there?—No, I did not; I saw Sir Frederick Ponsonby; he received me in a very friendly manner, and I was invited to Lady Emily's parties, but I never spoke to him on the subject of Orange Lodges.

3182. You never told him you had attended a lodge there?—No.

3183. Did you tell Major Middleton you had attended any lodge?—I do not remember that I did, but I dare say I might have told him.

3184. Did you tell the commander of the 7th Fusileers?—No.

3185. How could Major Middleton have heard if you had attended any lodge?—What is done in a regiment, I suppose, goes from one to another.

3186. Had you any doubt at the time that it was known that those lodges were held?—I have no doubt that they knew that lodges were holden; they had been holden for a long time together, I dare say for years.

3187. You saw Colonel Fairman on your coming home?—I did, several times.

3188. Had you any conversation with him on the state of the lodges in the different places you had visited?—Not any.

3189. Did not you talk over the letters you had sent?—No, he had the letters, and

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and I suppose debated among themselves what was contained in them ; I desired they might be laid before the lodge ; I took out with me a great quantity of printed papers, some of which I circulated in Italy, others at Malta, and some I brought back with me.

3190. Did part of those consist of the circulars?—Yes, they did.

3191. Had you also with you copies of the address to the Conservatives, or what sort of papers do you mean?—I mean the address to the Protestants signed by Lord Roden, and papers of that kind.

3192. There is another, the objects of the Orange Institution?—Yes, that I have also.

3193. Had you any quarterly reports?—Yes, I had with me ; I did not receive any after I went. On further recollection I beg to state, that I believe some quarterly reports and other Orange printed papers were sent out to me with the foreign warrant which I received when I was at Rome in December 1832 or first months of 1833.

Colonel *Charles Rowan*, called in ; and Examined.

3194. YOU are one of the Commissioners of the London Police?—I am.

3195. Are you an Orangeman?—No.

3196. Do you know a person of the name of Colonel Fairman?—No, I do not.

3197. Did you ever receive letters from a person of the name of William Blennerhassett Fairman, making application to you to get individuals admitted into the police?—Yes.

3198. Have there been many such applications?—Seven or eight.

3199. Have any parties been admitted?—Some of them have been admitted.

3200. Did he at the time of applying state himself to be an Orangeman, or forward you any papers connected with the Orange system?—I find that in April the last year, or the year 1833, some printed papers were forwarded regarding Orange matters, in a blank cover, addressed to the commissioners of police.

3201. They did not come along with an application?—They did not.

3202. Did you take any notice of them?—None whatever ; I did not know they were in the office ; I never saw them till my attention was called to the subject two days ago.

3203. Was your knowledge of this fact in consequence of the chairman requesting you to examine what communications had passed between your office and Colonel Fairman?—It was.

3204. The result is, there have been seven or eight applications?—Yes ; I am not prepared at this moment to say how many of them were admitted, but I believe but few of them were admitted, in consequence of their not being qualified, according to the regulations of the police service. I believe none of them now remain, so I understand from the clerk, who told me that all the applications were in the ordinary form ; but as I was coming away now, a letter was put into my hand from Blennerhassett Fairman, recommending a man as a worthy member of the institution or society of which he was a dignitary.

3205. Have you got the letter?—I have not ; I will bring it if it is required.

3206. Is that the only letter in which he recommends a person as being a brother?—I have been informed they were all ordinary applications ; but I was informed the moment I was coming out that there is this to which I have referred ; I would not dare to say as to the rest, not having examined them.

3207. Were those Orangemen who were admitted into the police, and not now in the police, dismissed for bad conduct, or did they leave of their own choice?—I am not aware.

3208. Have you ever had your attention directed to the Orange Institution, or your suspicions awakened of any Orangemen being members of your police establishment?—Never in the slightest degree.

3209. Of what does the police consist at the present moment?—Three thousand four hundred.

3210. It has never been brought to your knowledge that there were any societies of the kind in the police?—No ; we have always discouraged every thing of the kind. It having been proposed on the part of the police constables themselves through their officers, that they should make subscriptions from their pay in order to assist each other as they grew old or infirm or retired from the service, we felt ourselves bound to discourage it on account of the necessity that would create for

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some persons to manage it, some committee or some body of that kind, which might be injurious in its consequences.

3211. You would consider the establishment of Orange Lodges in the police as very detrimental?—Certainly, we would not hear of such a thing.

3212. You consider it your duty to prevent such a thing?—Certainly.

3213. If it were to exist, would you not consider it very detrimental?—I conceive anything leading the men to meet together on any other plea but their duty detrimental.

3214. If, in addition to that, you were told that they knew each other by secret pass-words and signs, and that they could obtain admittance where others could not, into a society, you would not countenance that?—Certainly not.

3215. The Committee are to understand that the applications made were not made with any knowledge on your part, that they were members of any other institution?—Certainly not.

3216. You do not know whether any individual policemen are Orangemen or not?—No, I am not aware of that. I beg to say that no men were taken on the recommendation of Colonel Fairman, unless there were other recommendations.

Jovis, 27^o die Augusti, 1835.

JOSEPH HUME, ESQUIRE, IN THE CHAIR.

Mr. James Whittles, called in; and Examined.

Mr. J. Whittles.

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3217. WHERE do you reside?—In Rochdale.

3218. What business are you in?—I am in the public business, and I am also a maltster.

3219. Are you an Orangeman?—I have been so, but I am expelled from the institution.

3220. How long were you an Orangeman?—Nearly 20 years.

3221. What lodge did you belong to?—No. 266.

3222. Where was that lodge held?—It was held at my own house.

3223. You have stated that you were expelled; will you state to the Committee the circumstances under which and the causes which led to your expulsion?—The cause why I was expelled was for voting for Mr. Fenton.

3224. Was he a candidate for the borough?—He was a candidate for the borough of Rochdale.

3225. In what year was that?—It was last year, the year 1834.

3226. Were any other Orangemen expelled at the same time for having voted for Mr. Fenton?—There was another.

3227. What was his name?—Richard Simpson.

3228. Did he belong to the same lodge?—No, he belonged to Lodge No. 68.

3229. Was Mr. Fenton a reformer?—He was our liberal candidate for Rochdale.

3230. Was he the Whig candidate?—He was.

3231. Who was his opponent?—James Entwistle, esq.

3232. Who was the successful candidate?—Mr. Entwistle.

3233. Were you expelled by the grand lodge or by your own lodge?—I was expelled by the grand lodge.

3234. How did the grand lodge become acquainted with the manner in which you had voted?—By a letter from the district master.

3235. Who was the district master?—John Leach.

3236. When did your expulsion take place?—In February last.

3237. Did you understand that it was agreed to at the grand lodge held at Lord Kenyon's on the 16th of February 1835?—Yes.

3238. Is that paper which you hold in your hand a report of the proceedings of the grand lodge?—It is.

3239. Have you been in the habit of receiving and seeing such circulars?—This is the first circular I ever did see; that is, the first circular I ever did see was similar to this I now have in my hand.

3240. Will you look at page 4, and section 7 of that circular, and you will find it is there stated, "No doubt you have heard of the triumph," says the writer, "we have gained over the Whig candidate by the election of John Entwistle, esq. of Foxholes, as the representative of this borough; yet, after obtaining the victory, I am not altogether satisfied, as three-fourths of our members voted for the Whig party, contrary to the principles of our loyal institution;" do you understand that that is the representation from the master of your lodge to the grand lodge in London?—Yes, I do.

3241. It

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3241. It goes on thus: "The names of the persons who have gone against us are, Richard Simpson, of Warrant 68; James Whittles, 266; and John Crossley, 302; the brethren of my district call aloud for the expulsion of these offenders;" that is a continuation of the letter, is it?—Yes.

3242. Now will you look at section 8, where it states, "Much credit is due to the deputy grand master of Rochdale for his prompt report of these delinquents, as well as to the brethren of the district for their just reprehension of characters so unworthy of their fellowship;" can you inform the Committee whether that deputy grand master is the Mr. Leach you allude to?—Yes, it is; but instead of their being what he calls reprehended, I know that he himself was reprehended, and most severely too, at a district meeting.

3243. Was it for writing that letter?—Yes, it was for writing that letter.

3244. Will you look further in section 8 of the report, and you will see this stated, "As an example then to deter rather than to punish, let the two chief transgressors stand expelled, and the one so unduly influenced be suspended;" are those the words in the proceedings of the grand lodge which are considered to have expelled you?—Yes.

3245. Have Mr. Simpson and you been so expelled?—We have been expelled from the institution.

3246. And solely on account of voting for Mr. Fenton?—Solely on account of voting for Mr. Fenton.

3247. Has Mr. Crossley, the third party, been suspended, as recommended by the grand lodge?—He has.

3248. And you take this circular to be the authority under which Orangemen will act and consider you are expelled, do you?—I do.

3249. Have you made any remonstrance against it?—I have not; I have attended so little to the institution for some years, that I can scarcely be said to belong to it, although I have paid to it.

3250. Is not the lodge held at your own house?—Yes.

3251. How often does it meet?—Once a month.

3252. Were you aware of the existence of Orange Lodges in the army?—I was.

3253. Has there ever been any secrecy with regard to it?—Not that I am aware of.

3254. Was it not a notorious fact in Rochdale that there were Orange Lodges in the army?—Certainly.

3255. Did not every Orangeman know it?—I have known it.

3256. How many Orangemen are there in Rochdale?—I cannot exactly speak to the number; perhaps from two to three hundred.

3257. Have there ever been any processions since you were a member of the lodge?—One, and only one.

3258. On what occasion was that, and where did the procession move from?—There was a procession from every lodge in the town; but I cannot exactly charge my memory with the time when it was.

3259. Did you join that procession?—I did not.

3260. Was there any procession from the lodge at your house?—There was.

3261. And they joined the others, did they?—Yes.

3262. Was it peaceably and quietly conducted?—Yes, it was.

3263. Has Mr. Simpson made any representation against his expulsion?—I believe not.

3264. Does he sit down quietly under his expulsion?—He does.

3265. What has Mr. Crossley done?—He sits down quietly with it too; but he never will join them again; I do not know that he would have joined them at all, but he says he was bribed to enter the institution.

3266. What induced you to enter the Orange Society?—I was very young at the time when I did enter it, and therefore I could have no motive as to any thing that would benefit me by entering it.

3267. What is it that has induced you to continue in it?—I am a publican myself, and I have a lodge held at my house, and it was some benefit to me to have it held there.

3268. Have not these institutions been held out as charitable institutions for assisting decayed members?—Yes, certainly they have.

3269. Has any question of the legality of their institution ever come before you?—Not before me.

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3270. Have you ever heard it talked of in the town?—As to the legality of the institution?

3271. Yes?—I believe it has been before the House of Commons before now as to whether it was legal or not.

3272. Did you take an oath when you were initiated?—Certainly; there is always an oath taken.

3273. Did you take the specific oath of the Orangemen at that time?—Yes.

3274. Were you taught the secret signs and the pass-words?—Yes.

3275. Are all initiated persons obliged to do that now?—I believe so.

3276. Have you seen any persons initiated within the last few years?—No, I have not.

3277. Then you are not aware what forms are gone through now?—No.

3278. You have forgotten them all, have you?—It is not that I have forgotten them, but I have not attended.

3279. Have you ever seen any soldiers in regimentals at your lodge?—Yes.

3280. Has that been in secret, or have they come openly?—They have come openly.

3281. Will you state to the Committee why you did not send up the document under which you considered yourself to have been expelled from the lodge?—I was in Liverpool last week, where I was taking some rum out of bond. I am a widower without family, and when that summons came down to Mr. Fenton's I was from home at Liverpool, and Mr. Fenton asked my brother for this document; it is a copy of the one that is here. My brother is any Orangeman, and he has the keys of every thing I have, except a private drawer of my own; this document was in the drawers; my brother got the document, and he would not give me possession of it.

3282. Did you ask your brother to give you back the paper?—Mr. Fenton waited upon me last Saturday night, and asked me for this paper; I told him my brother had taken it away, but I would send up the following morning for it. I sent up, and the messenger came back without it; I sent up a second time on Sunday; Mr. Fenton was at my house on Sunday, and he said, "You had better go up," as my brother would not give the document up.

3283. Do you remember any particular regiment that has come to your lodge?—I do not; we have had many regiments come to our lodge.

3284. You do not recollect any one in particular, do you?—No; we have had both horse and foot.

3285. And there have been Orangemen in all of them?—Yes. I do not mean to say that the whole of the regiment were Orangemen.

3286. Do you mean to say that there are but few regiments that have been at Rochdale, but what there have been Orangemen in them?—There are very few but what there are Orangemen in them.

3287. And belonging to Orange Lodges?—Yes.

3288. Have you ever visited any of the lodges in Wigan or any of the neighbouring towns?—I never did.

3289. Have you any of the magistrates of Rochdale who are Orangemen?—None, unless Mr. Entwistle is, and I believe he has been made within these two years.

3290. The present Member do you mean?—Yes.

3291. Do you say he has become an Orangeman?—I believe he has.

3292. How do you know it?—It is merely from report that I know it.

3293. Are you nearly sure of it?—I am nearly sure of it.

3294. Is it understood in the district that he is so?—Yes.

3295. Do you know any other magistrate that is so?—There is no other that I know of.

Lunæ, 31^o die Augusti, 1835.

JOSEPH HUME, ESQUIRE, IN THE CHAIR.

The Rev. *James Harris*, A. M. called in; and Examined.

3296. DO you wish to correct your evidence?—I merely wish to state, that I believe, in reply to a query put to me, I mentioned that I had taken an oath on my admission into the Orange Society; I find on reference to dates that I was mistaken in that, but that the oath of allegiance and supremacy were read over to me to ascertain whether I had taken them before, which as a clergyman I must have done.

3297. Are the Committee to understand you did not take the Orangeman's oath, as you conceived when you gave your evidence you had done?—That was the fact.

Mr. *William Motherwell*, called in; and Examined.

3298. WHERE do you reside?—In Glasgow.

Mr. W. Motherwell.

3299. What is your occupation?—I am editor of the Glasgow Courier.

3300. Are you an Orangeman?—Yes.

3301. What offices have you held in the Imperial Grand Lodge, and what offices in Scotland?—I am a member of the council in the grand lodge, of the Imperial Grand Lodge.

3302. Do you mean the grand committee?—Yes, of the grand committee, and district master of Glasgow and Paisley.

3303. Have you ever attended in your capacity as a member of the grand committee in London?—No, I have not.

3304. Have you acted as deputy grand master of the district of Glasgow?—Yes, I have.

3305. When were you first initiated as an Orangeman?—I think it was in the year 1833.

3306. Where were you initiated?—In Glasgow.

3307. In what lodge?—There was the formation of a new lodge at that time, the Loyal Gordon Lodge; I was made a member of it at that time, and at a subsequent period elected district master.

3308. By whom were you made?—By Colonel Fairman, under a warrant he had.

3309. You mean Colonel Fairman, the deputy grand secretary?—Yes.

3310. Was that on his first or his second tour in Scotland?—His first, I think.

3311. Was the grand lodge founded by Colonel Fairman, according to the warrant he had from His Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland?—Yes.

3312. What are the numbers of that lodge at present?—About 40.

3313. Who are they principally?—I can exhibit the minute-book, which will show their names.—[*The Witness produced the Book, from which the following are the List of Names:*]

NAMES of MEMBERS of the ROYAL GORDON LODGE of Glasgow, from the Books of the Lodge, August 31, 1835.

William Motherwell.	Alex. Galloway.
John Jervis Bentley.	Rob. C. Wilson.
Robert Adam.	John Campbell Douglas.
Francis Adam.	James R. Deniston.
Lawrence W. Craigie.	A. Gardner.
Hector Grant.	John Watkins.
William G. Jolly.	John Bailey.
John Keith Jolly.	Alex. Dunlop.
John Thompson.	Robt. Crookes.
Arch. M'Lellan.	Robt. Patterson.
Charles Stirling.	John M'Farlane.
William Leckie Ewing.	Thos. Stephenson, jun.
Capt. M'Arthur.	Thos. M'Gusty.
Alex. Buchanan.	David Connell.
James Young.	James J. Duncan.
Peter Ferrie.	Gilbert K. Boyle.

Mr. W. Motherwell.

This book does not exhibit the whole number; I think there are about 40 in all; this is only for receiving their signatures.

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3314. What is this book?—This is the minute-book of the Loyal Gordon Lodge of Glasgow.

3315. It begins the 19th day of April 1833?—Yes, it is from its commencement.

3316. It appears in the 4th rule submitted to the meeting by Mr. Craigie, that each candidate shall be balloted for; is that the rule in your lodge?—Yes.

3317. Every man must be balloted before he is initiated?—Yes, in our lodge we can make bye-laws, and so can every other lodge.

3318. There is a declaration, “That every candidate upon his admission shall be required to read aloud the declaration and engagements which follow, holding the Bible in his right hand: ‘I solemnly declare by this holy evidence of truth, that I am a believer in the Protestant faith, and that I consider the support of the Established Churches of Great Britain and Ireland and the maintenance of the rights of the Crown to be essential to the welfare and good government of this kingdom; I solemnly declare my abhorrence of all political designs which tend to impair the glorious constitution given to us by our illustrious deliverer William the Third, of all levelling doctrines which have for their object to destroy the influence of hereditary rank and the distinctions of society, and of all revolutionary innovations which are calculated to seduce our countrymen from that loyal and constitutional spirit which has ever been the proud characteristic of the British people.’” Then he is required to take the following engagements: “In order to which the right worshipful master shall address him as follows: ‘Friend, having now declared your attachment to those principles upon which the Gordon Lodge is constituted, you are next required to undertake, in the same solemn manner, the engagements that are provided by us for the increase and furtherance of the same; and first you must engage, that in all lawful things you will obey the grand lodge and your superiors in the institution, and that you will always be ready at their call to devote your time and your services to the promotion of the great design we have in view, namely, to protect the constitution in any way or on any occasion that shall be required;’ to which the candidate shall answer, ‘I do.’ *Master.* You engage that you will never abet nor assist such illegal associations as political unions, Jacobin clubs or other societies which have for their aim the extinction of all feeling of veneration for our civil and religious institutions; but on the contrary, that you will do all in your power directly and indirectly to put a speedy stop to such a pernicious system of revolutionary organization;’ to which the candidate shall answer, ‘I do.’ Then the master shall say, ‘You engage that you will ever be ready at the call of a suffering Orangeman to yield him aid and protection, and to encourage the temporal prosperity of every brother by the following means; First, By giving the preference in your custom to those tradesmen who are known to you to profess the principles of the institution; Secondly, By readily advancing the interests of every Orangeman who may be dependent upon you for support, or who may be placed in circumstances in which your patronage may be useful to him; and finally, By doing as much as in you lies to encourage the adoption of Orange principles, and to benefit those by whom they are openly avowed.’ Then the candidate shall answer, ‘I do.’ Then the master shall say, ‘You engage, in the last place, that you will never divulge the signs and pass-words of the institution, nor the declaration and engagements of this lodge, nor any proceeding that shall be transacted in it; with this special exception with regard to the last, that you have the express permission of the right worshipful master to reveal the same;’ to which the candidate shall answer, ‘All these engagements I freely undertake to perform, as I am a true Protestant believer in the word of God.’ The master shall then say, ‘Friend, you have now complied with the tests prescribed by this lodge to all who desire admission to its privileges, and it is our duty to pronounce that you are competent to be initiated according to the ceremonies of the ritual.—[And addressing the Chaplain]—Brother A., we request that you will read the appointed prayers.’” Are those the forms by which you were initiated and others who have followed you, and are they the forms now used by the Gordon Lodge?—They are the forms now used by the Gordon Lodge; every lodge has the power of making certain bye-laws and certain regulations for the conduct of its affairs.

3319. It is stated that they may be initiated according to the ceremonies of the Ritual;

Ritual; do you mean the Ritual furnished by the Loyal Orange Institution of Mr. W. Motherwell, London?—Exactly.

3320. Do you mean the Ritual both Orange and Purple, according to the order 31 August 1835.
they belong to?—Exactly.

3321. Are you not master of some other lodges?—No, not of any other lodge.

3322. You are deputy grand master for the district of Glasgow?—Yes, Glasgow and Paisley.

3323. How many lodges have you reporting to you as district master?—There is a circumstance that may be mentioned. When Colonel Fairman came round in his tour through Scotland it was for the purpose of purging the lodges of bad characters, and as there was an increase of the fees of different lodges, a great number of them refused to pay those fees. The increase of fees had been proposed and carried by the imperial lodge, and the small lodges scattered through the country would not accede to the increase. There was a good deal of altercation upon the matter, and I was obliged to suspend the functions of different lodges within my district, as they would not come to the new regulations and fees, with the exception of two lodges in Paisley and the Loyal Gordon Lodge in Glasgow.

3324. Are those the only three which have reported?—Yes, all the rest are in a state of suspension.

3325. Do those meet at your house on the half-yearly meetings?—I may say the Loyal Gordon Lodge is just in the same state of suspension, for since the secretary, Mr. Craigie died, there has never been a meeting; and in the same sort of way there have been no district meetings, for he was district secretary.

3326. There is a minute at the Buck's Head Hotel, Glasgow, 27th April 1833, William Motherwell, chairman; a deputation was appointed of yourself and Mr. Robert Adam, “to call on individuals supposed to be favourable to the principles of the institution, for the purpose of asking them to join the Gordon Lodge;” were you one of the deputation, and did you make those applications?—No, I did not; I had not time.

3327. Were you present when, on the 4th of May, Mr. Adam reported as appears by this book, “That the delegation appointed at the last meeting gave a favourable account of the success of their applications to several gentlemen, for the purpose of inducing them to join the Gordon Lodge”?—I am not sure, but I think I was.

3328. You are aware of the report?—Yes; I am quite aware of the fact, that several gentlemen went among their friends.

3329. Were all the minutes here correctly taken?—Oh, yes! the minutes are all correctly taken, certainly.

3330. Of what profession is Robert Adam, who signs here as chairman?—He is a lawyer, residing in Glasgow.

3331. “Brother Bentley officiated as chaplain;” of what church is he?—He is an English Episcopalian.

3332. Here are the names of John Keith Jollie and W. Jollie; do they live in Glasgow?—I know one of them is factor to I think the Duke of Montrose, or at least his father is, and he manages an estate contiguous; he resides at Catter in Dumbartonshire.

3333. “John Keith Jollie, esquire, second officer Honourable East India Company’s ship Orwell;” does he live at Glasgow?—He is on a voyage at present.

3334. Here is the name of “John Thomson, esq. of Meadow Park, by Glasgow”?—He is a gentleman residing on his own property.

3335. “Archibald M’Lellan, esq., Convener of the Trades House;” he is a resident in Glasgow?—He is.

3336. It appears, on the 4th of June 1833, there was a dinner of the members of the lodge, given at the Buck’s Head; did any procession take place?—No procession.

3337. On the 20th of June, “Charles Stirling, esq., of Kenmuir, was present;” what is he?—He is a West India merchant.

3338. “William Leckie Ewing, esq. merchant, in Glasgow”?—He is of the same company of Stirling & Co.

3339. The next is “Captain M’Arthur, of Statefield;” what is he, in the navy or the army?—He was in the Local Militia force; he resides at Statefield near Glasgow.

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3340. "Alexander Buchanan, esq. of Frankfield House;" what is he?—I think he is the son-in-law of M'Arthur, and he has no land there that I know of.

3341. "Peter Ferrie, esq., writer in Glasgow;" is he still residing in Glasgow? —Yes; there has been no meeting of the lodges of late.

3342. At subsequent meetings, on the 27th of June, the 20th of September and 27th of November, certain gentlemen were initiated, and it appears that the following officers were chosen; "Master William Leckie Ewing, esq. deputy master; Robert Adam, esq. The committee consisting of Charles Stirling, esq., John Campbell Douglas, esq., James R. Dennistoun, esq., Archibald M'Lellan, esq., J. J. Bentley, esq. treasurer, Alexander Galloway, esq. secretary, Lawrence W. Craigie, esq;" Colonel Fairman, the deputy grand secretary of the institution, who was present, then took the chair, and installed the office-bearers under his special commission from the Illustrious Grand Master; and the secretary gave notice that, at the next meeting of the lodge he would bring forward a revised code of regulations;" Were you present at that meeting?—Yes, I think I was.

3343. Were there any initiations took place on that occasion?—If they are not mentioned, I should think not.

3344. It appears that "The worshipful master then called upon the secretary to make his report, who rose and stated that in order to give as much interest as possible to the meetings of the lodge, he would give a verbal account at each meeting of the business that had been transacted in the intervals between the meetings, and of any information relating to the interests of the Orange cause. He further declared that he would divide this report into three parts, and notice, first, whatever referred to the interests of the institution generally; secondly, the result of the exertions of the district officers among the inferior lodges in Glasgow; and thirdly, the particular business of the Gordon Lodge. Proceeding upon this division, the secretary mentioned that he had first to bring under their attention the state of Orangeism in Ireland, where the friends of the cause were subjected to a cruel persecution from the present Government. The case of Colonel Blacker's dismissal from the commission of the peace, merely for having openly avowed his attachment to Orange principles; and the manly conduct of Colonel Verner, who resigned his commission as a mark of disgust at the treatment of his brother Orangemen, were brought forward as proofs that the Orange party in that country never required more support than at the present time. The secretary proceeded to remark that in other parts of the world, and especially in Canada and Italy, the public newspapers and moreover a letter from Brother Nucella, dated Malta, 4th October 1833, which had been put into his hands by the deputy grand secretary of the institution, evinced that Orangeism was making rapid and extensive progress." Were you present at that meeting?—I was.

3345. Have you got Mr. Nucella's letter which is alluded to there?—No, I think not; it was read at that time.

3346. Did you hear the whole of it?—Yes, I heard the whole of it.

3347. Do you remember this sentence; "I found only two out of the four battalions and regiments and companies of artillery stationed in this island, to wit, the 42d Royal Highlanders and the 94th, sitting under warrants of their own regiments; the 7th, Samuel Proctor, is sitting as master, under a precept granted him by the Royal Highlanders"?—I cannot say that I distinctly recollect those expressions in the letter.

3348. Was the letter read aloud from the chair?—It was read aloud either by the chairman or the secretary.

3349. Did any conversation pass respecting the contents of that letter?—No; there was no discussion at all took place upon it; it passed *sub silentio*.

3350. The entry states the extensive progress the system was making?—Yes.

3351. Under the second head the secretary mentioned, "that a very loyal and well-disposed set of men, composing the different lodges in Glasgow, met in the King William tavern, and in Smith's tavern, Gallowgate, and that Mr. Motherwell, who had been lately appointed district master, was about to take cognizance of their proceedings by visiting them, and arranging certain unpleasant disputes which the bad policy of some of their members had occasioned;" did you, agreeably to that statement, take any steps?—Yes; I had a meeting of the division for several successive months.

3352. Did you reconcile the parties?—No, and therefore I suspended the warrants of the lodges, with the exception before stated; I also expelled a great number of immoral and dissolute characters.

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3353. Do

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3353. Do those lodges still exist?—Yes, they still exist; but they have no Mr. W. Motherwell. authority for meeting.

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3354. Under the third head it is stated, “that if any gentleman felt inclined to assist the Irish Conservatives, he might have an opportunity of doing so as long as Colonel Fairman, one of the collectors, was on the spot;” was any collection made upon that occasion?—No; Scotsmen are not very ready to part with their money; I do not think there was any collection made.

3355. It is here stated, that Mr. Motherwell moved, and the secretary seconded, and it was “unanimously carried, that the following resolutions be entered on the minutes of the lodge: 1. The Gordon Orange Lodge, an association of Scotsmen, indignant at the wrongs of Ireland, and uniting in bonds of brotherly affection with her oppressed patriots, desire to express their warm sympathy for the unjust treatment which Colonel Blacker has received in consequence of his manly avowal of his attachment to the Protestant faith and the constitution of his country, and their deep detestation of the conduct towards him of a Government in whose eyes patriotism is a crime, and the encouragement of national propensities the most grievous obstacle to their designs. 2. The Gordon Orange Lodge, an association of Scotsmen, indignant at the wrongs of Ireland, and uniting in the bands of brotherly affection with her injured patriots, desire to convey to Colonel Verner their warm approbation of the manly, gallant and spirited act by which he expressed his detestation of the conduct of Government in insulting the feelings of his countrymen, and dismissing an able servant for no other fault than his avowal of his attachment to the interests of loyalty and religion.” Were those the resolutions you moved?—Yes; at least one of them I moved with some other person.

3356. Were they forwarded to Ireland?—I believe they were.

3357. Did you receive any answer?—I think there was an answer to the secretary from Colonel Verner.

3358. Have you got it?—I have not.

3359. The third resolution says, “The Gordon Orange Lodge, an association of Scotsmen, indignant at the wrongs of Ireland, and uniting as brothers with her injured patriots, humbly beg to offer their grateful thanks to Sir William Smith, for the eminent services he has rendered to his country by the manly avowal of constitutional principles, and the honest regard for the real welfare of this kingdom, expressed in his eloquent charges to the grand jury of Ireland;” who is that Sir William Smith?—It is Baron Smith, one of the judges.

3360. Was that resolution conveyed to him?—It was; I am quite certain of it.

3361. It is entered here that it passed unanimously, and that “The secretary was directed to transmit the three resolutions to Colonel Blacker, Colonel Verner and Sir William Smith, and to request Mr. Douglas to get them signed by Lord Douglas;” was all that done?—Yes.

3362. Have you got the answer received?—No, I have not; and I cannot say whether they were all answered; but I think in common politeness the gentlemen would all answer them; the letters were retained by the secretary, and on his death a great number of the papers have been missing; all the papers addressed to myself I have.

3363. You have not the secretary’s correspondence?—No, I have not, except a very small portion of it.

3364. On the 5th of December 1833, there was a meeting of the lodge, and afterwards a dinner at which Colonel Fairman took the chair; were you present?—I was.

3365. Did any thing pass there in relation to the business of the institution?—Nothing; but generally talking over its prospects.

3366. On the 10th of December 1833, it appears that “the secretary read an answer which he had received from Colonel Blacker, acknowledging in very grateful terms the resolution of the Loyal Gordon Lodge, that had been passed at the last meeting, and requesting that his thanks should be conveyed to the gentlemen of the lodge; it was stated also that the deputy grand secretary of the institution had just arrived in Glasgow from a tour which he had been performing in Ayrshire, for the purpose of extending the interests of the cause, and that a statement was expected to appear in one of the Glasgow newspapers relating the advantages that had resulted from Colonel Fairman’s exertions.” Was that account published?—It was.

3367. Was it published in the newspaper of which you are editor?—It was published in the Glasgow Courier.

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3368. Was

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3368. Was that publication printed by you under authority from Colonel Fairman?—No, upon my own authority, as editor of the journal alluded to.

3369. Does it contain a detail of the procession to Airdrie?—Yes, I think it has a detail of the procession which took place there when Colonel Fairman visited Airdrie.

3370. On the 20th of December “the secretary read a letter which he had received from Colonel Verner, in answer to the resolution of the lodge passed on the 27th of November, containing a tribute of approbation from the members of the lodge for the manly and independent spirit which the gallant officer had displayed in resigning his commission of the peace on the dismissal of Colonel Blacker. The reply of Colonel Verner expressed his sincere gratitude for the honour done him, and his determination to adhere at all risks to the cause of loyalty and religion. It was then intimated that the correspondence with Colonel Blacker and with Colonel Verner would appear in the Glasgow Courier of next day;” did it so appear?—I cannot charge my memory with the fact; but it is very likely that it did appear in that newspaper.

3371. On the same day, the 20th of December, it appears that you made a proposition that the lodge should offer some tribute to Colonel Fairman for his exertions in the cause, and this motion was seconded by Mr. Ewing; was anything done upon that?—I think there was after dinner.

3372. Was any thing done?—There was a snuff-box presented to him.

3373. Have you any military members of your lodge?—No, I do not think there are any; I am certain there are none.

3374. Are you a member of any other lodges in your neighbourhood?—No none.

3375. On the 14th of January there is an address appears here to the Duke of Gordon, deputy grand master for Scotland; were you present when that was agreed on?—Yes, I think I was.

3376. “We, a deputation appointed by the members of the Loyal Gordon Lodge of Scotland, to convey to your Grace the sentiments of respect and gratitude which they deem it their duty to express for the condescension with which you have been pleased to permit them the singular honour of assembling under the patronage of a name so distinguished for its connexion with the support of Protestant and constitutional principles, do most heartily beseech your Grace that you will receive this humble address as an earnest of duty and affection from a body, whose bond of association is their devotion to the principles of loyalty and religion, and whose greatest boast is that their attachment to this cause has procured them the countenance and protection of one of its ablest and most undaunted defenders.” Did the Duke of Gordon ever visit your lodge?—Never; he only sent word he would comply with our request of assuming the appellation of patron of the lodge.

3377. You say you have no officers?—We have no military officers connected with the Loyal Gordon Lodge, nor connected with any one in Scotland that I am aware of.

3378. You are aware that the Duke of Gordon is a military officer?—Yes, but he is not a member, he is only our patron.

3379. Did you see Mr. Innes when he was making inquiries?—I did.

3380. Did you show him your books?—Yes, I showed him every thing except the Loyal Gordon Lodge, which I had not at the time.

3381. Are you aware that there have been riots at Ayr, Girvan, Port Glasgow and Airdrie, in the course of the last two years?—Yes, at Airdrie there was this year, and at Port Glasgow, but not by the Orangemen; there was no procession there; it was by the Ribandmen that was created.

3382. Was it not a riot arising out of a meeting which had taken place?—No; the meetings were on the same day.

3383. Had not there been a previous meeting of Orangemen in those places?—Not that I am aware of; the riot referred to at Girvan took place several years ago, and before Colonel Fairman came into that district at all.

3384. Has there been none at Ayr, or Kilmarnock?—There were slight riots both at Ayr and Kilmarnock this year.

3385. To what was that owing?—To the representation of the Ribandmen that the Orangemen were about to make a demonstration.

3386. You say Ribandmen; whom do you mean by that?—I mean that class of people who have secret oaths and signs, and profess the Roman Catholic religion,

religion, who pitched themselves in opposition to Orangemen, who profess Protestantism.

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3387. You mean that the demonstration they made was in expectation that the Orangemen were about to meet?—Yes, that they would perhaps process on that day; they came and raised a disturbance. Only at Airdrie I think there was a procession of Orangemen.

3388. Was not there a reaction in consequence of that afterwards?—Yes, when the Orangemen were attacked, the inhabitants of the town rose to protect the Orangemen, and drove out the Ribandmen; the Orangemen went to their lodges the moment they saw the slightest disturbance likely to take place.

3389. You speak of Ribandmen; do you know any lodges of those, or how they are associated?—I am not aware how many lodges there may be; but certainly there are lodges there, as well as scattered over the country where the Roman Catholics reside, or are employed in the public works.

3390. Is it to be understood that they have associated together to defend themselves from what they consider the plans of the Orangemen against them?—I suspect they were of an earlier origin than the Orangemen; and that the Orangemen were simply defensive, and not aggressive.

3391. How do you know that?—It is from having seen their secret oaths and rules.

3392. Have you a copy of them?—No, I have not; but I showed a copy of them to Mr. Cosmo Innes, which was published in one of the Irish newspapers, and copied into one of the London papers, and was never contradicted by any one.

3393. From whom did you get that?—I got it from one of the London newspapers; they borrowed it from a Belfast or Dublin Roman Catholic newspaper.

3394. You do not speak of any thing you know has taken place in the neighbourhood of Glasgow?—No, I do not.

3395. Do you know of any individual in Glasgow to whom oaths have been administered?—No, I do not.

3396. Then it was taken only at second-hand from this source?—Just so.

3397. You have no other authority than that, for believing this does exist?—No; and the general impression of the fact being so.

3398. Have you heard of any meeting of Ribandmen in Glasgow of late?—A meeting was held at the Green in Glasgow, on the very day that the procession in Airdrie took place; and the titular Bishop of Glasgow endeavoured to persuade them to desist from their intended march to Airdrie, but they would not do it.

3399. That was a meeting collecting at the Green, to go out to Airdrie against the Orangemen?—Yes.

3400. What objects can Scotsmen generally have as being Orangemen?—The whole object they have is just the support of the Protestant institutions of the country; and they join as eagerly as the Irish Orangemen do in that laudable object.

3401. Has any clergyman joined it?—There was one that was in the Airdrie district.

3402. Has any clergyman of the kirk joined you?—A Burgher minister of Airdrie was the chaplain of the two lodges there; and there was a clergyman of the Episcopalian Church joined us at Glasgow, and he was like to have been made chaplain.

3403. Have you signs and pass-words?—Yes.

3404. Do you consider yourself at liberty to state them?—No, not as a man of honour.

3405. What obligation have you?—We have no obligation, except a simple reliance on each other's honour; we have no oath.

3406. Do you consider the manner in which you are initiated, and the voucher your sponsors make for you, to implicate silence and secrecy?—I certainly look upon it as an obligation on a man of honour.

3407. Is it not a religious ceremony?—No, not unless there is an oath administered.

3408. Do you consider no man as bound by a religious sanction and declaration, unless he takes an oath?—I think he is conscientiously bound not to reveal; but I do not suppose but that he might be formally acquitted, though he violated that obligation.

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3409. Had you any correspondence with Colonel Fairman, or any Orangeman, about the late election?—None in the world.

3410. You took no part?—No part whatever.

3411. What distinction do you make between that declaration, which it appears you take in your lodge, and an oath; it is a very solemn declaration?—Yes, it is; it is such as an honourable mind would not break, I think; but still, a cunning casuist might find means for evading it.

3412. On what ground do you consider that it is not binding on a man's conscience, the same as an oath?—You do not swear to it.

3413. Do you not, in the courts of Scotland in general, hold up the hand, and make a declaration in a form like this?—Yes; but I have heard a person who made an affirmation say very differently when he held up his right hand, and swore in the presence of God.

3414. This declaration comes very near it?—It comes very near it, I confess.

3415. It commences, "I solemnly declare by this holy evidence of truth?"—In Scotland, when we swear we say, "I will depone;" we make a distinction between a deposition and a declaration; if it is on oath he deposes, if it is an affirmation he declares.

3416. Wherein is the difference?—I am not such a casuist as perhaps would distinguish completely the difference; I should always tell the truth, whether upon oath or not upon oath.

3417. Had you any communication yourself with the Orangemen at Airdrie or Port Glasgow, or any of those places?—None.

3418. Have you ever heard of a meeting of delegates of the Ribandmen, to the number of 20 or 30 anywhere?—I think I heard that they met at Glasgow, but not of my own knowledge; such a report was current about Glasgow; some of the men in our lodges know these things better, because they mix with the same class of people.

3419. Since Colonel Fairman's visit, has the spirit of Orangeism at all improved in your neighbourhood?—There can scarcely be said to be any improvement in it, because all the lodges under my control, with the exception of three, are at the present moment in a state of utter suspension, and the meetings are illegal; if they hold any at all, they have not obeyed the orders of the grand lodge.

3420. Is the correspondence referred to in those minutes consisting of the letters to Colonel Blacker, Colonel Verner, and Judge Smith, the only correspondence you have had with Ireland?—The only correspondence that I am aware of; there could not be any other without my knowing it.

3421. Do you recollect what the answer from Judge Smith was?—If I recollect rightly, I think that Judge Smith did return an answer, and that it was simply to the effect, that he was glad to acknowledge any good opinion expressed for him by any class of the community; but that he took no share whatever in party politics.

3422. Did you ever visit the Orangemen at Edinburgh?—Never.

3423. Have you not, as editor of a paper, received the thanks of the grand lodge in London more than once, for your writing and exertions in the cause of Orangeism?—I am not a very vain man; I do not recollect whether thanks were given to me or not, but that will appear by looking over the annual reports.

3424. Did you get a copy of those reports of the proceedings of the grand lodge?—Yes, and I distributed them among the lodges, until they were suspended.

3425. To all the lodges in activity you sent a copy?—Yes.

3426. Do you make a report half-yearly of the state in which you are?—We are obliged to make two reports in the course of the year; every distinct lodge makes up a report and sends it to me, and I then send it to the grand lodge.

3427. You collect the reports?—Yes.

3428. When you receive the circulars, do you distribute those circulars you receive to the lodges?—Yes, I should; but I have not been able to do that, as the lodges are all in a state of suspended animation.

3429. Have you sent up any fees or dues?—Not one penny.

3430. That is expected?—Yes; it will appear from the minutes of the Gordon Lodge that no money has been transmitted; there would have been a considerable amount in fees and dues, but owing to the low state of our funds at present we never transmitted any.

A P P E N D I X.

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A P P E N D I X.

Appendix, No. 1.

WARRANT of GRAND LODGE.

No. Ninety-four.

Granted

Appendix No. 1.

Warrant of Grand Lodge.

this 17th day of _____

March 1829.



By Virtue of this Authority,

Our well beloved Brother ORANGEMAN, Charles Owen Haines, of the 2d battalion of His Majesty's Rifle Brigade, and his successors, are nominated and warranted to the office of a Master in the Orange Institution, and appointed to perform the requisites thereof, within the realm of Great Britain.

Given under our seal at London.

ERNEST, Grand Master.

Seal.

Chetwode Eustace, Dep. Grand Secretary.

KENYON, Dep. Grand Master of England.

Seal.

Appendix, No. 2.

PROCEEDINGS of MEETINGS of the GRAND LODGE.

15 Feb. 1827, Lord Kenyon.
 15 June 1829, I. S.
 4 Nov. 1830, postponed.
 17 Feb. 1831 } Duke of Cumberland.
 4 June 1831 }
 16 Feb. 1832 } Duke of Cumberland.
 19 April 1832 } Duke of Cumberland.
 4 June 1832 }

15 Feb. 1833 }
 16 April 1833 } Duke of Cumberland.
 4 June 1833 }
 13 Feb. 1834 }
 18 April 1834 } Duke of Cumberland.
 4 June 1834 }
 16 Feb. 1835 } Duke of Cumberland.
 4 June 1835 }

Appendix No. 2.

Proceedings of Meetings of the Grand Lodge.

Entries relating to Military Persons.
 15 Feb. 1827
 17 Feb. 1831, warrants.
 4 June 1832 }
 16 April 1833, Corfu.

Relating to Colonies, &c.
 19 April 1832, British North America.
 4 June 1832 } British North America.
 16 April 1833, Corfu.
 4 June 1833 } Corfu.
 4 June 1834 } Islands in Archipelago.
 4 June 1834 } Scotland.
 4 June 1834 } Italy.
 4 June 1834 } Malta.
 4 June 1834 } Ionian Isles.

APPENDIX TO REPORT FROM

Appendix No. 2.

Proceedings of
Meetings of the
Grand Lodge.

LOYAL ORANGE INSTITUTION.

(ROYAL ARMS.)

PROCEEDINGS of a Meeting of the GRAND LODGE of Great Britain, held at the residence of the Right honourable Lord Kenyon, No. 9, Portman-square, London, on Thursday, the 15th day of February 1827.

PRESENT:

The Right Honourable and Right Worshipful Lord Kenyon,
Deputy Grand Master of Great Britain, in the Chair.
The Rev. William Towne, D. D. Deputy Grand Chaplain.
The Rev. John Litton Crosbie, A. M. Ditto.
Chetwode Eustace, Deputy Grand Secretary, and Proxy for Deputy Grand Master Dixon Robinson, of Blackburne, Thomas Miller, of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and Thomas Cox, of Gloucester.
Samuel Harman, Assistant Deputy Grand Treasurer.
John Simmons, Member of the Committee of the Grand Lodge, D. G. M.
Thomas Thorneley, M. G. C. (Glossop,) D. G. M. Proxy for Oldham and Ashton-under-Line.
John Edes, ditto, D. M. No. 99.
C. S. Masterman, ditto, Master, No. 59.
George M. West, (late of Canada,) D. G. M.
John Gibson, of Woolwich, D. G. M.
John Clarke, Proxy for D. G. M. Holmes.
John Rayner, Master of Warrant, No. 100.
George Payne, Proxy for R. Moxley, Master, No. 209.
Amos Studdart, of No. 154, Liverpool.
John Oldiss and John Evans, Grand Tylers.

Prayers were read by the Rev. Dr. Towne.

Letters were read from brothers the Rev. William Mann and Deakin, expressive of their regret that clerical and official duties prevented their attendance at this grand lodge. Dr. Towne apologized for Mr. Josiah Towne, who was absent on urgent professional business.

The proceedings of the last grand lodge, held on the 17th of October, were read.

Letters from various parts of the institution, expressive of the most poignant grief at the recent melancholy event of the decease of His Royal Highness the Duke of York, were read.

The deputy grand secretary read the proceedings of a special meeting of the committee of the grand lodge, held on Monday, the 8th ultimo, whereupon it was—

Resolved, That this grand lodge fully approves of those proceedings, (which have already received the high sanction of our noble deputy grand master,) and of the appointment of brother George Montgomery West (late of Canada) as a deputy grand master in this institution.

Brother the Rev. John Litton Crosbie, in a most able and affecting speech of considerable length, proposed an humble, dutiful and loyal address of condolence to His most gracious Majesty, on the ever-to-be-lamented death of his Royal Highness the Duke of York, which motion was seconded by the deputy grand secretary.

Resolved, That the address drawn up by our reverend brother, and now read paragraph by paragraph, be approved, and that the deputy grand secretary do prepare the same for signature with all possible speed.

Resolved, That the following brothers be appointed a committee, to adopt measures for causing a medal to be framed, which may perpetuate to the recollection of the Orange Institution, the name, the public virtues, and the exalted Protestant principles of our deceased illustrious Prince Frederick, Duke of York:—Lord Kenyon, Mr. Crosbie, Mr. Harman, Mr. Simmons, Dr. Towne, Mr. Eustace and Mr. Deakin. Three a quorum.

Resolved, That the country brothers having (with few exceptions) omitted to return the names of persons proposed to fill offices for the year commencing on the 16th of June next, that the appointment of deputy grand masters be postponed until the meeting of the grand lodge, to be held on the 15th of that month, and that the names be forwarded to the deputy grand secretary, on or before the 1st of June.

Lord Kenyon read a letter, dated Hanover, 29th November 1826, from Colonel Sir John Rowland Eustace, expressive of his attachment to the principles of the Orange Institution, his cordial approval of its rules and regulations, and his wish and that of a gallant friend of his—Major Moultrie, of Aston, in Shropshire, to become members of the institution.

Resolved, That warrant No. 234 be cancelled.

That warrants No. 76, to William Rotheram, of Skelmersdale; 144, to Thomas Vaughan, of Merthyr Tidvil, Glamorganshire; and No. 215, to be held at Glenluce, (N. B. issued since last meeting) be approved.

That the following new warrants be granted:—No. 146, to brother Edward Griffiths, of Tredegar, in the county of Monmouth; No. 168, to brother Thomas Poole, of Manchester; No. 535, to brother John Milne, of Musselbrough, in the county of Midlothian, N. B.

Resolved, That the matters in dispute between brothers Branston, of Swansea, and Cook (now of Merthyr), being reconciled, the suspension placed on the latter be fully removed.

That

That Thomas Spence, of No. 235, having paid up his dues, be restored.

That the following members be placed under suspension until favourably reported:—
No. 37, James Brace, James Lewis and James Penbridge, for refusing to comply with the laws and ordinances of the institution. No. 46, John Jones, Abraham Sutcliff, John Dawson, William Gledhill, Joseph Armitage, Thomas Riley and George Hudson. No. 107, Matthew Smith. No. 121, John Labacon. No. 127, George Rowcliff and Edward Shew. No. 180, Josiah Nutton, George Rothwell and John Colnins. No. 188, John King.

Resolved, That the following members be expelled, reserving the usual right of appeal:—
No. 138, Thomas King, Thomas Goodwin and Thomas Gowan, being in arrear. No. 177, Thomas Woods, having been repeatedly admonished for non-attendance. No. 235, Henry Wilson and Ellick Casmy, being in arrear.

Complaints having been made of certain members at Glasgow, for conduct highly unbecoming Orangemen—disobedience of orders, and disrespect to our esteemed brother, deputy grand master Russell.

Resolved, That the new system about to be promulgated, be withheld from the parties above alluded to, until their conduct is duly explained.

Resolved, That the late treasurer of warrant No. 170, be expelled the institution, unless he makes a satisfactory arrangement with deputy grand master Brierly, of Rochdale.

Resolved, That Richard Thornhill, now master of warrant No. 173, do forthwith settle the demand of No. 138, as reported by the master of the late warrant.

It having been reported to this grand lodge, that a most lamentable neglect has exhibited itself in some parts of the institution, in the transmission of the dues and monies required by its laws and ordinances, so much so, that the patriotic and honourable objects of the Orange Institution cannot be effected, or its credit and reputation maintained; and this grand lodge having reason to apprehend that this conduct has been caused by discontents (as yet apparently groundless) excited by unworthy persons, on the motion of deputy grand secretary Eustace, it was

Resolved, That the several brothers deputy grand masters be required, and earnestly entreated, by their regard for the institution, to use all their efforts and influence to collect all monies due to the grand lodge, in order to enable it to discharge the just demands upon it; that they transmit the same to the assistant deputy grand treasurer, and to no one else, on or before the 1st of June next, together with lists from each warrant of the persons in arrear, the amount of such arrear, and for what period, and that the same be reported to the grand lodge, on the 15th of June.

Misunderstandings having arisen by members of the grand lodge sending up unqualified persons to act for them as proxies, it is hoped, that the deputy grand masters and masters in connexion with the institution, will recollect, that no person can be received as proxy in the grand lodge, who is not of himself qualified to sit and vote therein.

The grand lodge having adjourned for a short time, and having resumed its sitting, the select committee appointed to devise a new system made its report; whereupon it was

Resolved, That the said committee be authorized to perfect the system now proposed, and to cause the same to be promulgated in the most regular and judicious manner.

The subject of the appointment of grand master was discussed, and committed for the present to the consideration and management of Lord Kenyon, who, with his usual urbanity towards the brethren and zeal for the institution, most kindly undertook the same.

Resolved, That the several matters and things not investigated at this meeting, be referred to the general committee of the grand lodge.

The grand lodge closed with prayer.

By order,
Chetwoode Eustace,
Deputy Grand Secretary.

Note.—With reference to the promulgation of the new system, it is particularly to be observed, that deputy grand masters and masters, are to take care that no person shall receive it until all arrears to the grand lodge shall be fully satisfied. The attention of these officers, and of the brethren in general, is also called to Article 13, page 16, of the revised code of laws and ordinances, as to the proper mode of receiving the new system.

At a Meeting of the Special Committee, appointed by the Grand Lodge of the Orange Institution of *Great Britain*, on the 17th day of October 1826, and re-appointed on the 15th day of February 1827, for the purpose of forming a new system, including a change of signs, pass-words and lectures for the Orange and Purple Orders, the following Resolutions were adopted:—

That this committee having devised a new system, such as, in their opinion is best calculated, not only to protect the institution from imposition and from the intrusion of improper persons, but also to impress upon the brotherhood a due reverence for the sacred word of truth, and a proper sense of the duties inculcated by the principles of the society, have only to express their earnest hope, that the system now about to be promulgated will have the beneficial effect of uniting the members more firmly to each other, and put an end to any irregularity that may hitherto have prevailed.

That this committee strongly recommends that the utmost attention be paid to the injunctions already issued by the grand lodge, prohibiting the reception of any sign, pass-word or lecture from any other than a duly authorized officer of the institution: by an adherence to which, regularity and uniformity can only be preserved.

APPENDIX TO REPORT FROM

Appendix No. 2.
 Proceedings of
 Meetings of the
 Grand Lodge.

That for the sole purpose of meeting the convenience of the country brethren, the following arrangements be adopted for promulgating the system; viz. the deputy grand master resident in London, with proper assistance to communicate the system to the several masters in the metropolis, the deputy grand master at Cambridge, and such other duly authorized persons as may apply previous to this and the next meeting of the grand lodge in June. The deputy grand master at Cambridge to give the necessary information to the deputy grand master at Norwich, and to the brethren at Ipswich, should they require it.

The deputy grand masters at Manchester to obtain the system from London, and to communicate the same to the several deputy grand masters in Lancashire and the adjoining counties.

The deputy grand master at Newcastle-upon-Tyne to receive the system from Manchester, and to communicate the same to the several deputy grand masters in Scotland, &c.

The deputy grand master at Gloucester to receive the system from London, and to communicate it to the deputy grand masters at Bristol and Carmarthen.

But this arrangement is not to preclude any deputy grand master attending personally at the grand lodge in June, and there receiving his instructions, should he think proper so to do.

*John Simmons, Deputy Grand Master, London.
 John Litton Crosbie, Clerk.
 John Osmond Deakin, Clerk.
 Samuel Harman, Assistant Deputy Grand Treasurer.
 Chetwood Eustace, Deputy Grand Secretary.*

London, 27th Feb. 1827.

(Approved,
Kenyon,
 Deputy Grand Master of Great Britain.)

The periodical statement of cash received, will be published with the reports of June and October respectively, at which times the accounts of the institution will also be regularly audited by the committee of the grand lodge, pursuant to rule 6, page 12, of the laws and ordinances.

Communications for the deputy grand secretary to be addressed as usual, to Chetwood Eustace, Esq. British Coffee House, Cockspur-street, London; those for the assistant deputy grand treasurer to Samuel Harman, Esq. 31, Howland-street, London.

Letters and parcels coming subject to postage or carriage, contrary to the repeated orders of the grand lodge, will be liable to be refused. And any loss or inconvenience arising from the circumstance, must be considered as attributable solely to the parties neglecting to attend to the rule laid down by the grand lodge.

(ROYAL ARMS.)

GRAND LODGE OF THE ORANGE INSTITUTION OF GREAT BRITAIN.

Held at the house of the Right honourable Lord Kenyon, Portman-square, London,
 on Monday the 15th day of June 1829.

PRESENT:

Brother John Simmons. D. G M. and M. G. C. in the Chair.

Rev. William Mann, Dep. Grand Chaplain.	William Wilde, D. G. M. Ashton-under-Line.
Chetwode Eustace, Dep. Gd. Sec. Proxy for	W. E. Varco, M. G. C.
Thomas Baron, D. G. M. Bolton;	John Oldiss, D. M. No. 59.
William Fildes, D. G. M. Manchester;	John Simmons, Master, No. 72.
Dixon Robinson, D. G. M. Blackburne;	John Coppering, Master, No. 100.
Thomas Cox, D. G. M. Gloucester; and	W. L. Thomson, Master, No. 198.
Robert France, Master, 103.	R. Moxley, Master, No. 209.
John Platt, M. G. C. and Proxy for	Thomas Croley, Master, No. 223.
Thomas Thornley, D. G. M. Glossop;	James Hanna, Master, No. 234.
William Samford, D. G. M. Oldham; and	

John Oldiss and John Evans, Grand Tylers.

Prayer was read by the Rev. Brother Mann.

The deputy grand secretary stated that his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland intended to have honoured the meeting by his presence, but was prevented by public business.

A letter was read from the Rev. J. L. Crosbie, addressed to the grand master, apologizing for his absence; also, a note from the honourable Thomas Kenyon, and several other apologies.

The proceedings of masters of the metropolis were read; also, a letter from Mr. John Clarke.

The

©

The following are the Grand Officers of this Institution, under warrant from his Royal Highness the Grand Master, viz. Appendix, No. 2.

The Right honourable George Baron Kenyon, Deputy Grand Master for England and Wales.

His Grace the Duke of Gordon, Deputy Grand Master for Scotland.

The Right Reverend Thomas Lord Bishop of Salisbury, Grand Chaplain of the Order.

The Most Noble the Marquis of Chandos, M. P. Grand Secretary of Great Britain.

Colonel Fletcher, Grand Treasurer of Great Britain.

James Watkins, esq., Deputy Grand Treasurer of Great Britain.

Chetwode Eustace, esq., Deputy Grand Secretary of Great Britain.

Proceedings of Meetings of the Grand Lodge.

DEPUTIES GRAND CHAPLAINS :

Rev. Henry Maxwell, A. M.	Rev. W. W. Wilcocks, A. M.	Rev. C. Copner, A. M.
Rev. Thomas Comber, A. M.	Rev. D. A. Williams, A. M.	Rev. J. L. Crosbie, A. M.
Rev. William Mann, A. M.	Rev. E. Booth, A. M.	Rev. J. G. Deakin, A. M.
Rev. William Towne, D. D.	Rev. T. Lowe, A. M.	Rev. Thomas Wharton, A. M.
Rev. Jon. Wilkinson, A. M.		

COMMITTEE OF THE GRAND LODGE :

BROTHERS.

The hon. Thos. Kenyon.	Robert Holt.	Samuel Harman.
Moses Jervis.	W. A. Woodburne.	George Moore, M. P.
Thomas Thornley.	John Simmons.	Honourable Arthur Cole, M. P.
John Eedes.	John Platt.	Colonel Rochfort, M. P.
J. W. Silvester.	G. J. Twiss.	John Fletcher.
Josiah Towne.	Cornelius Backhouse.	John Langshaw.
Richard Rishworth.	W. E. Varco.	William Mason.

Brother Simmons having left the chair, brother Platt was called to it.

Resolved, That the following be Deputies Grand Masters for the ensuing year.

London— C. Eustace Lieut.-Col. Fairman.	Halifax - - -	- David Camm.
Manchester - - Joseph Mills.	Blackburne - - -	- Dixon Robinson.
Liverpool - - Richard Corner.	Edinburgh - - -	- George Pollock.
Newcastle-upon-Tyne Thomas Miller.	Glasgow - - -	- Alexander Adamson.
Barnsley - - Joseph Silverwood.	Bury - - -	- J. Isherwood.
Gloucester - - Thomas Cox.	Haslingdon - - -	- James Taylor.
Oldham - - William Bamford.	Chowbent - - -	- J. W. Silvester.
Newton Stuart - - R. Freeburn.	Glossop - - -	- Thomas Thornley.
Stranraer - - James Johnston.	Huddersfield - - -	- John Cushworth.
Bolton - - Thomas Baron.	Kidderminster - - -	- J. Wilkes.
Ashton-under-Lyne - John Platt.	Stockport - - -	- J. K. Winterbottom.
Middleton - - James Heywood.	Ayr - - -	- David Luke.
Sheffield - - Joseph Holmes.	Rochdale - - -	- James Bamford.
Wigan - - Robert Holt.	Kendal - - -	- James Mitchell.
Bradford - - David Spencer.		

Resolved, That the masters, deputy masters, secretaries and treasurers, of Nos. 39, 71, 144, and 146, do meet, and according to rule 8, folio 14, of the laws and ordinances, nominate a deputy grand master; and that the proceedings be reported to the deputy grand secretary.

Resolved, That the brethren of Norwich adopt a similar proceeding as in the foregoing case.

Resolved, That lodges 60, and 236, communicate direct with the grand lodge.

Resolved, That brothers Oldiss and Evans be continued grand tylers.

Resolved, That the issue of the following warrants be approved:

No. 214, to Thomas Heyes, Commercial Inn, Colne, near Haslingdon, Lancashire.

No. 223, to Thomas Croley, Two Brewers, Jermyn-street, Westminster.

No. 225, to William Bradley, Cross Keys, Burnley, Lancashire.

No. 242 (heretofore held in Carmarthen), to John Rowley, Hemsworth, in the county of York.

No. 253, to Thomas Chittick, Old George and Dragon, Chatham.

Resolved, That No. 54 (retained by Mr. Clarke, after he ceased to be in office), having been considered dormant, a warrant of that number was consequently issued on the application of Robinson Bentham, of Mirfield, Yorkshire. That held by Mr. Clarke is therefore declared cancelled.

Resolved, That the following persons be expelled:

Thomas Frith and William Jewitt, (No. 62.)

John Donthorn, (No. 75.)

Resolved, That a wish having been expressed by the brethren of several quarters to obtain new warrants (having his Royal Highness the grand master's signature), in lieu of those which they now hold, applications to this effect shall be complied with, on payment of the established fee of 10s. 6d. and the transmission of the present warrant, free of expense.

Resolved, That the election of brother Coppinger to be master of No. 100, be confirmed.

605.

A 4

The

APPENDIX TO REPORT FROM

Appendix, No. 2.

Proceedings of
Meetings of the
Grand Lodge.

The following letter from his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland to the Earl of Enniskillen was read :

My dear Lord,

St. James's Palace, May 12, 1829.

I was very sorry not to have seen you previous to your leaving London, being anxious to convey through you, to our friends at the other side of the water, my anxious hope that the spirit of Protestantism still continues, and will continue to bear up manfully against the pressure of our recent misfortunes, and at the same time to express my conviction, that caution and vigilance are at the present crisis specially requisite for the prosperity and safety of our cause, particularly in respect of our public processions, which I think ought by all means to be avoided. Judging from the temper of the times, I would say, that such processions leading probably, or at least being interpreted to lead to an infraction of the law and a breach of the public peace, would draw with them most mischievous consequences, and would probably be followed up by some legislative measure, ruinous to the Orange institution.

I assure you I feel an intense anxiety on this subject, both from the respect which I bear the institution itself, and from a conviction that, upon its preservation and prosperity, depends the safety of the Protestants of Ireland.

If the Orangemen and other associated Protestants remain firm and united, and if that firmness and union be guided by prudence and tempered with caution, I still hope that our venerable institutions may be preserved to us, and our sacred religion sustained in that pre-eminence, to which the purity of the Reformed Church so justly entitles her. Excuse this letter, which though hurried, is written with the truest attachment to our holy cause, and

Believe me,

To the Right hon. the Earl of Enniskillen,
Deputy Grand Master of the Orangemen of Ireland.

Very sincerely yours,
Ernest, Grand Master.

Resolved, That this grand lodge fully concurs in the views and feelings expressed by the illustrious writer of the foregoing letter; and the brethren of this institution are hereby entreated to pay the utmost attention to the injunction of our Royal Grand Master.

Resolved, That as at this season many of the most distinguished friends and supporters of this institution generally leave the metropolis, so that the grand lodge cannot have the honour and advantage of their presence; two meetings only be held in the year (except in cases of emergency), viz. in May and November. It is recommended that the latter meeting should, if possible, take place on the 5th; but the appointment of the day is left to the discretion of the grand master, or deputy grand master.

Resolved, That, in accordance with the preceding resolution, all dues and other payments be made half-yearly, calculated up to the 1st May and 1st November respectively; but collected in time to be forwarded to the grand lodge, on or before the 1st of April and 1st of October in each year. That deputy grand masters be responsible for the due fulfilment of this regulation, and that defaulters be reported.

Resolved (on motion of the deputy grand secretary), That the practice heretofore adopted of publishing statements of cash be revived; and that an abstract account of receipts and payments, and outstanding debts, be annually published for the satisfaction of every lodge.

Closed with prayer.

By command,

Chetwood Eustace,

(Approved) ERNEST, Grand Master.

Deputy Grand Secretary of Great Britain.

The attention of our opulent brethren is respectfully called to the following resolution passed by the grand lodge in March last, "That a subscription be opened to defray the heavy expenses of this institution." A list will be published with the next Report.

Deputies grand masters and masters are requested to collect all sums due for certificates, warrants, &c. and to transmit the amount as early as practicable, together with statements of the same extracted from their books.

No dignitary or grand officer can be recognized who neglects to pay the regulated fee for his annual grand lodge certificate.

Communications to be addressed as usual, C. Eustace, esq. Queen's Head, Holborn, London.—Post paid. Parcels to be carriage free.

ORANGE INSTITUTION OF GREAT BRITAIN.

(ROYAL ARMS.)

At a GRAND LODGE, held at No. 9, Portman-square, on Thursday, the 4th day of November, the Right Honourable the Deputy Grand Master made the following proposition, which was unanimously adopted :—

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland, grand master, having been unavoidably prevented from attending the meeting, as proposed by himself—and other distinguished individuals also having been absent,—

Is it Resolved,

That, to give every weight and respectability to the society, the meeting of the grand lodge be postponed, to obtain the attendance of our Royal Grand Master and other distinguished members. The next meeting will, therefore, be fixed by His Royal Highness.

Kenyon, Deputy Grand Master.
The

SELECT COMMITTEE ON ORANGE LODGES.

9

The foregoing Resolution having been submitted to the grand master, his Royal Highness has been graciously pleased to give his commands, in the following terms.—

"Having supposed that the meeting of the grand lodge, as proposed by myself, was postponed from pressure of public business, as I had not received any further intimation, I did not attend, as I otherwise most undoubtedly would have done; fully impressed as I am that, at this moment, it becomes highly necessary, for the preservation of the Protestant interest, that all true and honest Orangemen should remain firmly together; and for that, that it is highly advisable another day be fixed for the purpose, and therefore I desire that the grand lodge shall assemble, *without fail*, on Thursday the 17th of February 1831, at twelve, at No. 9, Portman-square."

Appendix, No. 2.

Proceedings of
Meetings of the
Grand Lodge.

(signed) "ERNEST, Grand Master."

ABSTRACT OF ACCOUNTS, from September 1825 to November 1830.

	RECEIPTS.	PAYMENTS.	
1825.			
Sep. 1st.	Balance in Mr. Clarke's hands 15 7 1	1825.	
	Dues, &c. to this date - 33 13 6	Sep. 24.	Disbursements - - 66 15 2
	Balance due to Mr. Clarke 17 14 7		66 15 2
	66 15 2		
Dec. 26.	Received to this day - 60 19 9	Dec. 29.	Disbursements - - 46 7 11 ½
	Balance on this account - 3 2 9 ½		Balance of last account - 17 14 7
	64 2 6 ½		64 2 6 ½
1826.			
Mar. 25.	Receipts - - - 49 11 3	Mar.	Balance of last account - 3 2 9 ½
	Balance on this account - 29 10 5		Disbursements since - 75 18 10 ½
	79 1 8		79 1 8
June 14.	Receipts - - - 50 11 -	June	Balance last account - 29 10 5
	Balance to next account - 21 19 7		Disbursements since - 43 - 2
	72 10 7		72 10 7
Sept.	Receipts - - - 65 6 6	Sept. 29.	Balance last account - 21 19 7
	65 6 6		Disbursements since - 35 17 11
	65 6 6		Error in Mr. Clarke's Bal. 7 9 -
	65 6 6		65 6 6

This terminates Mr. Clarke's Account.

	RECEIPTS.	PAYMENTS.	
1827.			
June 12.	Received by Mr. Harman } 133 10 8 from October 1826 - }	1827.	
	133 10 8	June 12.	Disbursements from July } 79 1 - 1826 } Balance in hand on this acc' 54 9 8
	133 10 8		133 10 8
Oct. 15.	Balance of last account - 54 9 8 Received to this date - 59 10 6	Oct. 15.	Disbursements - - 89 14 11 Balance on this account - 24 5 3
	114 - 2		114 - 2
Dec. 31.	Balance of last account - 24 5 3 Receipts to this date - 41 13 6	Dec. 31.	Disbursements to this date 54 9 4 Balance - - - 11 9 5
	65 18 9		65 18 9
1828.			
June 16.	Balance of last account - 11 9 5 Receipts to this date - 40 15 - Balance on this account - 19 2 6	June 16.	Disbursements to this date 71 6 11
	71 6 11		71 6 11
Oct.	Receipts since June last - 47 9 8	Oct. 11.	Balance due on last account 19 2 6 Disbursements - - 28 4 6 Balance on this account - - 2 8
	47 9 8		47 9 8

This concludes Mr. Harman's Account.

APPENDIX TO REPORT FROM

Proceedings of
Meetings of the
Grand Lodge.

	RECEIPTS.		PAYMENTS.	
Appendix, No. 2.	1829. June 15. Receipts to this date	£. s. d. 92 11 -	1829. June 15. Disbursements to this date from the 14th June 1827	£. s. d. 38 17 6
			Allowance for Office Stationery, and other contingencies for 9 months	45 - -
			Balance to next account	8 13 6
	1830. Nov. 1st. Balance of last account	92 11 - 8 13 6		92 11 -
	Receipts to this date	- 179 17 4	1830. Nov. 1st. Allowance for Office, Stationery, and other Expenditure, from June 1829 to December 1830	90 - -
	Contribution of his Royal Highness the Grand Master	{ 25 - -	Ditto for Acting Deputy Grand Treasurer, from March 1829	35 - -
			Grand Tylers on account	7 2 -
			Sundry other expenses, as per book	28 3 9
			Balance of this account	53 5 1
		213 10 10		213 10 10

The deputy grand secretary publishes the foregoing statements, with the view of giving the brethren at large satisfaction; and in February a detailed account will be furnished of the *particular* receipts, by which every lodge and individual will see their respective remittances or payments acknowledged—and have an opportunity of correcting any omission, should there be any.

OUTSTANDING CLAIMS OF TRADESMEN.

	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
W. and J. Greaves, printing, from June 1827	26 8 9	Matthew Brown, Balance of old account	2 6 -
J. and J. Neele, engraving, from June 1826	25 2 4	J. Wilson, Printing and Books	9 14 -
		J. Crouch, engraving new Certificate-plate, and Certificates	7 12 -

The foregoing Accounts have not been audited or passed by the committee.

Communications to be addressed, C. E. Chetwoode, esq. (*free*) No. 5, Lyon's Inn, Newcastle-street, Strand, London, where the office of the institution is now fixed.

ORANGE INSTITUTION OF GREAT BRITAIN.

(REGAL ARMS.)

At a Special Meeting of the GRAND LODGE, held at the house of the Right Hon. Lord KENYON, No. 9, Portman-square, London, on Thursday, the 17th Day of February 1831.

PRESENT:

Field-Marshal H. R. H. Prince Ernest Duke of Cumberland, Grand Master of the Empire, in the Chair.

The Right Hon. Lord Kenyon, Deputy Grand Master of Great Britain.

His Grace the Duke of Gordon, Deputy Grand Master of Scotland.

The Rev. Thomas Comber, Rector of Oswaldkirk, Deputy Grand Chaplain.

Sir A. B. King, Bart.

George Payne, Master of No. 209, London.

C. E. Chetwoode, Deputy Grand Secretary of Great Britain.

Robert Lyne, Master of No. 234, London.

John Augustus Knipe.

John Platt, Deputy Grand Master, Ashton-under-Lyne.

Colonel Fairman.

Joseph Holmes, Dep. Grand Master, Sheffield.

Wm. Mason, Master of No. 35, Cambridge.

George Crowther, Deputy Grand Master, Rochdale.

Thos. C. Parker, Master of No. 98, London.

John Condell and William Osborne, Acting Grand Tylers.

The Rev. Deputy Grand Chaplain read the opening prayer.

Lord Kenyon stated that he had received a letter from Earl O'Neill, expressing great regret at his unavoidable absence. Also a letter, to the same effect, from the Rev. John Osmond Deakin.

The Duke of Gordon was duly initiated into the Orange and Purple Orders.

The

The following constitute the Grand Officers of this Institution :—

Grand Master of the Empire—Field-Marshal H.R.H. Prince Ernest Augustus,
Duke of Cumberland, &c. &c. &c.
Deputy Grand Master of Great Britain—The Right Hon. Lord Kenyon.
Deputy Grand Master of Scotland—His Grace the Duke of Gordon.
Grand Chaplain—The Right Rev. Dr. Burgess, Lord Bishop of Salisbury.
Grand Secretary—The Most Noble the Marquis of Chandos.
Grand Treasurer—Colonel Fletcher.
Deputy Grand Treasurer—Major J. Watkins.
Deputy Grand Secretary—C. E. Chetwode.

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DEPUTIES GRAND CHAPLAINS.

Rev. Henry Maxwell.	Rev. D. A. Williams.	Rev. J. L. Crosbie.
Thomas Comber.	E. Booth.	J. O. Deakin.
William Mann.	T. Lowe.	Thomas Wharton.
Jonathan Wilkinson.	C. Copner.	John Coates.
W. W. Wilcocks.		

HONORARY MEMBERS.

The Right Hon. the Earls of Enniskillen, O'Neill, Aldborough and Farnham; Nathaniel Sneyd, Robert Hedges Eyre, Henry Maxwell, M.P., George Moore, M.P., Hon. Arthur Cole, M.P., Colonel Verner, Major J. Chetwode, and the Rev. Sir Harcourt Lees, bart.; and Officers of the Grand Lodge of Ireland for the time being.

Resolved, That the following constitute the Committee of the Grand Lodge, with power to add to their numbers :—

The Hon. Thomas Kenyon.	John Simmons.	Colonel Rochfort, M.P.
John Augustus Knipe.	Samuel Harman.	Somerset Maxwell.
W. A. Woodburne.	John Eedes.	Thomas Donahoo, M.D.
J. W. Silvester.	G. J. Twiss.	William Twysden.
Thomas Thornely.	John Fletcher.	Colonel Fairman.
Moses Jervis.	John Langshaw.	William Mason.
C. Backhouse.	Lieut-General the Hon. J. B. O'Neill, M.P.	Joseph Holmes, and the Grand Officers.
John Platt.		
Josiah Towne.	Major-General Archdall, M.P.	

All to qualify by being enrolled in some existing warrant, and taking certificates of office, and five to be a quorum.

Resolved, That the following brothers be deputy grand masters :—

Ashton-under-Line	-	John Platt.	Jersey	-	-	-	-	John M'Kee.
Ayr	-	David Luke.	Kendall	-	-	-	-	
Barnsley	-	David Caldwell.	Kidderminster	-	-	-	-	J. Wilks.
Blackburne	-	Dixon Robinson.	Liverpool	-	-	-	-	A. Studdart.
Bolton	-	Thomas Baron.	Leeds	-	-	-	-	J. Maud.
Birmingham	-		London	-	-	-	-	{Colonel Fairman, C. E. Chetwode.
Bury	-	J. Isherwood.	Leicester	-	-	-	-	
Bristol	-		Manchester	-	-	-	-	{Joseph Mills, John Cronshaw.
Bradford	-	Stephen Smith.	Middleton	-	-	-	-	
Cambridge	-		Newton Stewart	-	-	-	-	John Travis.
Carlisle	-	James Salisbury.	Newcastle-upon-Tyne	-	-	-	-	R. Freeburn.
Chowbent	-	J. W. Silvester.	Norfolk	-	-	-	-	T. Miller.
Congleton	-		Oldham	-	-	-	-	H. Denmark.
Devonport	-		Rochdale	-	-	-	-	Wm. Bardsley.
Dumfries	-	John Stafford.	Sheffield	-	-	-	-	Geo. Crowther.
Edinburgh	-	George Pollock.	Stockport	-	-	-	-	Wm. Wright.
Glasgow	-	Alex. Adamson.	Stranraer	-	-	-	-	J.K. Winterbottom.
Glossop	-	Thos. Thornely.	Wigan	-	-	-	-	John Johnston.
Gloucester	-	T. Cox.						
Haslingdon	-	Richard Taylor.						
Huddersfield	-	John Cushworth.						

Resolved, That the issue of the following Warrants be approved :—

- No. 85, to William Freeman, Southowram, near Halifax.
- 96, to George Holms, King William, Shelf, near Leeds.
- 100, to Samuel True, Norwich.
- 145, to George Kimber, Six Bells, Hammersmith, near London.
- 182, to John Hilton, Eagle and Child, Failsworth, near Oldham.
- 184, to John Sykes, the Unicorn Inn, Beston, Yorkshire.
- 198, to Abram Kershaw, Marquis of Granby Inn, Northowram, Yorkshire.
- 227, to David Spencer, the Cardigan Arms, Barnsley, Yorkshire.
- 247, to Thomas Gelder, the Green Man, Undercliff, Yorkshire.
- 252, to Timothy Overend, the Star Inn, Wortley-lane, near Leeds.
- 254, to Samuel Heasty, 6th battalion, Royal Artillery.

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- No. 255, to William McClelland, Manchester.
 256, to James Hall, Manchester.
 257, to John Collinge, Woodmill, Yorkshire.
 258, to James Smith, 94th Foot.
 259, to Samuel Thompson, Neilson, near Paisley.
 260, to Private Wilson, 17th Foot.
 261, to Amos Williams, the Ship, Maisemoor, near Gloucester.
 262, to William Carrick, the Sun Inn, Stanningley, near Leeds.
 263, to George Hobson, the White Cross Inn, Pudsey, near Stanningley.
 264, to John Butterworth, Milnrow, near Rochdale.
 265, to George Howarth, Brickfield, near Rochdale.
 266, to Simeon Butterworth, of Rochdale.
 267, to George Quinsey, of Bradford.

Resolved, That the cases of those reported for expulsion, &c. be referred to the Committee.

Resolved, That the Committee this day appointed, be desired to examine the accounts of the institution, and that a clear and full statement of the pecuniary accounts of this institution be given in the next circular, to the latest period practicable.

Whereas, As some false and calumnious reports have been circulated to the prejudice of the Orange Institution of Ireland, that certain of its members had been so "base" as to desert their principles, and to go over to the O'Connell faction, this grand lodge notices with much gratification the declaration of the grand lodge of Ireland, as to the sound principles and zeal of the Orangemen of Ireland, expressed at their meetings on the 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, and 22d of November 1830; and his Royal Highness the grand master having felt it to be his duty, as well for the honour of the institution as for the credit of the individuals so accused, to inquire from a dignitary of the sister kingdom, and which was ascertained to be false and calumnious in its fullest extent.

It is Resolved, That the grand lodge of Great Britain feels much satisfaction in finding such a report to be wholly destitute of foundation, and begs that such satisfaction may be conveyed to their brothers of that country at the refutation of so base and vile a calumny.

Resolved, That, in accordance with the resolution of the grand lodge of Ireland, adopted 22d November 1830, no warrant shall be recognized or acknowledged in England, Scotland, or Wales, but such as have been issued by the grand lodge of Great Britain.

Resolved, That the forms of opening and closing prayers established by the grand lodge in Ireland be adopted in this institution, such forms being more correctly adapted to the present condition of this institution than those hitherto used.

Resolved, That the system of signs, pass-words, and lectures, sanctioned by this grand lodge, is that promulgated to the institution in February 1827.

Resolved, that a subscription be now entered into in aid of the discharge of the demands on the institution, and also for the purpose of forming a fund for any future exigency, in order to preserve the credit of this most excellent society, and to render it more practically useful, and that our absent brethren be requested to transmit any contributions they may please to offer to Colonel Fletcher or Mr. C. E. Chetwoode.

Resolved, That the rules of the institution being out of print, it is expedient that the committee examine the same, to see if any revision be desirable, and to report their opinion to the next meeting of the grand lodge.

Resolved, That as wilful misrepresentations have been circulated relative to the nature and principles of this loyal institution, we cannot let the present opportunity pass without declaring, that the Orange Association was established wholly and exclusively for the support of the Protestant constitution of this country, and is continued for the protection and defence of what remains of the principles established at the glorious Revolution of 1688; and that we do not entertain, or did we ever promote or encourage intolerant feeling towards any portion of His Majesty's subjects.

Resolved, That this meeting being fully aware of the many enemies who are combined together against the Protestant and established religion of the realms, and the necessity of the union and firmness amongst its friends, have determined to join together their united efforts to counteract these machinations of its common enemies; and to support, by every legal and constitutional means, the safety, prosperity and stability of the Protestant and established faith.

Resolved, That the next meeting of this grand lodge be on the 4th day of June, at 12 o'clock.

Lord Kenyon moved the thanks of the grand lodge to the royal and illustrious Chairman, for his great condescension and attention to the business of the day.

Thanks were also voted to the Duke of Gordon, his Grace having travelled a considerable distance to attend the meeting.

Closed with prayer.

By command of His Royal Highness,

*C. E. Chetwoode,
Deputy Grand Secretary.*

Memorandum:—

The accounts from June 1825 to June 1828, of which abstracts were published in the printed circular of November last, were regularly audited and passed by the committee of the grand lodge.

The

The committee will meet at the chambers of the institution, No. 5, Lyon's Inn, New-castle-street, Strand, London, on Wednesday, the 1st day of June next, to audit accounts and transact other business previous to the meeting of the grand lodge.

All letters and parcels to be addressed to the chambers of the institution, postage and carriage free.

Correct Lists of lodges (price 2s.) may be obtained on application to the deputy grand secretary.

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Proceedings of
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Grand Lodge.

LOYAL ORANGE INSTITUTION OF GREAT BRITAIN.

(ROYAL ARMS.)

At a Meeting of the very right worshipful the GRAND LODGE, assembled at No. 9, Portman-square, on Saturday the 4th day of June 1831.

PRESENT:

Field Marshal H. R. H. Prince Ernest Duke of Cumberland,
Grand Master of the Empire.

The Very Right Worshipful and Right Honourable Lord Kenyon,
Deputy Grand Master of England and Wales.

The Very Right Worshipful his Grace the Duke of Gordon, Deputy Grand Master of Scotland.

The Right Worshipful the Deputy Grand Secretary of Great Britain, Lieut.-Col. W. B. Fairman,
Deputy Grand Master, London and M. G. C.

John Platt, D. G. M. Ashton, Oldham, and Glossop Brunswick Union and M. G. C.

J. A. Knipe, Member Grand Committee.

John Eedes, Member Grand Committee.

Captain J. Morris, Member Grand Committee.

The Worshipful J. Champion, Master of Warrant 209.

Brother Edward Dix attended on a special mission from the Grand Lodge of Ireland.

Brothers John Condell and William Osborne, Acting Grand Tylers.

Brother John Rainer, Acting Grand Mace Bearer.

Opened with prayer.

Lord Kenyon apologized for the grand secretary, the most noble the Marquis of Chandos, who was obliged to leave town on urgent public business.

The Duke of Gordon stated that he was requested by Lord Viscount Combermere to express his regret at being obliged to leave town, or he should have been present.

Several other distinguished friends were absent in consequence of the recent general election.

The deputy grand secretary read the following Report:

To the very right worshipful the Grand Lodge of the Orange Institution of Great Britain.

REPORT of the Grand Committee, held at the Chambers of the Institution on Wednesday the 1st, Thursday the 2d, and Friday the 3d of June 1831.

Your committee having, under a resolution of the grand lodge, taken into consideration the rules and regulations of the institution, now out of print, are of opinion, on mature reflection, they are capable of some alteration, rendered necessary by a change of circumstances in 1829.

Your committee recommend that two sets of the opening and closing prayer be sent to each lodge, with as little delay as possible.

Your committee beg leave to call the attention of the grand lodge to the circumstances of the deputy grand secretary having felt the imperative necessity of taking a set of chambers for transacting the *exclusive* business of the society, which, from the explanations of that officer, we think is calculated to promote its objects. The expense not exceeding 38*l.* per annum.

For the sake of regularity, and in conformity with the practice heretofore observed, your committee recommend that the deputy grand secretary do give to the deputy grand master of England a bond of security in 500*l.* for the due execution of his office as "Acting Deputy Grand Treasurer," being a measure calculated to give general satisfaction, and to promote the best interests of the society.

We recommend the appointment of the following officers :

To BE DEPUTY GRAND MASTERS.

Col. Fairman, London, to be sole deputy grand master, Brother Chetwoode having resigned.

Edmund Heywood, Middleton, near Manchester.

George Barlow, Bury.

Ely Gledhill, Halifax, Yorkshire.

Joseph Maud, Leeds.

John Knowls, Wigan.

John Kenworthy, Oldham.

James Douglas, Stranraer.

605.

To BE MASTERS.

Francis Nixon, of Wigton, North Britain, No. 268.

Thomas Sheldler, 1st Royal Dragoons, No. 269.

James Ferris, of Trowbridge, No. 270.

Joseph Holmes, Ovendon, near Halifax, No. 271; and No. 204 to be transferred to

Thomas Clowes, of Birmingham.

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 Grand Lodge.

Your committee cannot but contemplate with feelings of great satisfaction the act of amnesty lately declared by the illustrious grand master of the institution, which may contribute to strengthen its ranks by adding materially to its physical force.

Your committee, on reading the letter of deputy grand master Baron of Bolton, regret the secession of warrants 92 and 148, and suggest the immediate cancelling of those warrants, and that the members composing them be forthwith expelled.

Similar irregularities having been reported as existing in the neighbourhood of Glossop, and elsewhere, it is deemed expedient the parties should be included in the foregoing proposition; and further, that the master and members of No. 93 be seriously reprimanded and admonished, and that deputy grand master Baron be requested to make his speedy report thereon.

Your committee on reading testimonials in behalf of George Donaldson, Henry Burnside and Joseph M'Mullen, of Glasgow, recommend them for re-admission, in reference to the notorious bad characters of their accusers.

Your committee suggest that the grand lodge of Ireland be requested, in accordance with the fourth resolution of that body in the month of November last, to recall such warrants as have been improperly obtained by bodies styling themselves Orangemen in England and Scotland, whose proceedings, as reported to this committee, are calculated to do great discredit to both institutions; and to prohibit all communication with the individuals alluded to, so as effectually to exclude them from advantages to which they are not entitled.

Your committee recommend the immediate expulsion of John Edwards, of lodge 89, for striking the master of the warrant in lodge, as duly reported; an offence they consider of so heinous a nature as to demand this exemplary punishment.

Your committee are of opinion that the accounts of the institution should be examined and passed at least once a year, and on no account be suffered to be longer un-audited. The period most desirable for such purpose is that next prior to the meeting of the grand lodge in the month of June.

Your committee having examined the accounts up to this day, find a balance to the credit of the institution of 91*l.* 9*s.* applicable, with the accruing receipts, to the discharge of tradesmen's bills, amounting in the whole to 81*l.* 15*s.*, and to the current expenses of the society.

All which is submitted this 3d day of June 1831.

*W. Blennerhassett Fairman, Chairman.
 John Platt.
 Joshua Morris.*

Resolved, That the report of the committee be approved.

Resolved, That this grand lodge cannot refrain from expressing the highest admiration of the gracious and considerate feeling evinced by our illustrious grand master, in commiserating the distress of many of our humbler brethren, in consequence of their recent want of employment; and by the discretionary power given by his Royal Highness to our noble deputy grand master to sanction the admission, after due investigation by the D. G. master of the district, of persons who from the above or other causes may have been excluded from the institution, although maintaining in other respects the character of good and zealous Orangemen.

Moved by Lord Kenyon.

Resolved, That this grand lodge cannot refrain from expressing their great satisfaction at a statement which has this day been made to them by Brother Dix, attending this lodge from Ireland, that the Orange Institution is proceeding most prosperously as to the increase of its numbers and the attachment of the Irish Orangemen to the Orange cause. The grand lodge feels no surprise at this statement, being confident that the Orangemen of Ireland will ever be found true to the principles of that glorious institution; and further, that the difficulties and dangers to which they are exposed, will only increase their zealous exertions for the good cause, and their resolve to adhere to it steadily and fearlessly.

Moved by Lord Kenyon.

Resolved, That the grateful and dutiful thanks of this society be humbly offered to His Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland, for his exertions at all times in behalf of those principles on which this institution is established; for the invaluable support which it has derived from his countenance and suggestions; for the essential benefits which the society has consequently received; for the kindness and condescension with which all its members are uniformly honoured by his Royal Highness, and for the especial assistance His Royal Highness has this day given by filling the chair of the grand lodge.

Moved by the Duke of Gordon.

Resolved, That our sincerest and most cordial thanks be given to our noble deputy grand master, for his urbanity and kindness on all occasions, as also for his courtesy in continuing to us the use of his house for the assembling of this lodge.

Moved by Colonel Fairman.

Resolved, That our hearty thanks be given to the Duke of Gordon, for his attendance and kind assistance to us this day.

Resolved, That our best thanks be given to Mr. Dix, the representative of the grand lodge of Ireland, for his obliging and welcome information.

Resolved,

Resolved, That, as it appears to the grand lodge, that the alterations suggested by the Irish branch of the Orange Institution, respecting the new system, has not been maturely considered, the deputy grand secretary Brother Colonel Fairman, and Brother Eedes be appointed a committee to receive the matured suggestions of our brethren in Ireland, respecting the proposed new system, and report the same to his Royal Highness the Grand Master, and generally to the brethren.

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Closed with Prayer.

By command,
C. E. Chetwoode, Deputy Grand Secretary.

NOTICES.

The next meeting of the grand lodge to take place in November, of which due notice will be given.

Communications to be addressed C. E. Chetwoode, esq. 5, Lyon's Inn, Strand, London. Parcels, &c. to be free, or charged double to the parties sending them.

Attendance at the chambers of the institution from eleven o'clock in the forenoon till one in the afternoon each week-day.

The accounts from September 1825 to June 1828, of which abstracts were published in the circular of November last, were regularly examined and passed by the grand committee. Those from that to the present period have now been audited, as set forth in the report of the grand committee.

The grand lodge certificates for the dignitaries are ready, on application to the deputy grand secretary.

CONTRIBUTIONS received in consequence of the Resolution of the Grand Lodge on the 17th of February last.

His Royal Highness, the grand master - - - - -	£.20 - -
Lord Kenyon, deputy grand master of England - - - - -	20 - -
His Grace the Duke of Gordon, deputy grand master of Scotland - - - - -	20 - -
Rev. Thomas Comber, deputy grand chaplain - - - - -	5 - -
The deputy grand secretary - - - - -	5 - -

Mr. CHETWOODE'S ACCOUNTS.**LIST of NEW WARRANTS, CERTIFICATES, &c.**

No.	NEW WARRANTS.	£. s. d.	RULES—continued.			£. s. d.
			No.	£. s. d.	CERTIFICATES.	
39	- - - - -	1 11 6	2	- - -	- - -	3 -
54	- - - - -	1 11 6	34	- - -	- - -	3 -
92	- - - - -	1 11 6	35	- - -	2 at 3s.	6 -
126	- on Account - - - - -	1 1 -	—	- - -	11 at 2s.	1 2 -
135	- - - - -	1 11 6	39	- - -	- - -	3 -
136	- - - - -	1 11 6	132	- - -	- - -	12 -
142	- - - - -	1 11 6	209	- - -	- - -	3 -
144	- - - - -	1 11 6	237	- - -	- - -	3 -
150	- - - - -	1 11 6	239	- - -	- - -	3 -
151	- - - - -	1 11 6	244	- - -	- - -	9 -
156	- on Account - - - - -	1 10 -	Leicester	- - -	- - -	18 -
157	- on Account - - - - -	1 10 6				
158	- - - - -	1 11 6	No. 35	- - -	12 at 2s.	1 16 -
198	- - - - -	1 11 6	39	- - -	- - -	1 2 -
202	- Exchange - - - - -	10 6	51	- - -	- - -	1 4 -
206	- - - - -	1 11 6	74	- - -	- - -	1 4 -
212	- - - - -	1 11 6	103	- - -	6	12 -
214	- - - - -	1 11 6	114	- - -	- - -	15 -
223	- - - - -	1 11 6	146	- - -	- - -	2 2 -
225	- - - - -	1 11 6	151	- - -	- - -	1 -
234	- - - - -	1 11 6	171	- - -	12	12 -
249	- - - - -	1 11 6	209	- - -	1	2 -
D. G. M. D. Robinson, esq. on account, 1827	- - - - -	1 3 -	233	- - -	2	4 -
			236	- - -	- - -	12 -
			239	- - -	20	1 -
Mr. Eedes	- - - - -	3 -	D. G. M. Wilkes	- -	12	1 4 -
Payne	- - - - -	3 -	D. G. M. Cox	- -	20	3 -
Twiss	- - - - -	3 -	D. G. M. Hargreaves	- -	20	2 -
Robson	- - - - -	3 -	Mr. Thorpe, Leicester	- -	1	-
M'Clean	- - - - -	3 -	D. G. M. Freeburne, on account	1	10 -	
Holder	- - - - -	3 -	D. G. M. D. Robinson, esq.	-	12 -	
			D. G. M. J. Taylor	34	1 14 -	

APPENDIX TO REPORT FROM

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DIGNITARIES CERTIFICATES.		£. s. d.	The following Sums have been subscribed for and paid over to Brother Henry Han- bridge.
Mr. Eedes, for 1826 and 1827		1 - -	
Payne	- - - -	- 10 -	Lord Kenyon - - - 1 - -
Twiss	- - - -	- 10 -	Earl of Farnham - - - 2 - -
Robson	- - - -	- 10 -	George Moore, esq. M. P. - - - 1 - -
M'Clean	- - - -	- 10 -	Hugh Dick, esq. M. P. - - - 1 - -
Holder	- - - -	- 10 -	Rev. Sir Harcourt Lees, bart. - - - 1 - -
Deputy Grand Secretary, 1827		- 10 -	Sir A. B. King, bart. - - - 1 - -
Assistant Deputy Grand Tre- surer	- - - -	- 10 -	Rev. J. L. Crosbie - - - 1 - -
Varco	- - - -	- 10 -	Deputy Grand Secretary Eustace 1 - - -
J. Towne	- - - -	- 10 -	General Archdall, M. P. - - - 1 - -
Martindale	- - - -	- 10 -	Lord Bishop of Salisbury - - - 1 - -
Wilkes, D. G. M.	- - - -	1 1 -	Earl of Roden - - - 1 - -
Master, No. 37.	- - - -	- 5 -	Lord Lorton - - - 1 - -
Do. — 39.	- - - -	- 5 -	Quintin Dick, esq. M. P. - - - 1 - -
Do. — 89.	- - - -	- 5 -	Hon. Arthur Cole, M. P. - - - 1 - -
Do. — 146	- - - -	- 5 -	No. 151. Carlisle - - - 7s. } - 15 -
Do. — 206	- - - -	- 5 -	— Eight persons, not Orange- men - - - - 8s. }
D. G. M. Cox, 1827 and 1828		1 - -	309 London - - - - 10 - -
— Silverhood	- - - -	- 10 -	223 London - - - - 10 - -
— Ab. Cox	- - - -	- 10 -	234 London - - - - 7 - -
Rev. T. Comber, 1827 and 1828		3 - -	Lodges in Kidderminster - - - 2 1 - -
Colonel Fletcher	- - - -	1 10 -	Lodges in Glo'ster - - - 1 - -
Errors excepted, June 1829.			

It is requested, that, should any error appear in the foregoing Statement, the same may be pointed out to the deputy grand secretary for correction.

CONTRIBUTIONS, &c. which appear to have been received since the publication of the last Statement.

No. 1—Dues to June 1829	£. s. d.	No. 56—Dues to June 1829	£. s. d.
2 - - June 1828	- 2 15 6	57 - - Oct. 1827	- 4 12 6
5 - - ditto -	- 3 7 6	60 - - Dec. 1827	- 2 16 -
6 - - June 1829	- 3 6 -	61 - - June 1829	- 3 15 6
7 - - ditto -	- 14 -	62 - - ditto -	- 2 1 6
8 - - ditto -	- 1 16 -	68 - - Feb. 1828	- 1 9 6
9 - - Oct. 1827	- 3 2 -	69 - - June 1829	- 9 3 -
10 - - June 1829	- 3 19 -	70 - - ditto -	- 3 13 -
11 - - ditto -	- 1 15 -	71 - - June 1828	- 1 13 -
12 - - Feb. 1828	- 1 2 -	73 - - June 1829	- - 17 -
13 - - June 1828	- 5 8 -	74 - - ditto -	- 7 6 6
14 - - ditto -	- 3 11 -	75 - - ditto -	- - 10 -
15 - - ditto -	- 2 9 6	76 - - ditto -	- - 7 -
17 - - ditto -	- 1 4 -	78 - - ditto -	- 4 19 -
18 - - ditto -	- 2 9 -	80 - - June 1828	- 1 5 -
20 - - ditto -	- 1 - 6	81 - - Feb. 1828	- 1 4 -
21 - - June 1829	- 3 1 6	82 - - Feb. 1829	- 2 1 -
22 - - June 1828	- 2 13 -	83 - - ditto -	- - 3 -
23 - - ditto -	- - 10 -	85 - - ditto -	- 1 - -
25 - - June 1829	- 2 4 -	86 - - June 1829	- 3 4 -
26 - - June 1829	- 1 16 -	88 - - Feb. 1827	- 2 15 -
29 - - Oct. 1827	- 1 - -	89 - - June 1829	- 3 - -
32 - - ditto -	- - 13 -	90 - - Feb. 1829	- 1 4 6
34 - - June 1829	- 2 6 6	91 - - June 1828	- 1 7 -
35 - - ditto -	- 3 19 -	92 - - June 1829	- - 14 6
36 - - June 1827	- 1 16 3	93 - - ditto -	- 1 2 -
38 - - ditto -	- 4 7 6	95 - - Oct. 1827	- 1 5 -
39 - - ditto -	- 1 4 -	96 - - Feb. 1828	- - 16 -
41 - - Feb. 1829	- 2 - -	99 - - June 1828	- 1 15 -
42 - - Oct. 1827	- - 15 -	100 - - June 1827	- - 18 -
46 - - June 1829	- 2 14 -	103 - - June 1829	- 1 17 -
48 - - Dec. 1828	- - 4 -	106 - - June 1829	- - 10 -
49 - - Feb. 1829	- - 14 6	107 - - Feb. 1828	- - 10 -
50 - - June 1829	- - 16 -	108 - - June 1829	- 1 3 -
51 - - June 1828	- 2 3 6	109 - - ditto -	- - 17 6
52 - - June 1829	- 1 4 6	111 - - June 1828	- 1 4 -
55 - - June 1828	- - 18 -	112 - - Oct. 1827	- 1 - -

No. 114—Dues to June 1829	<i>f. s. d.</i>	No. 190—Dues to June 1828	<i>f. s. d.</i>	Appendix, No. 2.
115 - Oct. 1828	- 18 -	191 - June 1828	- 2 3 -	Proceedings of
119 - June 1829	- 11 9 -	192 - Feb. 1828	- 11 6 -	Meetings of the
121 - Feb. 1829	- 1 - -	193 - June 1828	- 9 -	Grand Lodge.
124 - June 1829	- 1 10 6	194 - ditto	- 5 6 -	
127 - June 1828	- 7 -	195 - ditto	- 9 -	
135 - Oct. 1827	- 9 -	196 - June 1829	- 3 14 6	
138 - June 1829	- 1 18 -	197 - June 1828	- 18 -	
139 - Oct. 1827	- 12 -	199 - ditto	- 10 -	
140 - Feb. 1828	- 1 10 -	202 - June 1929	- 2 12 6	
144 - Feb. 1829	- 2 3 -	203 - ditto	- 1 7 -	
146 - ditto	- 2 - -	204 - ditto	- 16 1	
147 - June 1829	- 1 1 -	206 - ditto	- 2 9 -	
148 - ditto	- 16 -	207 - ditto	- 2 17 6	
149 - Oct. 1828	- 8 6	208 - Feb. 1828	- 8 -	
150 - June 1829	- 2 6 -	209 - June 1829	- 1 -	
151 - ditto	- 1 1 6	210 - June 1828	- 19 -	
152 - June 1828	- 1 11 -	213 - June 1829	- 2 6 -	
154 - Dec. 1828	- 13 6	215 - Feb. 1828	- 14 -	
157 - ditto	- 3 -	216 - ditto	- 4 -	
158 - June 1829	- 8 -	217 - ditto	- 5 -	
159 - Feb. 1828	- 10 -	219 - - -	- 2 -	
160 - June 1829	- 9 -	222 - June 1829	- 14 -	
161 - Oct. 1827	- 11 6	223 - Dec. 1826	- 5 -	
162 - June 1828	- 1 10 -	225 - on Account	- 1 -	
163 - Feb. 1829	- 4 4 6	226 - June 1829	- 14 -	
166 - Feb. 1828	- 2 13 -	230 - - -	- 7 -	
167 - - -	- 12 -	234 - June 1829	- 14 11	
169 - June 1829	- 18 -	236 - Feb. 1828	- 1 4 6	
170 - Feb. 1828	- 14 6	237 - June 1829	- 1 3 6	
171 - June 1829	- 2 6 -	239 - ditto	- 1 9 -	
172 - June 1828	- 6 -	240 - June 1828	- 16 -	
174 - June 1829	- 1 19 -	244 - ditto	- 1 11 6	
175 - Feb. 1828	- 1 5 6	246 - ditto	- 7 -	
190 - June 1828	- 4 6	247 - Dec. 1828	- 2 6	
187 - Feb. 1828	- 1 3 6	251 - June 1829	- 1 11 6	
188 - June 1829	- 1 5 6			

LOYAL ORANGE INSTITUTION OF GREAT BRITAIN.

(ROYAL ARMS.)

AT a meeting of the Very Right Worshipful the GRAND LODGE, assembled at
No. 9, Portman-square, on Thursday, the 16th day of February 1832.

PRESENT:

Field-Marshal His Royal Highness Prince Ernest Duke of Cumberland, K. G. &c. &c. &c.
Grand Master of the Empire.The Very Right Worshipful and Right Honourable Lord Kenyon, F. S. A. &c. &c.
Deputy Grand Master of England and WalesThe Right Worshipful Lieut.-Col. Fairman, Deputy Grand Master for London, and M.G.C. &c.
John Platt, D.G.M. Ashton, Oldham and Glossop Brunswick Union,
and M.G.C.

Thomas Cox, D.G.M. Gloucester.

John Simmons, Esq. Member of the Grand Committee.

John Eedes, Esq. Member of the Grand Committee.

Capt. Morris, Member of the Grand Committee.

The Worshipful John Rainer, Master of Warrant 59.

John Champion, Master of Warrant 209.

John Cundell, Master of Warrant 223.

John Earl, Master of Warrant 245.

George Payne, Witness 209.

David Sayers, Witness 223.

Samuel Lloyd, Deputy Master.

Brothers John Condell and William Osborne, Acting Grand Tylers.

Brother John Rainer, Acting Grand Mace Bearer.

Viscount Cole, M. P. Deputy Grand Master in Ireland.

Sir Edmund Hayes, Bart. M. P. Deputy Grand Master, County of Donegal.

Colonel Verner, Deputy Grand Master for Armagh.

Archdeacon Magee, Grand Chaplain Grand Lodge of Ireland.

Henry Maxwell, Esq. M. P. Grand Secretary for Ireland.

Colonel Rochfort, M. P. Member of Grand Committee.

John Young, Esq. M. P. Member of Grand Committee, Ireland.

John Judkin Butler, Esq. Assistant Grand Secretary, County of Monaghan.

Opened with prayer.

Appendix, No. 2:

Proceedings of
Meetings of the
Grand Lodge.

APOLOGIES.

The Duke of Gordon, the deputy grand master of Scotland, was absent in consequence of his Grace being still at his castle in North Britain.

The Marquis of Chandos, the grand secretary, through the most urgent business, could not possibly be present.

Col. Fletcher, grand treasurer, by letter, expressed his extreme regret that, from ill health, he was unable to attend.

The Rev. J. Wilkinson, one of the deputy grand chaplains, lamented his absence from unavoidable necessity.

For their non-attendance, the right worshipful the deputy grand masters of the following districts, sent up reasonable and respectful excuses; as did also the worshipful masters of warrants, in the order here mentioned.

Deputy grand masters of districts—Ayr, David Luke; Blackburne, Dixon Robinson; Bury, Robert Barlow; Carlisle, J. Marlborough Salisbury; Glossop, Thomas Thornely; Haslingdon, Richard Taylor; Kidderminster, Joseph Wilkes; Manchester, John Cronshaw; Sheffield, Joseph Heywood.

Masters of warrants—No. 3, Joseph Leach; No. 51, John Booth; No. 121, John Andrews; No. 270, J. Ferris.

INITIATIONS.

The Marquis of Thomond, Hon. Col. Wingfield Stratford, Hon. Col. Wingfield, Hon. Col. Perceval, M.P. were duly initiated into the Orange and Purple Orders.

RESOLUTIONS.

The grand committee, held at the office of the institution in Cannon-row, Westminster, on Monday the 13th instant, having heard certain grave charges exhibited against the deputy grand secretary, were of opinion that, in the absence of the accused, they could not with propriety go into an investigation of the articles, on which account the meeting was adjourned till the ensuing Thursday, when the members re-assembled at the mansion of Lord Kenyon, to whom they made a general report to such an effect.

In reference thereto, his Lordship proposed the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted.

First.—The grand committee having reported that very serious charges have been brought against Mr. C. Eustace Chetwode, the deputy grand secretary, and Brother Eustace Chetwode being unable to attend—Resolved, That this lodge does not consider it to be consistent with the true Christian principles of this institution to proceed against Mr. Chetwode in his absence, further than by suspending him for the present from his offices, and appointing Col. Fairman to fulfil those duties as acting deputy grand secretary, &c.

Second.—Resolved, That circulars be sent to all the lodges informing them of Col. Fairman's appointment.

Third.—Resolved, That Brother C. E. Chetwode be required to attend in person, or by some brother to act as his representative, on the 19th of April, to answer the charges brought against him, and should he fail in doing so, he be removed from his situations.

Fourth.—Resolved, That this grand lodge meet again at No. 9, Portman-square, the 19th day of April, to investigate and determine what is fit to be done on the subject.

Fifth.—Resolved, That the grand committee be desired to submit propositions to the grand lodge at its next meeting, respecting the signs and pass-words, to assimilate the same to those of the Irish Loyal Orange Institution.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Lord Cole announced to the meeting, that the progress of Orangeism in Ireland was commensurate with the dangers which menaced the country. By an accession of its members, in a like proportion, with the same rapidity, that had lately taken place, this loyal institution would soon consist of nearly all the Protestants in the island. Its increase in persons of respectability too, devoted to the principles of the constitution, for the maintenance of which they would cheerfully make the last sacrifice, was equal to the augmentations of its numbers. His Lordship's welcome and gratifying statement was received throughout with the warmest demonstrations of the most heartfelt satisfaction.

A letter from Lodge No. 3, Manchester, respecting the loss of their flag, and other matters, was referred to the grand committee, to report thereon to the next grand lodge; as were divers communications, which for the present can be noticed only in a general way.

MEMORANDUMS.

Thomas Burgess, of 244, having exposed the system, stands suspended by the deputy grand master of the district, with a view to his expulsion by the next grand lodge.

Some of the newly initiated brothers having signified an earnest desire that the deputy grand secretary should have a suitable house, in an eligible situation, where the members could occasionally assemble, as well for the purpose of interchanging their communications and sentiments, as for that of more readily obtaining instruction and advice:—By command of the royal grand master this minute was made, that a proposition, having for its object the greater

greater convenience of all parties, in the opening of a more direct source of conference and information, no less to the facilitating of the business, than to the furthering of the true interests of the society, be brought under the consideration of the ensuing grand lodge.

Appendix, No.
Proceedings of
Meetings of the
Grand Lodge.

MOTIONS.

Lord Kenyon moved the thanks of the grand lodge to the royal and most illustrious chairman, for his condescending and gracious attention to the business of the day, which was carried simultaneously with every mark of devoted attachment to the august and constitutional personage who was the subject of his Lordship's motion.

The cordial thanks of the meeting were likewise presented to Lord Kenyon and the Viscount Cole; to the former for his sound principles and exalted sentiments as to the dispensation of justice; to the latter for the acceptable and satisfactory intelligence he had been so obliging as to communicate.

Closed with prayer.

By command of His Royal Highness,

W. Blennerhassett Fairman,

Acting Deputy Grand Secretary, &c.

DEATHS.

The acting deputy grand secretary has, with the deepest concern, to announce to the brotherhood a severe loss sustained by the institution, in the death of Colonel Fletcher, its much respected grand treasurer; as also of the Rev. J. L. Crosbie, one of its deputy grand chaplains; and likewise of Brother Varco, the secretary to the London district.

NOTICES.

The next grand committee will meet at the office of the institution, No. 3, in Cannon-row, Westminster, on Tuesday the 17th day of April next, at 12 o'clock; and the grand lodge will assemble at No. 9, in Portman-square, on the Thursday following, at 10 precisely; when a numerous attendance of the dignitaries is confidently expected.

As a reorganization of the society, and a material change in its whole system, is in contemplation, new books of its ordinances, with correct lists of its lodges, will be prepared with all convenient speed, of which, when ready for circulation, due notice shall be given. The district grand masters, and the masters of warrants, will therefore have the goodness to transmit to the office such particulars as shall enable the deputy grand secretary to furnish their lodges with perfect lists.

Communications and remittances are in future to be made, till further orders, to the acting deputy grand secretary, in Cannon-row, Westminster. All letters and parcels must be postage and carriage free. Regular attendance will be given, as above, daily from eleven to one, where any information, in reference to the Orange Institution, may be procured.

Some delay having arisen in the issue of the new warrants, through circumstances which will be understood by this circular, the masters are hereby respectively acquainted, that these authorities are now ready for delivery to them, at the office of the institution, on the payment of their dues.

To the letter from Ayr, respecting a melancholy event, which arrived too late for the inspection of the last grand lodge, the acting deputy grand secretary does not feel at liberty to say more, than that it shall be regularly submitted to the consideration of the next grand lodge, when there can be no doubt of its receiving all the fraternal sympathy to which it may justly be found entitled.

Complaints against William M'Cleland, of 255, and Langley, of the same lodge, have been received, and will be taken into consideration the first opportunity.

A letter addressed officially to Mr. Joseph Mills, D. G. M. 1st Division, Manchester, and indorsed, "Orange Institution," requesting the attendance of that officer, to sustain the charges transmitted by him, has been returned to the acting D. G. S., in consequence of the same having been refused by the person to whom it was directed. Another letter, addressed to Mr. William Wright, D. G. M. Sheffield, has been returned for the same reason, to the exposure of the business of the society at the General Post-office, and to the incurring of a heavy charge for back postage!

Appendix, No. 2.

**Proceedings of
Meetings of the
Grand Lodge.**

**LOYAL ORANGE INSTITUTION OF GREAT BRITAIN.
(ROYAL ARMS.)**

**AT a meeting of the Very Right Worshipful the GRAND LODGE; assembled at
No. 9, Portman-square, on Thursday, the 19th day of April 1832.**

PRESENT:

Field-Marshal His Royal Highness Prince Ernest Duke of Cumberland, K. G. &c. &c. &c.
Grand Master of the Empire.
The Very Right Worshipful and Right Honourable Lord Kenyon, F. S. A. &c. &c.
Deputy Grand Master of England and Wales.
The Very Right Worshipful and most Noble the Duke of Gordon,
Deputy Grand Master of Scotland.
The Rev. Jonathan Wilkinson, A. M. Deputy Grand Chaplain.
The Right Worshipful Lieut.-Col. Fairman, Deputy Grand Master for London, and M.G.C.&c.
Augustus Knipe, esq. of Wimbledon, Member of the Grand Committee.
John Eedes, esq. of London, Member of the Grand Committee.
George Losack, esq. of London, Member of the Grand Committee.
Captain Morris, of Lambeth, Member of the Grand Committee.
Joseph Holmes, esq. of Sheffield, Member of the Grand Committee.
Robert H. Dolling, esq. Member of the Grand Committee, Ireland.
The Right Worshipful William French, D. G. M. of Birmingham.
John Sugden, D. G. M. of Rochdale.
The Worshipful John Rainer, Master of Warrant 59.
John Champion, Master of Warrant 209.
John Cundell, Master of Warrant 223.
John Earl, Master of Warrant 234.
Charles Catchpole, Secretary to Warrant 234.
George Payne, Witness 209. Thomas Coleman, Witness, 209. David Sayers, Witness 223.
Brother John Sugden, Acting Grand Mace Bearer.
Brothers John Condell and William Osborne, Acting Grand Tylers.
Prayers being read by the Rev. Jonathan Wilkinson, A. M. Deputy Grand Chaplain;
The lodge was opened by the Duke of Cumberland, the Grand Master of the Empire.

APOLOGIES.

His Royal Highness informed the grand lodge, that his Grace the Duke of Newcastle was, on the present occasion, absent through indisposition.

The most Noble the Marquis of Chandos, through previous unavoidable engagements, was unable to attend the meeting.

The Marquis of Thomond, by letter, expressed his inability to be present, having been confined by illness for several days.

The Rev. Robert Spranger, of Toynton, expressed his extreme regret, by letter, that his clerical duties would not allow him to attend so close upon Easter. The reverend gentleman went on to make an emphatic remark, "that every day's passing occurrence strengthened his opinion of the urgent necessity of an immediate and firm union of all Protestants, as well in England as in Ireland;" with a patriotic and praiseworthy assurance, "that no exertion should be wanting on his part, nor should any advance of money be esteemed by him too great a sacrifice, in such a vital cause." Much ignorance prevailed in the country, he hinted, as to the nature of the Orange Institution : he was satisfied this was the case, at least, in his own neighbourhood.

Apologies were also received from other distinguished characters, and various provincial members at present unable to attend.

A letter which had been laid before the grand committee, from the Rev. Jonathan Wilkinson, A. M. one of the deputy grand chaplains, was next read, as follows:—

Boyd's Hill, Aldenham, Herts,

Friday, April 13th, 1832.

Dear Sir and Brother,

Circumstances have prevented for a considerable time my attendance at the meetings of the Orange Institution. I should, however, much like to renew my acquaintance with a society to whose principles I am devotedly attached. I should have been with you at the meeting at Lord Kenyon's in February, but an almost unprecedented succession of calamities, almost too much for human nature to endure, so subdued my spirit that I was incapacitated from attending to any business, particularly of a public kind. It pleased God in the short space of about six weeks to deprive me of my wife, mother, mother-in-law and one of my children. My mind is now more composed, and (if nothing at present unforeseen forbid) I intend doing myself the pleasure of meeting the grand lodge on Thursday next. My duties here will not allow me to be absent two days so near together, and therefore you will oblige me by making an apology for my absence on Tuesday.

I remain, dear Sir and Brother, faithfully yours,

To Col. Fairman.

Jonathan Wilkinson.

This

This letter was read, not only for the purpose of evincing the deep sympathy of the grand lodge, but also as offering the opportunity of duly appreciating the sentiments of our reverend and much respected brother, who, on the first return of the mind to its wonted tone of feeling, after such severe and almost unparalleled domestic bereavements, was anxious to testify his unabated adherence to the conservative and christain principles of the Orange Institution, adding the gratifying proof thereof by his attendance in grand lodge this day, whose letter therefore was ordered to be inserted on the minutes of its proceedings.

The much-lamented death of Colonel Fletcher, the late highly respected grand treasurer of the institution, was known in time only to make a bare announcement of the fact in the last circular. The letter conveying the melancholy intelligence is now inserted, in full accordance with the admirable sentiments expressed, and as furnishing only a just tribute to the revered memory of so excellent an officer of the institution.

Sir,

I have to perform the melancholy task of announcing to the Orange Institution the loss of one of its best members, in the death of my father, Colonel Fletcher. He expired on the 22d of February last, breathing almost his latest prayer for the happiness of that beloved country, in whose service he had been zealously and unceasingly engaged throughout the course of a long and well-spent life.

Hollins, March 6th, 1832.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

To Lieut.-Col. Fairman.

John Fletcher.

The REPORT of the GRAND COMMITTEE.

Who had been engaged, during the two preceding days, in examining the accounts, in reading a mass of correspondence and attending to various applications relative to the affairs of the institution, was next presented, the purport of which may be collected from the proceedings and resolutions of the grand lodge constituted thereupon.

1. The letter from Ayr, alluded to in the last circular, having been read, referring to a late melancholy event, and complaining of the persecutions to which the brotherhood had been exposed by the magistrates of the county; with the substance of the answer since sent to the deputy grand master of the district, communicating to him, not alone the liberal contributions of the illustrious grand master of the empire, with those of the noble deputy grand master of England and of Scotland, amounting in the whole to 65*l.* for the succour of the brother in misfortune: but also apprising that officer of the energetic exertions which were strenuously made, with the constituted and judicial authorities, on behalf of the ill-fated individual, who was neither deserted in his distress, nor unfeelingly abandoned to his doom; the grand lodge upon this, and other points, passed the following

RESOLUTIONS AND ORDERS.

Resolved, That the brethren at Ayr be informed this grand lodge much regret the unfortunate state to which the members of the Orange Institution are reduced, in consequence of their attachment to its cause. The grand lodge therefore wish to suggest the expediency of the brethren assembling at the private house of some brother, as the local authorities seem to object so decidedly to their being admitted to public houses. The grand lodge consider it imperative to recommend the greatest possible circumspection as to their peaceable and orderly conduct, that no such calamitous occurrences, as the last lamentable one, may be liable to take place again; and that the Orange Institution may speedily regain that favourable opinion, to which it is justly entitled on account of its true Protestant principles.

2. It having been represented to the grand committee, that the members of a warrant in the country had, for the dispatch of business, been occasionally known to assemble on the Sabbath; a disapprobation of their so doing was signified by the grand lodge, in terms no less unequivocal than indignant, by whom it was unanimously resolved, "That the grand lodge having heard that, in some instances, meetings have been held on Sundays, they feel it their duty to express their decided objection to any meetings of the Orange Institution being held on that sacred day, and consider any such holding of meetings to be in direct repugnance to the principles of the Orange Institution."

3. Brother Cronshaw's complaints having been answered by a subsequent letter from the neighbouring warrant at Manchester, the grand lodge recommended an amicable adjustment of the existing differences between the members of the warrants, 255 and 256, by adopting towards each other those brotherly feelings that are inculcated by the ordinances of the society, to which they are referred for the regulation of their future conduct, as well on this as upon other ordinary occasions.

4. Regarding a remuneration to Lodge No. 3, for the loss of a flag, the funds of the society, through causes that will be obvious on the face of this circular, are too low at present (the merits of the case totally out of the question) to enable the grand lodge to entertain the application. For the purpose of upholding that regularity, without a due observance of which no society can flourish, the grand lodge desire it may be understood most distinctly, that all applications, of whatever nature, must hereafter be transmitted through the deputy grand master of the district.

5. Having read a letter from D. G. M. Haywood, of Sheffield, dated the 11th of February with a string of resolutions, on the subject of individuals entering the institution through sordid or unworthy motives, which were strengthened by some remarks from Brother Holmes, who intimated that the evil would be effectually removed, by collecting from every new member, at the time of his admission, the payment of one year's dues: the grand

Appendix, No. 2.

Proceedings of
Meetings of the
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lodge admitting the judiciousness of such an arrangement, and acquiescing in the adoption of the remedy proposed,—Resolved, That the suggestions from the lodge at Sheffield be adopted, and that in the recommendation given by any lodge in behalf of a brother, there be inserted the length of time during which such brother has attended such lodge, the date of the recommendation itself, and the amount of assistance given.

6. Brother William Taylor, of Chatham, being the sole holder of warrant 253, and finding no proper person in his neighbourhood to join him therein, resigned the same into the hands of the acting deputy grand secretary, from whom he received the usual allowance for it.

7. It was ordered that the warrant applied for on the behalf of Brother Samuel Newell, of Birmingham, the money for which had long since been paid to Mr. Chetwode, be granted, which has accordingly been done: as likewise that the certificates required by Brothers Holmes, Heap and others, should be furnished with all possible expedition.

NEW SYSTEM.

8. Existing circumstances of a temporary nature, will render it necessary to postpone the intended changes of the signs and pass-words of the institution for a short period, of which due notice shall be given.

BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

9. With a view to extend the advantages of our excellent institution in Upper and Lower Canada—for the purpose too of disseminating its principles far and wide—on the recommendation of the grand committee, whose members had examined documents and testimonials of his eligibility, the grand lodge have appointed Ogle Robert Gowan, esq. to be the deputy grand master of all the provinces in British North America, with the dependencies, colonies and settlements, belonging, appertaining or adjacent thereto. Under the auspices of this officer, who is desirous of being recognized by the grand lodge of the empire, and of being under the cognizance and command of its royal and most illustrious grand master, and who is certified to be not only a sound Protestant, and most zealous Orangeman, but worthy in every way of filling the exalted and responsible situation at which he aspires, and with no less honour to himself than satisfaction to the brotherhood, has provisionally exercised: the society is reported to have increased in the number and the consideration of its members, with a rapidity to be scarcely credited. The merits of this gentleman, and the great benefits likely to be derived from his being thus promptly installed in the dignified and important post of which he no less loyally than dutifully has sought a confirmation, are duly appreciated by the grand lodge, who accompany this notification of his appointment to so high and extensive an office with their cordial thanks to him for his activity and spirit in the discharge of his functions, and with their sincerest wishes for the success and the welfare of the institution, under his able guidance and management, in such a remote, populous and extensive portion of His Majesty's dominions.

PETITION FOR EMPLOYMENT.

(*Extract from the Report of the Grand Committee.*)

10. A petition having been presented by some of the brethren of the London district soliciting the recommendation and patronage of the dignitaries of the institution, towards procuring them places in the docks and other public establishments, which they appear to think are improperly bestowed on the enemies of the constitution, in many instances to the exclusion of its friends—your committee with every wish to render them, in such a season of distress, all the service in their power, have ventured to introduce such petition to the notice of the grand lodge, assured as they are, that all reasonable requests will ever meet with the due attention of its members. Your committee feel it nevertheless to be incumbent on them to observe, that persons entering this institution are expected to do so from a pure admiration of its principles, and not for the advancement of their own interests, as it is apprehended has too frequently been the case, thus converting the society into a sort of benefit club, claiming almost as a right and as a primary object, that, which at any rate, ought to be most respectfully sought as a favour, and only looked up to as a secondary, or even as a minor consideration. For this remark there is the more necessity, as some few individuals have given, by their conduct, but too much reason to suspect that such were their motives in joining the institution.

GRAND COMMITTEE-MEN.

11. The grand committee recommend the following noblemen, gentlemen and brothers to be added to the list of their present members, which nomination was most cordially assented to by the grand lodge.

Viscount Cole, m. p. deputy grand master in Ireland.

Sir Edmund Hayes, bart. m. p. deputy grand master, county of Donegal.

Colonel Verner, deputy grand master for Armagh.

Archdeacon Magee, grand chaplain grand lodge of Ireland.

Henry Maxwell, esq. m.p. grand secretary for Ireland.

Colonel Rochfort, m. p. member of grand committee.

John Young, esq. m. p. member of grand committee, Ireland.

John Judkin Butler, esq. assistant grand secretary, county of Monaghan.

The Marquis of Thomond, k. p.

Honourable Colonel Wingfield Stratford.

Honourable Colonel Wingfield.

Honourable Colonel Perceval, m. p.

GRAND

GRAND TREASURER.

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12. On the motion of Lord Kenyon, it was resolved, that at the next meeting of the grand lodge, a grand treasurer be appointed in the room of our much lamented brother, Colonel Fletcher, lately deceased.

DEPUTY GRAND SECRETARY.

The grand committee reported, that letters had been received from the following places and persons :

Birmingham, D. G. M. French, 6th, 7th and 9th April.
 Blackburn, D. G. M. Robinson, 11th Feb.
 Bury, D. G. M. Barlow, 11th Feb.
 Cambridge, M. G. C. Mason, 8th April.
 Carlisle, D. G. M. Salisbury, 11th Feb.
 Dover, Brother Hayes, 15th April.
 Glasgow, D. G. M. Adamson, 13th Feb.
 Hadfield, D. G. M. Thornely, 10th Feb.
 Jersey, D. G. M. M'Kee, 9th April.

Kidderminster, D. G. M. Wilkes, 14th Feb.
 London, M. G. C. Simmons, 18th April.
 Manchester, D. G. M. Cronshaw, 14th Feb.
 Newcastle, D. G. M. Miller, 15th March.
 Norwich, Brother Hitchcock, 17th April.
 Portsmouth, Brother Spratt, 16th April.
 Sowerby, D. G. M. Heap, 14th April.
 Stewart Town, D. G. M. Thompson, 11th April.
 Stranraer, D. G. M. Douglas, 5th March.

13. These letters contained complaints either of monies remitted but not acknowledged, or, in many instances, altogether denied and not credited; or of irregularity in the accounts, and an habitual inattention to the affairs of the society, or of an utter disregard to its best interests and a general neglect of its provincial members. It was deemed proper, therefore, to refer them, without farther comment to the grand lodge, as connected with the investigation determined upon, and certified in their last circular, dated 16th February 1832. The committee having been informed and assured that the deputy grand secretary would be present at the meeting of the grand lodge to defend himself against any charges which might be exhibited, felt themselves bound in candour to exercise this reserve, until that opportunity of personal defence should have been afforded. The late D. G. S. was however disappointed in his expectations of being able to attend the grand lodge personally. Yet as it appeared that he was not aware of being thus circumstanced till the evening preceding, the grand lodge acting on the christian principles of the institution, as expressed in the resolution of the 16th of February, still considered that it would be but fair and just to defer the investigation of all pecuniary charges in the unavoidable absence of the party concerned, until the meeting of the grand lodge in June next, the more so as that was the period to which the annual accounts are generally made up, when it was possible the late D. G. S. might produce a satisfactory statement on this head. Nevertheless, since it appeared but too evident from the mass of correspondence which had been examined, as likewise from the expressions of several brethren now present, that the instances of negligence and inattention had been such as to create much dissatisfaction in the various lodges both in town and country, insomuch that the institution was suffering great detriment by the want of confidence on the part of its members; the grand lodge considered it necessary to proceed according to the third resolution of the last circular. It was therefore moved, seconded and unanimously resolved,

First,—That considering the extent of dissatisfaction which has for a long time existed with respect to the conduct of Mr. C. E. Chetwode, as deputy grand secretary, &c. to this institution, the grand lodge feel it necessary for the interests of this society that a successor be appointed to his office.

Second,—That Mr. C. E. Chetwode having been unexpectedly prevented from attending this day, which till last night he hoped to have done, the further inquiries as to his conduct be postponed until he can attend in person or by his representative.

Third,—That due regard to the interests of the institution rendering it indispensable that the official vacancy occasioned by the preceding resolutions should be immediately filled up, his Royal Highness the grand master of the empire was pleased to signify his intention accordingly. For the purpose of carrying this measure into effect, his Royal Highness graciously expressed his approbation of the zeal, the talents and ability displaced by Lieut.-Colonel Fairman, in executing the duties of the office, and in promoting the prosperity and the welfare of the society during the suspension of the late deputy grand secretary. Under a conviction, therefore, that those duties would be duly and most efficiently executed, his Royal Highness was graciously pleased to propose and nominate Colonel Fairman to be appointed the deputy grand secretary of the Orange Institution of Great Britain.

The nomination of his Royal Highness being seconded by the Right honourable Lord Kenyon, deputy grand master of England, and supported by his Grace the Duke of Gordon, deputy grand master of Scotland, and by all the brethren present in grand lodge, it was

Resolved unanimously, That Lieut.-Colonel Fairman be, and he hereby is, appointed deputy grand secretary of the Orange Institution of Great Britain.

In the absence of Colonel Fairman (who had withdrawn during the discussion of this subject) Brother Eedes was desired to record the particulars of the transaction on the minutes of the proceedings, in order that the appointment of Colonel Fairman might be duly notified in the circulars of the grand lodge.

Colonel Fairman on his re-introduction was congratulated by his Royal Highness, by the dignitaries, and the brethren present, and in appropriate terms acknowledged the honour done him by his Royal Highness having condescended to nominate him, and their lordships and the brethren to elect him, to the office of the deputy grand secretary, professing at the

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same time his determination to make the best return in his power by a faithful and diligent discharge of the duties of the office thus graciously, and in so gratifying a manner, conferred upon him.

MOTIONS.

14. On the motion of the Duke of Gordon, seconded by Lord Kenyon, the thanks of the grand lodge were unanimously given to his Royal Highness the grand master, whereupon his Royal Highness graciously acknowledging the same, was pleased to make a most animating declaration of his unalterable attachment to the Protestant principles of our glorious; though now mutilated, constitution; adding thereto an irresistible appeal to the members of the grand lodge, and through them to all sound Orangemen, to maintain and carry into practical operation the objects of our excellent institution, as being those which, under the present and projected measures of His Majesty's Government, both towards England and Ireland, could alone conduce to the political salvation of the country.

On the motion of Brother Knipe, seconded by Lord Kenyon, the thanks of the meeting were unanimously given to the Duke of Gordon, for his attendance this day at a considerable inconvenience to himself, and for the anxious desire expressed by his Grace to advance the principles and extend the objects of the society in North Britain; for which the Duke returned his acknowledgments, and reiterated his wish to extend the objects and utility of the institution by all the means in his power.

Before the lodge closed, Brother Eedes requested he might be indulged for a few moments in some observations connected with the present proceedings, and embodying a motion of thanks to the right honourable the deputy grand master of England, which he felt assured would meet with the unanimous concurrence of all true Orangemen. He was anxious the lodge should not close without adverting to the declaration, and responding to the call of their illustrious leader; and he would beg to do so in the name and on the behalf of his brethren, as well as of himself. It was true, we had to contend against surrounding, accumulating, impending evils. Of late years we had witnessed a system of political dislocation tending to a political dissolution. The first political act of dislocation, sanctioned by the Legislature, took place about four years ago, in the repeal of the Corporation and the Test Acts. In the following year, Roman Catholic emancipation wrenched out the key-stone of the arch of the constitution. By this was forced the portcullis of the fortress, and free admission given to the adversaries into the heart of the citadel. Those adversaries have never ceased to make the most of the advantages then obtained. They gained that accession of power and influence, to which might be traced the measures now in progress, relative both to England and Ireland, against which we were this day called upon to exert ourselves by all lawful means. But while we had these difficulties to encounter, we had also, on the other hand, the encouraging declaration, and the inspiring appeal of a Prince of the Blood Royal, whom we had the proud honour to see at our head—a prince who inherited, not only the blood, but the principles also, of that revered monarch, whose memory could not be adverted to without exciting a thrill of veneration in every British heart, and of whom it might be justly said, that he floated to his grave on a nation's tears! With such a sound constitutional prince at their head, and under circumstances like the present, it became the duty of all Orangemen, and of all Protestants (for the terms if rightly understood were synonymous), to cling around him, as it were, in mutual support, and answer the call that had been made, by each in his own sphere carrying into active operation the conservative principles this day avowed by his Royal Highness, whose patronage of the institution was secured by the evident utility of its objects, and by the active exertions of the right honourable the deputy grand master of England, in placing those objects under his Royal Highness's notice.

For the eminent service thus performed, as well as for the unremitting zeal, the general urbanity, and the unabated exertions of his Lordship, to promote the prosperity, and the attainment of the salutary objects of the institution, he should have the honour of moving, that the cordial thanks of this grand lodge be given to the Right honourable Lord Kenyon, deputy grand master of England and of Wales.

The motion was carried with the most expressive tokens of heartfelt unanimity, and his Lordship acknowledged the same with his usual courtesy, and an avowal of his firmest attachment to, and his unalterable determination for the support of, the loyal and truly national objects of the Orange Institution.

Prayers being said by the deputy grand chaplain, the lodge was closed in due form by his Royal Highness the grand master.

W. Blennerhassett Fairman,

Deputy Grand Secretary, &c. &c. &c.

NOTICES.

15. The next meeting of the grand lodge is appointed for Monday the 4th of June, at 12 o'clock precisely, at the residence of the Right honourable Lord Kenyon, No. 9, Portman-square. The grand committee will meet on Friday the 1st of June, at 11 o'clock, at No. 3, Cannon-row, Westminster. All communications are requested to be made, in writing, to the deputy grand secretary, on or before the 28th of May, as no personal applications can be attended to on the day of meeting, except such as have been previously appointed, it having been found impracticable to complete the business of the committee within the necessarily limited time unless this arrangement be adhered to.

16. From

16. From the shortness of the space between the last and the next meeting, it is hoped that no fresh summons will be held necessary; but that the members of the grand committee, as well as of the grand lodge, will have the goodness to give their attendance at each, without the issue of any new notice.

17. The extreme length of the present circular, with the onerous press of miscellaneous business, and the heavy, not to say the overwhelming, arrears of correspondence, the newly-appointed deputy grand secretary has to bring up, will be a sufficient apology for the appearance of any tardiness or negligence, of which he may be deemed guilty, in answering the numerous letters which reach him from all quarters. In his own justification, he conceives it indispensable to observe, that the deranged state of the affairs of the institution in all its branches, with the want of every thing requisite for his guidance and assistance, would be a more grievous and oppressive weight than he should be able to sustain, or even to contend with, but from the exercise of those energies which a solicitude for the welfare of the society could alone call into full operation. Without books or precedents to refer to—without a compass or rudder to steer by or to direct his movements, he finds himself compelled, like the mole under ground, to grope his way in the dark, which will fully substantiate for a considerable time to come his just pretensions to the indulgence of the brotherhood, who must now be aware of the great difficulties he has to struggle with in every way.

18. Representations have been made at the office, that false returns, in no few instances, have been transmitted, to a fraud on the revenues of the institution. In recognizing this offence, the deputy grand secretary will refrain at present from publishing names, in reference to circumstances that may have encouraged such a departure from the principles of integrity. The parties will be written to privately on the subject, and as the evil has been stated to be a fast growing one, the hint conveyed in the notification which follows may be the means of checking the rapidity of its progress.

19. At the suggestion of several of the deputy grand masters of districts, and at the strong recommendation of the grand committee, the deputy grand secretary has it in contemplation, in the course of the summer, to make a general tour of inspection, should his doing so be sanctioned by the concurrence of the ensuing grand lodge, as well for the communication of the new system and the improvement of the discipline of the warrants in a state of insubordination, as for the ascertainment of the correctness of their returns to the grand lodge, and the investigation of all matters in anywise connected with the good of the institution.

20. The deputy grand secretary has further to intimate, that reports have reached him of some of the provincial warrants having declared themselves wholly independent of the grand lodge: to the authenticity of those rumours, in the absence of all explanation, he cannot yield a full credence. That in consequence of the neglect with which they have been treated, and of the discontent that has long prevailed as to the management of the funds of the society, some few warrants may have withheld their returns and suspended their payments, is the utmost that the deputy grand secretary can be induced at present to believe. With the removal of all reasonable cause for past dissatisfaction, he looks forward with confidence to their seeking a reconciliation with their family, to whose bosom they will doubtless feel happy to be restored, on their receipt of this invitation to return to it.

21. The deputy grand secretary has heard likewise that some of the warrants have reduced the fees of admission far below the sums stipulated by the grand lodge, and that they have departed from the fundamental laws of the institution, in a variety of respects, to the establishment of a very bad example. He has been informed, moreover, of the abuse of the Purple order, in some cases, by the premature advancement to that dignity of those who, from their recent initiation in the Orange, and without strong reasons, could be scarcely eligible to so proud a distinction; thus rendering trivial and of no value such an honourable elevation, as if extra fees were the chief object, rather than the worthiness of the brother translated.

22. Having no books of regulations, nor lists of warrants; no names of masters, nor certificates of any kind; no seals of office, nor any of the property, in short, belonging to the institution in his hands; the omissions of which the deputy grand secretary may unwittingly prove guilty, must not be ascribed to remissness, nor the least intentional act of disrespect on his part to any one in the society.

23. An early compliance with the second notice in the preceding circular is therefore desirable for the progressive removal of the difficulties alluded to, which may be partially relieved by the immediate transmission of the intelligence requested with the current returns.

DONATIONS.

	£. s. d.
24. H. R. H. the grand master, towards the flag of No. 3	- - - 1 - -
The noble deputy grand master, Lord Kenyon, towards the same	- 1 - -
<i>Privately put into the hands of the deputy grand secretary.</i>	<i>£. 2 - -</i>

25. *N. B.* For a removal of the charge of egotism, which otherwise might attach to him, for that portion of this report which relates to himself, the deputy grand secretary feels it incumbent on him to mention, that he stands indebted for it to his esteemed friend, Brother Eedes, through whose kind assistance he has the honour to lay before the institution a circular so complete, and to whom thus publicly he begs to tender his sincerest thanks for such disinterested aid.

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LOYAL ORANGE INSTITUTION OF GREAT BRITAIN.

(ROYAL ARMS.)

AT a Meeting of the Very Right Worshipful the GRAND LODGE; assembled at
No. 9, Portman-square, on Monday, the 4th day of June 1832:

PRESENT:

Field-Marshal H. R. H. Prince Ernest Duke of Cumberland, K. G. &c. &c. &c.
Grand Master of the Empire.
The Very Right Worshipful and Right Honourable Lord Kenyon, F. S. A. &c. &c.
Deputy Grand Master of England and Wales.
General the Very Right Worshipful and Most Noble the Duke of Gordon, G. C. B. &c.
Deputy Grand Master of Scotland.
The Rev. James Harris, Deputy Grand Chaplain, A.M.

MEMBERS OF THE GRAND COMMITTEE:

The Marquis of Thomond, K. P.	Lieutenant-colonel Fairman
The Viscount Cole, M. P.	Captain Morris
Sir Edmund Hayes, Bart. M. P.	Ensign Losack, 69th reg.
Henry Maxwell, Esq. M. P.	John Eedes, esq.
Colonel Perceval, M. P.	John Augustus Knipe, esq.
Honourable Colonel Wingfield Stratford	William Augustus South, esq.

DIGNITARIES OF THE GRAND LODGE OF IRELAND :

The Earl of Roden, D. G. M.	Robert Nettles, esq. G. S. Cork.
Lord Langford, D. G. M.	N. D. Crommelin, esq. G. M. county Down.
Edward S. Cooper, esq. M. P.—M. C.	Drury Jones Dickinson, esq. G. T. Trinity College.
Anthony Lefroy, esq. M. P.—M. C.	James Lendrum, esq. M. C.
Rev. Charles Boyton, G. C.	
Robert H. Dolling, esq. M. C.	
The Right Worshipful Lieut.-Col. Fairman, Deputy Grand Master for London, and Master of the Metropolitan Warrant.	
William French, Deputy Grand Master of Birmingham.	
John Kenworthy, Deputy Grand Master of Oldham.	
The Worshipful John Rainer, Master of Warrant 59.	
Joseph Clowes, Master of Warrant 60.	
John Condell, Master of Warrant 228.	
John Earl, Master of Warrant 234.	

RECENTLY ADMITTED MEMBERS.

The Right Rev. Sir Robert Peat, D. D. Vicar of Brentford, and Prelate of the Sovereign Order
of St. John of Jerusalem.

Rev. Robert Spranger, LL. B. Rector of Low Toynton, near Horncastle.
Edward Nucella, esq. of Vauxhall-place. South Lambeth.
Edwin Savil, esq. Copper Mills, Esher, Surrey.
Lieutenant-general Sir Thomas Bowser, K. C. B.
Charles W. Marr, esq. Southampton-street, Hampstead-road.
Captain William Synon, 18th Regiment, High Sheriff elect for the City of Dublin.

PROXIES.

For Ayr, Brother Adams.—For Rochdale, Brother Bostock.

VISITORS.

Brothers Oldis, 59—Adams and Lacy, 223—and Shepherd, 234.
Brother John Condell, Acting Grand Mace Bearer.
Brothers John Condell and David Sayers, Acting Grand Tylers.
Prayers being read by the Rev. James Harris, Deputy Grand Chaplain.
The lodge was opened by the Duke of Cumberland, the Grand Master of the empire.

APOLOGIES.

The most noble the Marquis of Chando, through previous unavoidable engagements, was
unable to attend the meeting.

Apologies were also received from other distinguished characters, and various provincial
members at present unable to attend, including one from the Rev. Thomas Comber rector of
Oswaldkirk, one of the deputy grand chaplains, whose letter breathes those ardent and
energetic sentiments which have ever characterized his exertions in behalf of the Orange
Society; as also an animated letter from the Rev. G. S. Bull, rector of Bierley, near
Bradford, York, subsequently to the meeting of the grand lodge.

REPORT of the GRAND COMMITTEE.

which had sat at the office of the institution on the 1st and 2d instant from morning
till evening both days, was presented and read, whereupon were adopted the ensuing
miscellaneous

PROCEEDINGS

PROCEEDINGS AND RESOLUTIONS.

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1. The appointment of Brother Ralph Howard Heap to be D. G. M. of the Ashton division for the ensuing year, as notified in Brother Platt's letter of the 29th ultimo, was confirmed; and D. G. M. Heap is requested to furnish information relative to those members of Warrant No. 19, who have formed themselves into a separate body, under the denomination of Ancient Shepherds, both as it respects the general character and demeanor of the parties, and the principles of their new association, with a view to such decision thereon as the nature of the case may require.

2. The appointment of Brother John Wild, as the D.G.M. of the Oldham district, is also confirmed.

3. The extraordinary proceedings of some of the members of Warrant No. 60, Birmingham, who, from misdirected feelings, or other more objectionable motives, had been induced to join a public procession of the Political Union of that place, had deeply occupied the attention of the grand committee, and were necessarily brought under the consideration of the grand lodge, by whom a general feeling of surprise, amounting to indignation, was expressed, on finding that any men professing the character of Orangemen could for one moment, or under any pretext, think of identifying themselves with a society of a character so diametrically opposite. The principles of the Orange Institution are strictly loyal, conservative and defensive; wherefore they can never amalgamate with a society of a directly opposite tendency. The reasons alleged on both sides were attentively heard; but it was the decided feeling of the grand lodge, that on no pretence whatever could it be admitted, that the name of an Orangeman, or the principles of Orangeism, should be compromised by a conjunction with the antisocial, levelling and mischievous tenets of modern Political Unions. With every wish to put the most lenient construction on the conduct of those brethren, who might have been misled by the plausible insinuations of more designing characters, the grand lodge nevertheless felt themselves constrained to pass the following resolution—

That D. G. M. French do ascertain what Orangemen of Warrant No. 60 authorized attendance on the Birmingham Political Union, and that he transmit the list of Orangemen who so attended, and who have not sufficiently testified their regret and contrition for such unorange and improper conduct.

4. A letter from Brother William West, master of Warrant 86, dated Rippenden, 5th May 1832, details the objectionable conduct of some of its members, in possessing themselves of its funds, and proposing in a violent manner to separate and form themselves into a new society, on principles contrary to those cherished by the Orange Association, on which subject the following resolution was passed:—

The grand lodge have noticed with deep regret the communication from the master of Warrant No. 86, Rippenden, and attested by the signatures of several other officers and brothers, relating to acts of impropriety, and alleged acts of theft there. The grand lodge feel it therefore their duty to decide, that the parties so accused, on such authority, should be suspended from being Orangemen, and if they do not clear themselves from the accusation before the next meeting of the grand lodge, that they be then expelled.

5. Thomas Burgess, of Warrant No. 244, who was placed under suspension by the circular of the 16th February, not having attended to answer the charge of an exposure of the system, nor offered any exculpation of his conduct, is expelled.

NEW SYSTEM.

6. For reasons at once satisfactory and obvious, the grand lodge have judged it to be expedient and necessary to alter their pass-words, and to assimilate the English and the Irish lectures in both orders, the particulars of which the deputy grand secretary will communicate and make known to those entitled to receive them.

BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

7. In consequence of representations made by our worshipful brother, the Rev. Charles Boyton, G.C., deputed by the grand lodge of Ireland, the appointment of Ogle Robert Gowan, esq. to be deputy grand master of all the provinces of British North America, with its dependencies, was considered to be premature, and as such the above appointment for the present is rescinded.

GRAND TREASURER.

8. On the motion of the Right honourable the deputy grand master of England and of Wales, seconded and supported by the general concurrence of the grand lodge, it was unanimously resolved—

That our much respected brother Major Watkins be appointed grand treasurer of the Orange Institution, in the place of the late lamented Colonel Fletcher. This resolution was accompanied by the following instruction, which was also unanimously confirmed.

9. That Lancashire payments be made to the grand treasurer himself, and that the grand treasurer be directed to transmit, monthly, a debtor and creditor account to the deputy grand secretary, and once a quarter transmit the balance in his hands to the deputy grand secretary.

LATE DEPUTY GRAND SECRETARY.

10. Several additional letters were laid before the grand committee of a similar tenor with those enumerated in the last circular, containing complaints against Mr. Chetwode for neglect of previous communications; as likewise for the non-acknowledgment, and in some instances

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for a denial of the receipt, of monies alleged to have been transmitted to him: the aforesaid letters, with their dates, and the names of their writers, were from the respective places following:—

Barnsley (Moor Side) -	{ D. G. M. Coldwell, May 28, 1832.	Corfu -	{ Hospital Serj. Hames, 2d Bat. Rifles, May 18, 1832.
Bermuda -	{ Serjeant Chainey, Nov. 2, 1831.	Dublin -	- Brother Nichols, 50th Reg.
Birmingham	{ Brother Clowes, March 36, 1832.	Glasgow -	- D. G. M. Adamson, April 16.
	{ D. G. M. Spencer, July 17, 1830.	Halifax -	- Fowlds, May 31.
Bradford	{ D. S. Howard, July 21, 1831.	Malta -	{ Brother M. Innes, 42d Reg. Highlanders, May 1.
	{ D. G. M. Taylor, Feb. 20, 1832.	Middleton	- D. G. M. Heywood, May 19.
Burnley -	{ Brother Bradley, April 11.	Norwich -	{ Denmark, April 17. Brother Burroughs, Apr. 17.
Carlisle -	- D. G. M. Salisbury, April 15.	Quebec -	- Inglis, 24th Reg.
		Rochdale -	- D. G. M. Sugden, March 10.
		Ripponden	- Brother West, May 5.
		Sowerby -	- D. G. M. Heap, May 29.

11. The bills of certain tradesmen were also produced, for debts alleged to have been incurred on account of the institution by the late deputy grand secretary, and declared to be still unpaid, on which farther investigation was deemed requisite. The grand lodge considering that Mr. Chetwoode had failed to attend this day, as required in the last and preceding circular to verify his accounts, or to give satisfactory explanation relative to the large balance apparently due from him to the institution on the very face of those accounts; and having heard various charges in corroboration of those already preferred, as likewise a distinct charge that the late deputy grand secretary is no true Orangeman, but a Papist;—it was

Resolved unanimously, That Mr. Chetwoode be suspended from being a member of the Orange Institution, and that if he do not clear himself from the charges made against him, respecting his conduct while deputy grand secretary, from which office he was removed on the 19th day of April last, and likewise from the charge of being a Papist, he be expelled at the next meeting of the grand lodge.

12. It was also ordered, that Mr. Chetwoode do give up all books and other articles belonging to the institution, but that he be permitted to have access to them at all reasonable times, so far as it may be necessary for the purpose of defending himself on the charges preferred against him.

TOUR OF INSPECTION.

13. The proposed circuit of the deputy grand secretary, as heretofore notified, having called forth approbation from various quarters, and the matter having since been maturely weighed, a dispensation, or special commission, will be forthwith granted, by his Royal Highness the grand master of the empire, authorising the D. G. S. to undertake this tour without delay. Such a visitation has for its object his examination of the registers, his inspection of the accounts, and his investigation of the actual state of the different provincial lodges; as likewise his promulgation of the new system; his initiation of new members, who may be situate at a remote distance from existing lodges; his immediately granting new warrants without, as in ordinary instances, a previous application for them; his effecting indeed such general purposes, as may be calculated to promote due regularity hereafter, where there may now be found any relaxation of it; and, in fine, his otherwise advancing the interests and extending the advantages of the institution through the country. The expenses of this tour will be defrayed, it is hoped, by the fees of introduction, and for imparting the new system, &c. But whether so or not, it has been determined, that while, on the one hand, the institution will frankly and readily include individuals of all classes, it will, on the other hand, neither admit nor retain any as members thereof, whatever may be their sphere in society, but those whose principles and conduct are, and have been uniformly such, as to afford the most conclusive evidence of that exalted loyalty und unshaken integrity, which alone can entitle them to a cordial reception into the Orange brotherhood. On the test thus prescribed, the institution would joyfully embrace every man who might be willing to join it, and would rejoice in the accession of its numbers, to the utmost limits of the empire. Aware, however, that a faithful few is preferable, in all cases, to the suspicious many, it would reject any known attempt at admission upon mercenary, or any motives less honourable than those embodied in the brief characteristics of its ordinances as above reiterated. Every lodge ought to bear in memory, on receiving applications for admission, that with fidelity strength is desirable; but that without this essential, a mere physical force is not to be coveted, for the vain display of its numbers.

ARREARS.

14. With regard to those warrants which have been backward in their payments, it is admitted that circumstances heretofore existing may have furnished some pretence for their irregularities; but as the objections thence arising are now obviated, there can be no further plausible excuse for delaying to remit their outstanding dues to the deputy grand secretary. All arrears are consequently expected to be instantly paid. Those dignitaries, likewise, who have not yet been applied to for their fees, are respectfully reminded that, under present emergencies, the early settlement of these sums would much facilitate the regular business. Of late this has increased to so great an extent, as to render it imperatively requisite to employ

employ subordinate aid for conducting the mere details of the office. Such assistance, from its multifarious concerns, was indispensable: not merely to relieve the D. G. S. from less important functions, which are far too oppressive for a single individual to surmount, but that he may be the better enabled to exercise those mental faculties which were paralyzed by manual drudgery to the neglect of paramount objects. That the brethren will attend with cheerfulness to this call, there cannot be a doubt; by so doing, they will evince their anxiety for the accomplishment of those alterations and improvements now in rapid progress, and still further contemplated, the organization and maturing of which, are sufficient in themselves to engross the projector's whole time.

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RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS.

15. From the overwhelming mass of correspondence which the deputy grand secretary has had to attend to since his recent appointment, and the multiplicity of business brought before the grand committee, it was impossible for them to do more on the head of current accounts, than to examine the vouchers of payments made, and to receive the assurance of the D. G. S. that, notwithstanding the holding of two extra grand lodges, and the heavy expenses attendant thereon, with a double number of each circular, and the numerous other incidental circumstances which were calculated to enhance considerably his disbursements; yet the beneficial effects of a revival of confidence had already so far appeared, as to enable him to discharge every recent demand, and that no new debt had been incurred, except indeed what might be due to himself, an assurance which it will be satisfactory to see confirmed by a general statement of his pecuniary accounts. (This shall be given in a supplemental half sheet.)

MOTIONS.

16. General the Duke of Gordon moved, that the thanks of the grand lodge be given to his Royal Highness, the grand master of the empire. His Grace, in very appropriate terms, expressed the obligations under which the grand lodge, and all Orangemen, must feel themselves placed, as well as his own sincere wishes for, and hearty anticipations of, the prosperity of the institution, under the presidency of an illustrious chief, who he hoped might enjoy many returns of the ensuing day (5th of June, his Royal Highness's birth-day), and who had evinced such a persevering zeal for the promotion of those principles which constituted the true features of Orangeism, and the best safeguard of the remaining excellencies of the British Protestant constitution.

The Right Hon. Lord Kenyon seconded the motion, which was unanimously carried, with the most genuine marks of devotional attachment and respect.

His Royal Highness, though evidently labouring under great indisposition, was graciously pleased to make acknowledgments for the motion, in terms which those alone who had the honour of being present could duly appreciate. In adverting to the necessity of firmness in constitutional principles—to the contemptible calumnies by which he had been assailed through the radical press, for no other reason than his political consistency, with his past and his still growing determination to support Protestantism—to the rash measures of ministers, with the situation in which His Majesty, the peers, the commons and the country were thereby placed; the illustrious grand master appeared to have forgotten his own bodily sufferings. His Royal Highness, in concluding an admirable speech, expressed a wish no less significant in its application than endearing in its allusion, that the day on which the grand lodge had then assembled (4th of June, the birth-day of that sound Orangeman and revered Monarch, his late beloved sire George III.) should be considered as one of the anniversaries on which the grand lodge would always hold its future meetings. Every allowable demonstration of a heartfelt concurrence, in such truly British sentiments, was immediately offered by the numerous members present to the distinguished speaker who had given energetic utterance to them.

Prayers being read by the Rev. Robert Spranger, D.G.C., the lodge was duly closed.

The following constitute the Grand Officers of the Institution:

Grand Master of the Empire,
Field-Marshal H.R.H. Prince Ernest Augustus Duke of Cumberland, K.G. &c. &c. &c.

Deputy Grand Master of England and Wales,
The Right Honourable Lord Kenyon, F.S.A., &c. &c.

Deputy Grand Master of Scotland,
General his Grace the Duke of Gordon, G.C.B., &c.

Prelate,
The Right Rev. Dr. Burgess, Lord Bishop of Salisbury, Chancellor of the Order of the Garter, F.R. & A.S.

Grand Secretary,
The Most Noble the Marquis of Chandos.

Grand Treasurer,
Major Watkins.

Deputy Grand Secretary,
Lieutenant-Colonel Fairman.

Deputy Grand Treasurer,

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Deputy Grand Chaplains,

The Right Rev. Sir Robert Peat, D.D., Vicar of Brentford and Prelate of the Sovereign Order of St. John of Jerusalem.	
The Rev. T. Booth.	The Rev. James Harris, A.M. The Rev. Thomas Smyth.
John Coates.	T. Lowe.
Thos. Comber, A.M.	William Mann, A.M.
C. Copner, A.M.	Henry Maxwell.
J. O. Deakins.	Rt. Spranger, LL.B.

Honorary Members,

The Marquis of Ely. K.P.	Viscount Mandeville, M.P.	Rev. Charles Boyton.
Earl of Aldborongh.	Lord Farnham.	Rev. Holt Waring.
Earl of Enniskillen, K.P.	Lord Langford.	Colonel Verner.
Earl O'Neill, K.P.	Hon. Arthur Cole, M.P.	Major J. Chetwode.
Earl of Rathdown.	George Moore, esq. M.P.	Sir A. Bradley King, bart.
Earl of Roden, K.P.	Venerable Archdeacon Magee.	Robert Hodges Eyre, esq.
Viscount Castlemaine.	Rev. Sir Harcourt Lees, bart.	Nathaniel Sneyd, esq.

And officers of the grand lodge of Ireland for the time being.

Grand Committee (with power to add to their number),
Honourable Thomas Kenyon, President.

The Marquis of Thomond, K.P.	John Judkin Butler, esq.	Somerset Maxwell, esq.
Viscount Cole, M.P.	Robert H. Dolling, esq.	Joshua Morris, esq.
Lord Langford.	Thomas Donahoo, esq.	Robert Nettles, esq.
Hon. Lieut.-Gen. O'Neill, M.P.	John Eedes, esq.	Edward Nucella, esq.
Major-General Archdale, M.P.	John Fletcher, esq.	John Platt, esq.
Colonel Perceval, M.P.	John Gibbon Hayne, esq.	Richard Rishworth, esq.
Colonel Rochfort, M.P.	Joseph Holmes, esq.	Thomas Robson, esq.
Sir Edward Hayes, bart. M.P.	Moses Jarvis, esq.	Edwin Savil, esq.
Henry Maxwell, esq. M.P.	John Kiugsmill, esq.	J. W. Silvester, esq.
John Young, esq. M.P.	John Augustus Knipe, esq.	John Simmons, esq.
Hon. Col. Wingfield Stratford.	John Langshaw, esq.	W. A. South, esq.
Hon. Col. Wingfield.	George Losack, esq.	Thomas Thornely, esq.
Colonel Verner.	Charles W. Marr, esq.	Josiah Towne, esq.
Cornelius Backhouse, esq.	William Mason, esq.	G. I. Twiss, esq.

And the Grand Officers,

All to qualify by being enrolled in some existing warrant, and taking certificates of office, and five to form a quorum.

Deputy Grand Masters.

Ashton-under-Lyne	Ralph Howard Heap.	Jersey - - - - -	John M'Kee.
Ayr	David Luke.	Kidderminster - - -	Joseph Wilkes.
Barnsley	David Coldwell.	Leeds - - - - -	J. Maud.
Birmingham	William French.	Leicester - - - - -	Joseph Brooks.
Blackburn	Dixon Robinson.	Liverpool - - - - -	A. Studdart.
Bolton	Thomas Baron.	London - - - - -	Lieut.-Col. Fairman.
Bradford	John Sharp.	Manchester - - -	{ William Feldes. Moses Jervis.
Bristol	John Still.	Middlesex - - - - -	Lieut.-Col. Fairman.
Burnley	Hoyle Hoyle.	Middleton - - - - -	Edmund Haywood.
Bury	Robert Barlow.	Newcastle on Tyne -	Thomas Miller.
Carlisle	J. Marl. Salisbury.	Newton Stewart -	Robert Freeburn.
Chowbent	J. W. Silvester.	Norwich - - - - -	Hamlet Denmark.
Congleton	C. Gent.	Oldham - - - - -	John Wild.
Devonport	John Goodridge.	Ripponden - - - - -	William West.
Dumfries	John Stafford.	Rochdale - - - - -	John Sugden.
Edinburgh	George Pollock.	Sheffield - - - - -	Samuel Wilson.
Glasgow	Alexander Adamson.	Stockport - - - - -	J. K. Winterbottom.
Glossop	Thomas Thorneley.	Stranraer - - - - -	James Douglas.
Gloucester	Thomas Cox.	Swansea - - - - -	William Thomas.
Halifax	{ Thomas Fowlds. William Heap.	Whitehaven - - - - -	William Brunton.
Haslingdon	Richard Taylor.	Wibsey - - - - -	John Rhodes.
Holmfirth	Jonathan Thorp.	Wigan - - - - -	John Knowls.
Huddersfield	John Cusworth.	Wilsonstown - - - - -	G. Johnstone.

Brother John Condell, grand mace-bearer.—Brothers John Oldis and David Sayers,
Grand Tylers.

NOTICES.

17. Without reference to rank, recently initiated brothers are most respectfully reminded that, by an imperative resolution of the grand lodge, every member of the Orange Association must forthwith enrol himself in some existing warrant.

18. Brothers of all denominations are to transmit their address to the deputy grand secretary, that he may be able to correspond with them. If any have been neglected, such inattention has arisen from his ignorance of their direction.

19. Provincial

19. Provincial masters of warrants are referred to article No. 4, in the last circular, a due observance of which, as a guard against fraud or misstatement, will henceforth be rigidly enforced. A letter has been addressed to the deputy grand secretary from a neighbouring warrant, on the subject to which that article has reference, to report a gross deception, which could not have been practised with a similar facility, had the appeal been forwarded through the district grand master. All applications that shall hereafter be made, unless through such a channel, will be returned on the score of irregularity.

20. Such lodges as may require new warrants or certificates, are recommended to signify their wants immediately; and the deputy grand secretary will endeavour to supply them before he commences his circuit, or at any rate to be prepared to do so in the progress of his visitation, on which he intends to set out about the middle of July.

21. No positive day has yet been appointed for the next meeting of the grand lodge. Probably it may not re-assemble till the 6th of November. Of this due notice shall be given by letter.

22. Since it is more than desirable, that between the grand lodges of England and of Ireland, a direct communication should be forthwith opened, and be constantly kept up by their respective organs, with a regular interchange of their future circulars, 500 additional copies of the last and the present have been struck off, for the purpose of carrying into effect on the one side such an arrangement, the necessity for which will clearly appear on a reference to No. 9 of the preceding, and to No. 7 of this, with the circumstance alluded to in those articles, as also in the circulars of the parent lodge.

23. The voluminous communications the deputy grand secretary has to pore over before he can arrive at the facts, which may be compared to searching for a grain of wheat amidst a bushel of chaff, with the arduousness of a lucid arrangement when so discovered, must serve as an apology for his apparent tardiness in the preparation of the present and the preceding circular. But in addition to these impediments, the intervention of the holidays, with the ordinary toils of each day, which are ample for the employment of it, and are the incessant cause of fresh interruptions; the affairs of one district have lately been sufficient in themselves, to occupy the time and attention of an individual, to the stagnation of every thing besides.

24. Information with regard to the nature and the objects of the society, which is very fast increasing, as well in influence as in numbers, may be had daily at the office in Cannon-row, between the hours of eleven and one.

25. From an ignorance of seniority, an alphabetical or a numerical arrangement has been observed throughout, where there was not a decided superiority of rank, as being the least offensive mode that could be adopted.

26. Any inaccuracies in this circular, as to the rank or designation of the parties whose names are introduced in it, should be notified to the deputy grand secretary, for the purpose of future correction.

27. In concluding this circular the deputy grand secretary must yield to his feelings, by offering a tribute of gratitude and respect to his much esteemed friend brother Eedes, as also to the gentlemen of the grand committee in general who favour him with their attendance, for the patience and indefatigability they evince in the service of the society by their attention to its affairs. Discouraged and dispersed as the members were, the collection of a sufficient number for a quorum has been an undertaking of difficulty and uncertainty. When it is considered that their toils are gratuitous—that in proportion to the time they bestow, and to the grievousness of their own labours, the duties of the grand lodge are relieved—a more irrefragable proof of their self-devotion and their zeal can scarcely be given by them. On brother Eedes, in particular, whose moments are as precious as his assistance is valuable, too much praise cannot be conferred. From his minutes of the proceedings in the committee, and at the grand lodge—from his perspicaciousness and efficiency on all occasions; from his disinterested and cheerful aid, indeed in every way, the deputy grand secretary has been enabled to issue such circulars as, under these circumstances he feels no reserve in saying, he confidently trusts must have proved no less perfect in themselves than acceptable to those most competent to decide on their merits.

W. Blennerhasset Fairman, D. G. S. &c. &c. &c.

(ROYAL ARMS.)

LOYAL ORANGE INSTITUTION OF GREAT BRITAIN.

PROCEEDINGS of the GRAND LODGE, assembled at the residence of the Right Hon.
Lord Kenyon, Portman-square, on Friday, February 15, 1833.

PRESENT:

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland, K. G. &c. &c. &c.
Grand Master of the Empire.

The Right Honourable Lord Kenyon, F. S. A. &c. &c. &c.
Deputy Grand Master of England and Wales.

The Rev. Jonathan Wilkinson, A. M. Deputy Grand Chaplain.

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MEMBERS OF THE GRAND COMMITTEE.

The Most Noble the Marquis of Thomond, K. P.	Lieut. Col. Verner, D. G. M. Ireland and D. G. M. co. Armagh.
The Right Hon. Lord Viscount Cole, D. G. M. Ireland.	Hon. Col. Wingfield Stratford.
Sir Edmund Hayes, bart. M. P.—G. M. Donegal.	Hon. Col. Perceval, M. P.
Henry Maxwell, esq. M. P. Grand Secretary, Ireland.	W. A. South, esq.
	John Eedes, esq.
	Joshua Morris, esq.
	C. W. Marr, esq.
Lieut. Col. Fairman, Master of the Metropolitan Warrant—D. G. M. London, and Deputy Grand Secretary.	
Sir Hugh Stewart, bart. M. P. and M. G. C. Ireland.	
N. D. Crommelin, esq. G. M. county Down, and D. G. M. county Antrim.	
Masters of Warrants, Brothers John Rayner, 59. G. Payne, 209. John Earl, 234.	
Brothers Charles Catchpole, P. M. 39 and Secretary 234.	
Peter Bostock, D. M. 223 and Proxy for D. G. M. Rochdale.	
William Keitt, 223 and Proxy for 269.	
Brother John Condell, Master of Warrant 223 and Grand Mace Bearer.	
Brothers John Oldis and David Seyers, Grand Tylers.	
Prayers being read by the Rev. Jonathan Wilkinson, A. M. Deputy Grand Chaplain, the Lodge was opened by His Royal Highness the grand master of the empire.	

APOLOGIES

For non-attendance were received from the following dignitaries and brethren; viz.
From the Most noble and very Right Worshipful General the Duke of Gordon, G. C. B. &c. the Deputy Grand Master of Scotland, his grace being still in North Britain.

From Major Watkins, grand treasurer, on account of important public business, to which he stood previously pledged.

From the Rev. Robert Spranger, D. G. C. whose personal attendance was indispensably requisite as a witness on a peculiar occasion in a distant part of the country.

From the Right Rev. Sir Robert Peat, D. D. and D. G. C. on account of indisposition; as also for the same and other substantial reasons from the Rev. T. Comber, D. G. C.—the Rev. T. Smyth, D. G. C.; the Rev. J. Coates, D. G. C.; the Rev. G. Cook, D. G. C.; Brothers E. Nucella, esq. M. G. C. on the Continent; Hoyle, D. G. M. Haslingdon; New, man, master, No. 88, Worcester; Heap, D. G. M. Ashton-under-line; Hayes, master No. 114, Dover; Denmark, D. G. M. Norwich; Captain Savill, M. G. C. Esher, Surrey; Miller, D. G. M. Newcastle; Clegg, D. G. M. Rochdale; West, D. G. M. Halifax; Booth, D. G. M. Bristol; and several other brethren whose communications arrived too late to be noted previously to the meeting.

The letter of brother the Rev. T. Comber, of Oswaldkirk, D. G. C. though received too late to meet earlier notice, merits best attention, from the zealous anxiety expressed by the respected writer, to promote the prosperity of the institution. The same may also be said of the letters of brother Buck, of Rochdale; of brother Nucella, M. G. C. now on the Continent, dated from Milan in October last; of the Rev. R. Spranger, of Toynton, D. G. C.; of the Rev. T. Smyth, of Burnley, D. G. C.; and the Rev. J. Coates, of Huddersfield, D. G. C.

The right hon. and very right worshipful the deputy grand master of England announced the intention of Lord Wynford to be proposed as a member of the Orange Institution. The feeling with which this announcement was received, indicated the satisfaction which the members present would experience in carrying the proposal into effect whenever it might suit the convenience of the noble and learned lord. Colonel Fairman made a like announcement as to the intention of Sir Philip Grey Egerton, bart. of Dutton Park, Cheshire, which was received with similar satisfaction; as also of William Bassett, of Leperdrun, esq. N. B. on the nomination of the Duke of Gordon.

The deputy grand secretary having returned from his (unfinished) tour of inspection, for the express purpose of attending the grand lodge, and his recent arrival in London (only on the preceding day) precluding the possibility of being prepared with a written report, his Royal Highness the grand master condescendingly intimated, that a verbal narrative of his proceedings, so far as memory might serve thereto, would alone be expected on the present occasion. Colonel Fairman, therefore, proceeded to give a brief sketch of the principal occurrences attendant on his journey to Dublin, at Liverpool, Manchester, Bolton, Bury, Rochdale, Chowbent, Wigan, Blackburn, Preston, Burnley, Middleton, Oldham, Ashton, Glossop, Sheffield, Birmingham, Worcester, Kidderminster, Shrewsbury, Chester, Stockport, Chapel-le-Frith, Congleton, Halifax, Huddersfield, Barnsley, Wibsey, Bradford, Leeds, Doncaster, and various intermediate places, from which the following results appeared to be fairly deducible:—

That the nature and objects of the Orange Institution only require to be more correctly and more generally known, to acquire a wider extent of co-operation and ensure a more efficient diffusion of its benefits. This has been proved in the new warrants opened by the deputy grand secretary in the course of his progress through the country.

That

That the main body of its existing members are sound in principle, and actuated by a desire to be correct in conforming to its rules; but that in some districts, official negligence and incorrectness in one quarter have generated dissatisfaction, want of confidence, and irregularities in others. The cause, however, having been removed, the effects should cease; and where this has failed to be the case, and insubordination continued to prevail, strong measures became necessary and were resorted to, even to the excision of some of the refractory branches.

That the visit of the deputy grand secretary to the country districts, has, in general, had the effect of reviving that confidence which, from the causes above referred to, had been in some degree withheld; and that this, with the new ramifications of the society, affords strong ground to anticipate an union (now more than ever necessary) among all orders of true Orangemen.

That there is a vast mass of our fellow-countrymen, from the highest to the lowest class, who still ardently cherish, and are determined to adhere to, those vestiges of Protestantism (i. e. Orangeism) which, even under official obloquy and pusillanimity, yet adorn our mutilated constitution.

That the institution, from the intrinsic excellency of its principles, is eminently calculated to attract and embody the conservative energies of the nation, which, under judicious direction, may, by the blessing of Providence, prove the means of our political rescue, or at least become a salutary check to the present portentous system of disorganizing innovation.

Colonel Fairman related several interesting occurrences, which, though isolated in themselves, had reference to the objects of his journey; he added also, that the advantages accruing to the institution would be found to yield adequate compensation for the expenses incurred; and concluded by apologizing for the desultory nature of his statement, furnished, as it was, on the spur of the moment, by the aid of memory only; at the same time observing, he was ready to answer any specific questions his Royal Highness, his lordship, or any dignitary or member of the grand lodge then present might be pleased to put to him.

Upon this, it was resolved unanimously, That the report made by Colonel Fairman of the circumstances which occurred in his tour, appears to be very interesting and satisfactory, and that he be desired to draw out a more detailed statement thereof for the information of the institution.

That the grand lodge think it will be highly beneficial to the interests of the Orange Institution, should it be the pleasure of his Royal Highness the grand master, that Colonel Fairman should, without much loss of time, renew his visitation of such places as he may think best calculated to promote the extension and prosperity of the institution.

His Royal Highness was graciously pleased to signify his approbation accordingly.

It was further resolved unanimously, That it be referred to the grand committee to suggest in what way Colonel Fairman should be reimbursed the expenses incurred by him in his visitation, he desiring to receive no personal pecuniary profit from the same. That the said grand committee do meet forthwith for that purpose.

REPORT of the GRAND COMMITTEE, preparatory to the Meeting of the GRAND LODGE.

The grand committee held their usual preparatory meeting at the office of the institution, No. 3, Cannon-row, Westminster, on Tuesday the 12th and Wednesday the 13th February 1833, their report was produced and read, the substance of which is embodied in the ensuing extracts and proceedings consequent thereon.

Letters from various lodges and brethren in the country were read before the committee, who deemed that it would be premature to decide on their contents in the absence of the deputy grand secretary, as that officer having visited those parts of the country whence many of the letters were dated, might probably, on his return, notify that a personal answer had been given, or furnish such information as should enable the Committee to form a more correct decision after the receipt of such expected information.

The committee having considered the report of a late district meeting, relative to the re-admission of Mr. John Clarke, as a member of the Orange Institution, recommended his re-admission, which was confirmed by the grand lodge; as was also the re-admission of Mr. John Payne, of Cambridge, on a similar recommendation by the committee, who had taken the application to that effect under their consideration.

The report of the committee next stated, that pursuant to the directions of his Royal Highness the grand master, and in conformity with the resolution, No. 11 of the grand lodge, held on the 4th June last, they had proceeded to the further investigation of the existing charges against the late deputy grand secretary; which charges appeared to be fully substantiated, and further confirmed by the evidence of subsequent communications. The committee had made application to the late deputy grand secretary, in the hope that he would appear, or at least produce such evidence as might be in his power in his own defence; and also to the Rev. J. Harris, who had undertaken to defend his cause, to which applications no return had been made. The committee could not but consider this silence of the late deputy grand secretary as highly unbecoming under present circumstances, and as indicating a determination to hold the communications of the grand lodge itself in contempt. No alternative, therefore, remained but for the committee to refer the grand lodge to the fulfilment of their own before-mentioned resolution of June the 4th, 1832.

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 Grand Lodge.

Before this final measure was resorted to, it was announced that Mr. Chetwoode was in attendance; when his Royal Highness the grand master, in the exercise of his wonted benevolence of disposition, was pleased to signify his wish that even then, at the last hour, an opportunity might be afforded to the accused party to urge whatever he might think necessary in his own defence. This sentiment, cordially re-echoed by his lordship, the deputy grand master, could not fail to meet the concurrence of the grand lodge. Mr. Chetwoode was therefore called in, and, after a suitable reproof from his Royal Highness for neglecting to attend the communications of the grand committee, specially authorized by the grand lodge, and thereby evincing disrespect towards the grand lodge itself, was informed that he might now proceed to defend himself, in reference to the charges exhibited against him.

Mr. Chetwoode said, that, as there were some members of the committee who were perfect strangers to him, and others who, he believed, were personally hostile, he had wished that his cause should be heard only before the grand lodge; and that although he might have been guilty of irregularities in this and some other points, yet he intended no disrespect to the grand lodge. He asserted, in opposition to the great defalcation evident on the face of his own accounts, that the institution was still indebted to him in a considerable sum. He considered that his case had been precipitately and prematurely decided by the committee, who had prejudged him without due investigation, and as such, he appealed from their decision to his Royal Highness the grand master, to his lordship the deputy grand master, and to the grand lodge at large.

His Royal Highness felt constrained to observe that the grand lodge were competent to appoint their own committee, and it did not become any individual to impugn that appointment; that the names of the committee (which were read) would not admit of the shadow of a foundation for any charge of prejudicial partiality, while every member who had been occupied in the investigation, distinctly disavowed all personal motives; and that as to the imputation of precipitancy, the circulars of the three grand lodges, held last year, would all prove that his case had been postponed from time to time for the express purpose of affording him all possible accommodation.

Mr. Chetwoode having withdrawn, the grand lodge were unanimous in the opinion that he had failed to give a satisfactory answer to any of the charges alleged against him, and that it became necessary to carry their former resolution into effect; whereupon his Royal Highness desired that the decision of the grand lodge should be reduced to writing, in order to avoid the possibility of mistake in communicating that decision to the party concerned. This being done, and Mr. Chetwoode again called in, his Royal Highness read the decision as follows:

“That his Royal Highness, the grand master, inform Mr. Chetwoode, that the grand lodge feel it their duty to abide by their eleventh resolution of June the 4th, 1832, and that he, Mr. Chetwoode, is expelled. The grand lodge, however, think it their duty to state that they consider no charge has been made out against him as to his being a papist.”

Mr. Chetwoode then finally withdrew from the meeting.

The report of the committee further stated, that many complaints had been received at the office of the institution, on account of the non-supply of warrants and certificates, several of which have been paid for upwards of twelve months ago, though neglected to be forwarded by the late deputy grand secretary. The subsequent delay had arisen from the detention of the plates by parties whose claims are unsatisfied; but arrangements are now in progress to regain possession of the plates, when they will be worked for the immediate and future supply of the institution.

The grand committee foreseeing the probability that subjects of considerable importance will shortly claim attention, and wishing to prevent an inconvenient and overwhelming accumulation of business, expressed their desire that another meeting of the grand lodge might take place previous to the annual grand lodge appointed to be holden on the 4th of June; and in accordance with this wish, his Royal Highness the grand master was graciously pleased to appoint the next meeting of the grand lodge for Tuesday, the 16th day of April next, at twelve o'clock precisely, at the residence of the right honourable and very right worshipful the deputy grand master, No. 9, Portman-square.

On the motion of Lord Kenyon, simultaneously seconded and supported by all the dignitaries and brethren present, the thanks of the grand lodge were respectfully tendered to his Royal Highness the grand master for the benefits conferred on the institution by his illustrious patronage, and for his condescension in taking the chair on the present occasion.

His Royal Highness, in accepting and acknowledging the vote of thanks, expressed his unqualified approbation of the principles of the institution, and in energetic terms adverted to passing events as proofs of the necessity of unremitting watchfulness, combined loyalty, and strenuous exertion, on the part of all who hold the sentiments of Orangeism and would wish to preserve the remaining institutions of the country from reckless spoliation.

Henry Maxwell, esq. M.P. moved the thanks of the meeting to the Right hon. Lord Kenyon, for his constant exertions in promoting the Protestant cause, and his unceasing attention to the interests of the Orange Institution.

The Most noble the Marquis of Thomond seconded the motion, which was unanimously carried with a warmth of feeling, the more appropriate, as it was expressive of the gratification of the meeting on his Lordship's recovery from a recent severe illness, and his Lordship returned suitable acknowledgments.

The Rev. Jonathan Wilkinson, A.M. deputy grand chaplain, having read the concluding prayer,
 His Royal Highness the grand master closed the lodge.

GENERAL

GENERAL NOTICES.

The next meeting of the grand lodge being fixed for Tuesday, the 16th of April, the grand committee will meet on the Friday and Saturday preceding, being the 12th and 13th of April, at ten for eleven o'clock precisely, at the office, No. 3, Cannon-row, Westminster, and it is hoped that the members of the grand committee, whether residing in town or country, will consider this notice as a sufficient summons for their attendance on the duties of their office; and that the dignitaries and brethren will in like manner bear in mind the meeting of the grand lodge.

It is also desired and expected that all returns, now or at that time due, be transmitted to the deputy grand secretary in time to be laid before the committee at the commencement of their above-named meeting. Deputy grand masters and masters of warrants are particularly reminded that regularity in this respect is, and ever will be, placed by the committee under the favourable cognizance of the grand lodge; and that, whatever irregularities may have heretofore existed on this subject, and from whatever quarter arising, punctuality will be strictly insisted upon for the future. This notification is rendered necessary, on account of the tardiness observed in the members of some warrants and districts, in the contribution and transmission of their dues; and it may be given as a general remark, that in some instances where dissatisfaction or discontent has been manifested, it has chiefly arisen from those parties who are themselves the most irregular in payment and the deepest in arrear. The pretext which may have existed for this tardiness can no longer be pleaded in excuse; and it is hoped, in reference to the parties to whom the remark may be applicable, that immediate promptitude and future regularity on this point will prevent the necessity of their being hereafter more specifically designated. All true Orangemen must desire that the institution may be efficient and successful in its endeavour to avert impending evils and promote the national welfare. To attain this end, the cordial co-operation of every member is indispensably requisite; each individual can and may, in his own class, and according to his sphere in life, contribute to its accomplishment. The lax and the lukewarm will neutralize, while the sordid and self-interested will hang as a burden on the society. Those, and those only, can be considered true brethren whose willing loyalty and regularity of conduct shall afford proof that they are actuated by the pure principles, and consider it an honour to be members, of

THE LOYAL ORANGE INSTITUTION OF GREAT BRITAIN.

N.B.—Perhaps the practical utility of the deputy grand secretary's recent tour cannot be stronger exemplified than by the simple fact, that not a single officer nor brother from the country attended the last grand lodge meeting. Hence it must be obvious, that a rigid economy was involved in the general objects of such a mission, which might not be fully developed at the time. From having held personal conferences so lately with an accredited organ of the institution, the respective districts found no necessity to send up their several representatives to town as usual, at an enormous expense to the members of each.

As the deputy grand secretary is upon the eve of resuming his tour, and may occasionally be making a circuit of the kingdom, for the purpose of extending more readily the objects and principles of Orangeism, it is requested all communications on the business of the institution may be directed to him officially, that his private and confidential letters may not be subjected to future inspection, more to the annoyance of the writers than to himself. He has to intimate, moreover, that communications shall be directed to him only, instead of (as they sometimes have been) to Mr. Clark, who is not a recognized officer of the institution.

Cannon-row, Westminster.

W. Blennerhassett Fairman, D. G. S.

LOYAL ORANGE INSTITUTION OF GREAT BRITAIN.

(ROYAL ARMS.)

PROCEEDINGS of the Grand Lodge holden at the residence of the Right Hon. Lord Kenyon, Portman-square, on Tuesday, April 16, 1833.

PRESENT:

Field-Marshal His Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland, K. G. &c. &c. &c.
Grand Master of the Empire.

The Right Honourable Lord Kenyon, F. S. A. &c. &c.
Deputy Grand Master of England and Wales.

DEPUTY GRAND CHAPLAINS:

The Right Rev. Sir R. Peat, D. D. Prelate 6th Lang. Sov. Order St. John of Jerusalem.	The Rev. James Harris, A. M.
The Rev. Jonathan Wilkinson, A. M.	The Rev. Robert Spranger, LL. B.
	The Rev. Edwin Biron, D. G. C. Ireland.

MEMBERS OF THE GRAND COMMITTEE:

The Right Hon. Lord Viscount Cole, M. P. D. G. M. Ireland.	W. A. South, esq.
Lieut.-Col. Fairman, D. G. M. London, and Deputy Grand Secretary.	John Fedes, esq.
John Augustus Knipe, esq.	Joshua Morris esq.
	C. W. Marr, esq.

Appendix. No. 2.

Proceedings of
Meetings of the
Grand Lodge.

N. D. Crommelin, esq. G. M. county Down, and D. G. M. county Antrim.
 Sir Philip Grey Egerton, baronet, 362, Ireland.
 Masters of Warrants, Brothers John Rayner, 59. G. Payne, 209. John Earl, 234.
 Brothers Heeley, Proxy for D. G. M. French, Birmingham, 253.
 William Keith, Proxy for 1st or Royal Dragoon Lodge, 269.
 Acting Grand Mace Bearer, Brother John Rayner.
 Grand Tylers, Brothers John Oldis and David Seyers.
 The appointed prayer having been read by the Rev. Jonathan Wilkinson, A. M. the senior
 deputy grand chaplain present,
 His Royal Highness the Grand Master declared the Lodge to be duly opened.

APOLOGIES for non-attendance were received from

His Grace the Duke of Gordon, on account of severe illness.
 The Most noble the Marquis of Thomond, being absent from London.
 The Right Hon. Lord Wynford, on account of urgent engagements.
 The Hon. Colonel Wingfield Stratford, being confined by illness.
 Robert, H. Dolling, esq. M. G. C., being in Ireland.
 George Losack, esq. M. G. C., 69th Regiment, on duty in Ireland.
 D. G. M. Heap, of Ashton-under-Line, and
 D. G. M. West, of Rippenden.

THE DEPUTY GRAND SECRETARY

Colonel Fairman, having returned from his tour to Scotland only on the preceding day, Brother Eedes, his appointed *locum tenens*, produced the report of the grand committee, which had been sitting on Friday and Saturday, the 12th and 13th instant. The report having been read, the following resolutions and proceedings were grounded thereon.

A memorial, with accompanying resolutions having been transmitted by Brother Buck, of Rochdale, relative to the means necessary to be adopted for administering the oaths of allegiance and supremacy to the members of the institution, the same was deemed to be of importance, and was referred to further deliberate consideration.

In accordance with a resolution of the last grand lodge, relative to the reimbursement of the expenses of the deputy grand secretary in his late successful visitation to promote and extend the interests of the institution, after full discussion, it was

Resolved, on the motion of the right honourable the deputy grand master, seconded by the Rev. Edward Biron, That the sum of one guinea *per diem* be awarded to the deputy grand secretary, as the remuneration for his expenses on such tour.

The circulars containing the proceedings of the grand lodge being published under the responsibility of the deputy grand secretary, and that officer having always felt, and acted on, the propriety of submitting the same to the inspection of his Lordship, the deputy grand master, it was moved by the Rev. Robert Spranger, seconded by the Rev. Jonathan Wilkinson, and

Resolved, That the circulars containing the proceedings of the grand lodge, be submitted to the right honourable the deputy grand master of England and Wales previous to their publication.

The following vote of the grand committee was confirmed by the grand lodge:—

“The grand committee having perused the correspondence of D. G. M. John Booth, of Bristol, cannot but express their high approbation of his spirited and persevering conduct in maintaining the principles of the Orange Institution.”

An application from Hospital Sergeant Charles Owen Hames, of the 2d Rifle Brigade, Corfu, for a deputy grand master's certificate, was granted; the certificate to be accompanied by a letter from the deputy grand secretary, forbidding, and enjoining him to forbid, the holding of a lodge in any regiment where the same may have been, or shall be, prohibited by the commanding officer.

Proceedings of warrant, No. 233, Woolwich, having been read, and Brother John Gibson, master of the said warrant, examined, it was resolved, That Charles Nimens be suspended from membership, with right of appeal, through the grand committee, to the next grand lodge.

The report of the committee stated, that—

“Various charges having been made against John Condell, master of warrant, No. 223, and grand mace bearer, on which the committee have not been enabled to determine finally, they recommend that he be suspended until the investigation now in progress be concluded,”

and the grand lodge confirmed this recommendation.

A master's warrant was ordered to be granted to Brother Ernest Augustus Baud, of 223, his application to that effect having been duly certified.

The appeal of William McCleland, of warrant 255, was referred to the particular investigation of the deputy grand secretary, he having been present during a part of the proceedings relative to that individual at Manchester.

The grand lodge withholds its confirmation of the appointment of Brother Edward Parry, of warrant 204, Bilston, as district master, until communication shall have been had with the existing deputy grand master of the district.

As

As there are numerous applications for books of the rules and ordinances of the institution, the copies of which are exhausted, and as it is desirable that they should be revised previously to a republication,

It was resolved, That the grand committee do meet on the 26th instant, at 11 o'clock precisely, to consider the rules and ordinances of the institution, and suggest such amendments or corrections as may be thought expedient to the grand lodge, at its anniversary meeting on the 4th of June next.

Such other parts of the report of the committee, as related to a proposed alteration in the times of meeting, or in the officers of the institution, were postponed, as premature, until the said next meeting of the grand lodge on the 4th of June.

The illustrious grand master, and his lordship the deputy grand master, having called on the deputy grand secretary to give a brief statement of his visit to the brethren and the lodges in North Britain, Col. Fairman recapitulated, in general terms, the occurrences connected with this branch of his tour, comprising Leith, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Kilmarnock, Ayr, Port Glasgow, Paisley, Airdrie, Dalkeith, &c. &c., throughout which he was received in a truly gratifying manner, and wherein the results, particularly at Glasgow, Airdrie, &c. afford the most satisfactory evidence of present benefit and future utility in the extended prospects of the institution. That a fresh stimulus has thus been given to the constitutional support of church and state, is abundantly verified in the public prints and in private communications, expressive of most unqualified approbation of the past, and anticipated gratification of the future, visits of the deputy grand secretary, to promote and consolidate the principles of the institution.

The recollection of the grand lodge having been called to the circumstance, that an expression of thanks to the Rev. James Harris was made by his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland, Lord Kenyon, and others, for his having offered the use of his chapel for a sermon for the benefit of this institution, and as that expression of thanks was not inserted in the report of the proceedings of June 4th, 1832, the grand lodge now supply it by this retrospective notification.

It was moved by Lord Kenyon, seconded by the Rev. Edwin Biron, and

Resolved unanimously, That the thanks of this meeting be respectfully offered to his Royal Highness the grand master, our illustrious chief, for his condescension in taking the chair, and for his ardour on this and on every other occasion, in promoting the prosperity of our invaluable institution.

His Royal Highness graciously acknowledging the vote, reminded the meeting that unity and energy, at all times necessary, were indispensably so at the present day, when all that was sacred and valuable in our national institutions stood exposed to attacks which could only be repelled by the integrity of sound constitutional principles.

A motion of thanks to the Right Hon. Lord Kenyon, by Capt. Morris, was seconded by the Rev. Robert Spranger, who observed, that he could not express himself in more appropriate terms than those used on a similar occasion at the last grand lodge; viz.

That the thanks of this meeting be given to the Right Hon. Lord Kenyon, for his constant exertions in promoting the Protestant cause, and his unceasing attention to the interests of the Orange Institution; which being unanimously agreed to, his Lordship returned appropriate thanks, and the concluding prayer being read by the Rev. Robert Spranger,

His Royal Highness, the grand master, closed the lodge.

NOTICES.

The warrants and certificates required by various lodges and brethren are now preparing, and will be transmitted with all possible expedition. No delay will occur hereafter in their issue. New lists of lodges are also in preparation.

The anniversary meeting of the grand lodge will take place on the 4th of June, at the residence of the Right Hon. Lord Kenyon, No. 9 Portman-square, where his Royal Highness the grand master is expected to take the chair, at twelve o'clock precisely, when the attendance of eligible members from the country is requested.

The grand committee will meet on the 31st of May and the 1st of June, at ten for eleven o'clock, in Cannon-row.

It has been frequently mentioned, and ought not to be necessary here to repeat—it is indispensable that every member of the institution should belong to, and stand enrolled in, some existing warrants; and that his fees, whether of office or membership, should be punctually and regularly paid. Complaints have often been made, or fears expressed, as to the want of funds in the institution, by those very persons who are, themselves, most tardy or reluctant in the discharge of this part of their duties as Orangemen—and, indeed, by some who scarcely ever contribute, who in fact never have contributed, in the smallest degree to the pecuniary support of the institution. Thus, casting a heavier burden upon others, they retain the enviable distinction of Orangemen at the expense of liberal supporters, and of honest and industrious mechanics, who prove themselves true brothers, and evince their sincere zeal in the just cause, by their purse, their punctuality, and their personal exertions. The regulations of the society on this head will in future be rigidly and impartially enforced, which, it is hoped, may have the beneficial effect of protecting and invigorating the real brotherhood, and promoting the welfare of the institution.

With much reluctance the deputy grand secretary has to notice a report which has reached him, that contributions have been levied on some of the nobles and gentlemen of the

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brotherhood, by a member in the society who had already been most liberally relieved by the deputy grand master of England and Wales, through the medium of the organ of the institution. For the guidance of the benevolent, whom the deputy grand secretary feels it to be his duty to protect, from a renewal of applications so disreputable and so unangelike, he hopes and trusts they will withhold their bounty in future, until they shall have ascertained the true merits of the applicant, and to what extent he may have previously been relieved.

Some few of the provincial brethren having declined to pay for their annual certificates, the deputy grand secretary takes this mode of informing them, that unless they shall immediately comply with the regulations of the society, he will be under the necessity of reporting them at the ensuing grand lodge with a view to their expulsion.

With honest pride and exultation the deputy grand secretary has the honour to announce that his late, as well as his former tour, was attended with the strongest, the most unfeigned marks of gratification in all quarters, and from all ranks of the brotherhood. In the absence of the most Noble the Duke of Gordon, D. G. M. of Scotland, the deputy grand secretary did not consider it indispensable to detail some matters of interest, which will be brought forward with more effect when his Grace shall be present. As was observed in the last circular, one of the most conclusive tests as to the utility of his visitations may be gathered from the simple fact, that not a member from the country has felt the necessity of repairing to London since, (producing to them a saving of no less trouble than inconvenience) for the purpose of attending the two last grand lodges. A sensible reduction in the provincial correspondence has moreover been effected to a consequent saving of a heavy expense in the postage of letters.

In the revision of the rules and ordinances of the society, it will be submitted to the grand lodge, that as the anniversary meeting of the Orange Institution is now held on the 4th of June, the birth-day of our late venerated monarch George III., it is expedient that the annual election of officers take place on that day, throughout the kingdom, and that they enter on the execution of their duties on the 1st day of July next following.

PROXIES.

Those brethren who, having seats in the grand lodge, may occasionally find it necessary to supply their own absence by appointing a proxy, should bear in mind that no individual can, of right, take his seat as a proxy in the grand lodge, but such as may have the privilege of admission there in his own person; other individuals, so appointed, can only be admitted for the purpose of representing their principal, and attending to, the special business on which they are deputed; at the conclusion of which they must withdraw, except by the permission of the grand lodge. This notice for *per diem* is now repeated, for the purpose of preventing disappointment in future nomination such visitors properly introduced and honorary members, are, of course, exceptions to this rule.

W. Blennerhassett Fairman, D. G. S. &c.

Cannon-row, Westminster.

N. B.—The members of the grand committee are hereby warned, that none can be admitted, at the ensuing grand lodge, but such as have qualified by taking up their certificates and clearing off all arrears. In the body of the certificates must be inserted the name or the number of the lodge in which they stand enrolled, from whose master they ought to obtain a receipt for their dues. Such gentlemen as shall fail to comply with the order now issued will be reported to the next grand lodge for removal. To the district masters and the masters of warrants these observations are equally applicable.

For the simplification of the accounts, and with a view to a half-yearly auditship, it is desirable that all payments should be made at fixed periods, viz. on or before the 30th of June and 31st of December.

The duties of the deputy grand secretary are so irksome and onerous (from difficulties thrown gratuitously in his way) as to compel him to notify, that his labours will not admit of the additional toils imposed, by applications for patronage and places, which are pouring in upon him daily. To so oppressive an extent have such importunities been carried, as to be sufficient to engross the whole attention of any one individual to read (far less to investigate the merits of) memorials and petitions, with the prayers of which neither the illustrious grand master of the empire, nor the deputy grand master, has the power of complying. For the relief of those personages, whose time is too valuable and important to be sacrificed or trespassed on, (as likewise for his own indeed) the deputy grand secretary has to remind the brotherhood, that it never was intended the institution should be rendered thus subservient to the personal views and private ends of the interested. Instead of two hours daily, as prescribed for his attendance at the office, every hour in the four-and-twenty is not unfrequently devoted to the affairs of the society, to the total neglect of his own concerns, to the irreparable injury of his health, which has been sadly impaired by his endless fatigues, and an utter deprivation of the most ordinary comforts and recreations of life. The deputy grand secretary has therefore to desire, that the brotherhood will in future be more considerate and less unreasonable, than to communicate with him on matters not connected with his office, to entertain which is no part of his duty, had he even the leisure to do so, and this he affirms most solemnly he has not!!!

(ROYAL ARMS.)

LOYAL ORANGE INSTITUTION OF GREAT BRITAIN.

GRAND LODGE, holden on Tuesday, 4th June 1833, at the residence of the Right Hon. Lord Kenyon, in Portman-square.

Appendix, No. 2.

PRESENT:

Field-Marshal his Royal Highness Prince Ernest Duke of Cumberland, K. G. &c. &c. &c.
Grand Master of the Empire.

The Right Honourable and Very Right Worshipful Lord Kenyon, F. S. A. &c. &c. &c.

Deputy Grand Master of England and Wales.

General his Grace the Duke of Gordon, G. C. B. &c. &c.

Deputy Grand Master of Scotland.

The Most Noble the Marquis of Thomond, K. P. M. G. C.

The Right Honourable the Earl of Roden, G. L. Ireland.

The Right Honourable Lord Wynford.

The Right Reverend Sir Robert Peat, D. D. Prelate 6th Lang. Sov. Order St. John of Jerusalem, D. G. C.

The Right Worshipful Lieut. Col. Fairman, D. G. M. of London and Westminster, and Deputy Grand Secretary, &c.

MEMBERS OF THE GRAND COMMITTEE:

Hon. Col. Wingfield Stratford.	Samuel Thompson, esq.
J. A. Knipe, esq.	S. C. Bromley, esq.
John Eedes, esq.	F. Fox Cooper, esq.
C. W. Marr, esq.	W. H. Grey, esq.
Edwin Savill, esq.	Alexander Perceval, esq.
George Hyde, esq.	

MEMBERS OF THE GRAND LODGE, IRELAND:

Hon. Randal Plunkett.	Anthony Lefroy, esq.
Richard Bourke, esq.	Anthony G. Lefroy, esq.
N. D. Crommelin, esq. G. M. county Down.	John Schoales, jun. esq.

Brothers Robert Clegg, D. G. M. Rochdale.

Samuel Thompson, D. G. M. Neilston, N. B.

George Hyde, D. G. M. Glossop.

Masters of Warrants, Brothers John Rayner, 59.

G. Payne, 209.

John Earl, 234.

Ernest Augustus Baud, 130.

Richard West Nash, 508, Tyrone.

Visitors—Brothers J. Element. D. Currie.

Acting Grand Mace Bearer, Brother Rayner.

Grand Tylers, Brothers John Oldis and David Seyers.

Prayer having been read by the deputy grand chaplain, Sir Robert Peat.

The lodge was duly opened by his Royal Highness the grand master.

APOLOGIES:

For non-attendance were received from Lord Viscount Cole, at present in Ireland; Lord Langford, from indisposition; Major Watkins, the grand treasurer, in Lancashire; the Rev. Thomas Comber, D. G. C. Oswaldkirk, Yorkshire; Rev. Robert Spranger, Toynton, Lincolnshire; Rev. Thomas Smyth, Burnley, Lancashire; Rev. John Coates, Huddersfield, Yorkshire; Rev. Jonathan Wilkinson, Aldenham, on account of severe indisposition and domestic affliction; Thomas Jackson, esq. of Barnsley, by reason of the recent death of his father; Thomas Platt, esq. of Ashton; Edward Nucella, esq. now in Italy; Robert Dolling, esq. in Ireland; and a variety of others too numerous to be particularized.

On the REPORT of the GRAND COMMITTEE

Which had been sitting on the preceding Friday, Saturday and Monday, for eight hours on the average each day, the following orders and resolutions were adopted.

The memorial of Brother Buck of Rochdale, referred to in the last circular, was read at length.

Ordered, that the deputy grand secretary do write an answer to that memorial conformably to the opinion and advice to be given by our learned and noble brother now present, the Right Hon. Lord Wynford.

The appointment of Brother Edward Parry, as district master of Bilston, is confirmed; as is also that of Brother George Hyde, of Tintwistle, for the Glossop division: and Brother Hyde is desired to inform the brethren of this district, that their resolutions at Hadfield, dated 28th May last, are approved, subject to the explanations which Brother Hyde is now enabled to give to them.

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Brother Atkinson, of Glasgow, is appointed D. G. M. for Airdrie division; and William Motherwell, esq. of the same city, for Glasgow and Paisley; as is also the Rev. John Coates for Huddersfield, Thomas William Fenwick, esq. for Newcastle, and Brother Barritt, on North Owram district for the year ensuing.

The grant of warrants applied for by Sir John Phillipart, bart., by Brother C. W. Marr, and several others, being duly certified, was confirmed; as was also the recommendation that Brother George Payne be allowed the sum of 1*l.* for his expenses, in attending four days to give evidence on matters relative to the late D. G. S.

The following extracts from the report of the grand committee were confirmed by the grand lodge.

"The committee, in perusing the letter and memorial from Oldham, deeply regret that the brethren of that division should have expressed themselves in terms which cannot be recognized by the committee for recommendation to the grand lodge. The committee will not suppose but that the brethren must have been misled by misrepresentations, otherwise they would not have committed themselves by language approaching to disrespect or insubordination to the grand lodge. The rules of the institution are known, and must be adhered to. All dues from Lancashire were ordered by the grand lodge circular of 1832, to be paid to the grand treasurer, which has not been done by the district in question. They faithfully promised the deputy grand secretary, who from time to time had extended to them his indulgence, that the payment should be made in the month of May; this also has not been done; and the committee feel called on to say, that those who are themselves in arrear, should be the last to prefer complaints. It is hoped and expected, therefore, that the brethren of the Oldham district will rescind their resolutions, and conform to the practice of all good Orangemen, by paying their two years dues of 2*s.* per head, with the fees for their annual certificates, to the grand treasurer, according to the prescribed rules; and likewise their fees for the new system, pursuant to an order of the grand committee, confirmed by the royal commission, which had been previously read to them by the D. G. S."

"It having been reported to the grand committee, that several brethren have not only neglected, but in some instances objected to pay for their annual certificates as members of this body, and likewise as D. G. masters of districts, and as masters of warrants, it becomes necessary to state, that the officers so elected cannot be recognized as such, until the said fees be paid. Justice to those who are punctual, as well as a due regard to regularity in the institution, renders this determination imperative."

"For the future, all warrants which shall remain more than twelve months in arrear, will be considered as cancelled."

"The fee for communicating the new system is 1*s.* per head throughout the institution."

"In reference to a district meeting at Manchester on the 3d of January last, whereat D. G. M. Cronshaw refused, on the part of many of the masters and members then present, to pay the fees for the annual certificates as laid down by the code of laws, and even for his own, thus setting to the brethren under his superintendence an ill example; and moreover objected to the payment of the fees for the new system, to which he and the members of the district had previously consented, agreeably to the notification in the two preceding circulars, and of the provisions in his Royal Highness the grand master's commission, produced by the D. G. secretary, then on his tour of inspection; the grand committee cannot but express their high approbation of the prompt and dignified decision of the D. G. S. in dissolving the meeting, while they consider it necessary for the due observance of the rules of the institution, and in justice to those members who have scrupulously respected them, that such brethren of the district as shall adhere to so dishonourable a refusal, be suspended, with a view to their ultimate expulsion, if still contumacious."

"The investigation of the charges against Brother John Condell having been resumed; after a patient examination of witnesses in support, and in refutation of the said charges, it is the unanimous opinion of the committee that the chief part of the said charges has not been fully substantiated; but that having, nevertheless, been guilty of great irregularities, he be removed from the office of grand mace bearer, and be admonished to be more circumspect in his general conduct as an Orangeman in future."

The memorial of Brother Booth, of Ovenden, Halifax, relative to his intended application for a licence for certain premises in that neighbourhood for the accommodation of the members of warrant No. 10, was, on the suggestion of the D. G. secretary, recommended to the friendly notice and furtherance of such of the brethren as might be connected with that part of the country.

In reference to the revenues of the institution, the D. G. S. felt as much pleasure as pride in stating, they were in a progressive course of improvement, that every necessary expense would be duly defrayed if a punctual compliance with the rules were observed on the part of the brethren; that the accounts had already been made out so far as particulars could be ascertained, but that some items still remaining to be added, it was hoped that by allowing a short delay in the present circular, the annual statement, audited up to the latest possible period, might be published at the same time, which was ordered accordingly, as was also, that in future, all warrants and parties remaining in arrear should be distinctly specified.

The rules and ordinances of the institution having been subjected to the revision of the D. G. S. and the committee, as directed by the circular of the last grand lodge;

It is ordered—"That the rules and ordinances of the institution, including the improvements suggested by his lordship the deputy grand master, and other alterations to be approved by his lordship, be printed forthwith, and circulated in the usual manner; and that the same be strictly enforced in every district, and under every warrant throughout Great Britain."

The beneficial effects of the D. G. secretary's late circuit were reiterated by numerous communications from various quarters; in addition to which, Brother Thompson, D. G. M. of

of Neilston, stated that he had the pleasure and the honour of accompanying Colonel Fairman during a part of his last mission in Scotland; that from his own observation and experience he could testify it had been the means of infusing new life and vigour into those districts of the institution; that a firm basis was thus laid for a great accession of strength, to the lighting up of a flame of Orangeism in the North, which all the efforts of its opponents would never be able to smother; that it would strengthen the hands of their most noble and most estimable deputy grand master, the Duke of Gordon, and that he felt assured the interests of the institution could not be better promoted than by a speedy renewal of those visitations so prosperously commenced, and by all its members so earnestly desired to be continued.

On this subject the Right honourable the Earl of Roden, expressed himself in full and strong terms of approbation, intimating the propriety of extending the tour by deputation to Ireland, where it would have the twofold effect of animating the brotherhood, and cementing that unity of principle which ought to identify the Protestants of the United Kingdom as one body, without regard to local distinctions or minor differences. This sentiment was highly eulogized by his Royal Highness the grand master, and applauded by the dignitaries and brethren present; whereupon the following motion was handed to his Royal Highness the grand master, which being read from the chair, and seconded, it was

Unanimously resolved,

That Colonel Fairman do resume his tour of inspection, under the orders of H. R. H. the grand master, so soon as the circular of the proceedings of this day, with the statement of the accounts, shall have been published.

His lordship the D. G. master, reminded the meeting that the D. G. secretary in his last journey, was under the necessity of travelling a great distance before he could arrive at the field of operation, Scotland, and the same in returning thence to attend the grand lodge; that it would consequently be unreasonable and unjust to burden him with those extra expenses, which on the scanty scale of a former allowance, would leave him considerably minus on his last journey. It was therefore proposed and simultaneously agreed—

That one guinea a day be allowed to Colonel Fairman for the period of his last tour, and also his actual expenses of travelling from London to Scotland, and returning from Scotland to London; the said expenses to be laid before the auditors previously to their being allowed.

Lord Kenyon read a letter, addressed to Colonel Fairman, by Brother Edward Nucella, now at Rome, expressing his best wishes for the prosperity of the institution, his high gratification on hearing of its extended prospects, and his anxious wish, whether present or absent, to promote its success in all places, even to the establishing of an Orange Lodge in the Papal dominions, and, if possible, at Rome itself. The good will of our worthy brother was highly applauded, under the conviction, that although he might not succeed in enlisting his Holiness himself under the Orange banner, he would yet feel a pleasure in visiting our brethren in Malta, Corfu, or other parts of his route where lodges are already established, and are in a flourishing condition.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

GRAND COMMITTEE.

The list of names proposed to constitute the grand committee for the ensuing year, was submitted to the inspection of his Royal Highness, the grand master, who was graciously pleased to approve of the same. It is as follows (each to qualify by taking out his certificate for that office, in which must be inserted the name, or the number of the warrant, that the party shall belong to), with power to add to their numbers.

Honourable Thomas Kenyon, President.

The Marquis of Thomond, K. P.

J. C. Bromley, esq., Brentford.

The Earl of Roden.

George Stanley Buck, esq., Rochdale.

Lord Wynford, Kent.

John Judkin Butler, esq., Dublin.

Viscount Cole, M. P.

Major Colclough, Chester.

Lord Langford.

F. Fox Cooper, esq. Brentford.

Honourable Lieut.-General O'Neill, M. P.

N. D. Crommelin, esq.

Major-General Archdale, M. P.

Robert Dolling, esq., Ireland.

Col. Perceval, M. P.

John Earl, esq., Westminster.

Col. Rochfort, M. P.

John Eedes, esq., London.

Sir Edmund Hayes, bart., M. P.

John Element, esq., Westminster.

Henry Maxwell, esq., M. P.

William Leckie Ewing, esq., Glasgow.

John Young, esq., M. P.

Thomas William Fenwick, esq., Newcastle.

Lieut.-Gen. Sir Thomas Bowsher.

William Goodwin, esq., Mary-le-bone.

Honourable Col. Wingfield Stratford, Kent.

W. H. Grey, esq., Mary-le-bone.

Honourable Col. Wingfield.

J. E. Harwood, esq., Kennington.

Honourable Randal Plunkett.

John Gibbon Hayne, esq.

Col. Verner, Ireland.

T. C. Hofland, esq., Kensington.

Sir Philip Grey Egerton, bart., Cheshire.

Joseph Holmes, esq., Sheffield.

Sir John Philippart, bart., Hammersmith.

George Hyde, esq., Glossop.

Cornelius Backhouse, esq., Oldham.

H. C. Kempson, esq., Wiltshire.

Charles Bamford, esq., Rochdale.

John Kingsmill, esq.

R. Bourke, esq., assistant grand secretary, Queen's County.

John Augustus Knipe, esq., Wimbledon.

Edward Jackson, esq., Barnsley.

Thomas

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Thomas Jackson, esq., Barnsley.
 William Gantner Jolly, esq., Catter, Dum-
 barton.
 Edward Ledgard, esq., Huddersfield.
 Anthony Lefroy, esq., Dublin.
 Anthony George Lefroy, esq., Dublin.
 George Losack, esq., 69th Regiment.
 W. Lynar, cap. 18th Regiment, High Sheriff
 for the city of Dublin.
 Charles W. Marr, esq., Hampstead-road.
 Somerset Maxwell, esq., Ireland.
 William Motherwell, esq., Glasgow.
 Robert Nettles, esq., Ireland.
 Philip Newton, esq., Chowbent.

Edward Nuella, esq., Vauxhall.
 Richard Rickworth, esq.
 Thomas Robson, esq.
 John Schoales, jun., esq.,
 J. W. Silvester, esq., Chowbent.
 John Simmons, esq., London.
 J. F. Stavely, esq., Westminster.
 Charles Stirling, esq., Kenmuir.
 Samuel Thompson, esq., Neilston.
 Josiah Towne, esq., London.
 G. J. Twiss, esq.
 J. Kenyon Winterbottom, esq., Stockport.
 And the grand officers.

DEPUTY GRAND TREASURER.

The following Letter, addressed by Major WATKINS, grand treasurer, to the Right Hon. Lord KENYON, was, by his Lordship's desire, read by Brother Eedes :

" My Lord,

" A long and severe illness has prevented me the honour of sooner addressing your lordship on the appointment of a deputy grand treasurer to the Orange Institution; from this illness I am now recovering, though not sufficiently advanced as to attend much to matters of business. Under these circumstances, I trust that I may be excused from attending the grand lodge, to be held (by courtesy), at your lordship's house on Tuesday next.

" The reasons are very obvious why our excellent brother, Lieut.-Col. Fairman is the person, above all others, best calculated to serve the institution in that office, and I strongly recommend his nomination to your lordship, for the adoption of the meeting.

" I have the honour to be, my Lord,

" Your Lordship's most obedient and very humble Servant,

" The Right. hon. the Lord Kenyon."

" Jas. Watkins, G. T."

Independently of the right of a principal to appoint his deputy, the evident propriety of this nomination was argued from the constant intercourse, and inseparable connexion of the business between the two departments, the convenient dispatch of which would be greatly facilitated, *to the saving of a vast expense in various ways*, by the occasional tours of the D. G. S.; thus affording to the brethren a readier mode of communicating their wishes, of observing punctuality in their returns, and of simplifying, and thereby of improving, the internal administration and economy of the institution. These views of the subject were enforced by Lord Kenyon, by the Earl of Roden, and his Royal Highness the grand master himself, with the full persuasion, that when the advantages of the appointment were exemplified and properly understood, it would give universal satisfaction.

The nomination of Colonel Fairman, as deputy grand treasurer, was then unanimously confirmed.

GRAND MACE-BEARER AND GRAND TYLERS.

On the motion of Brother Eedes, seconded by Colonel Fairman, D. G. M. of London and Westminster, Brother John Rayner was appointed grand mace-bearer, and invested in the office by his Royal Highness the grand master.

Brothers John Oldis and Edward Seyers were re-appointed grand tylers.

Several excellent literary articles having appeared in the Glasgow Courier, the Edinburgh Evening Post, and other public journals in that part of the United Kingdom, it was moved by Lord Kenyon, and seconded by the Duke of Gordon, That the thanks of this meeting be given to the constitutional, talented and high-principled editors of those papers in Scotland, who have so ably advocated the cause of Protestantism in general, and of the Orange Institution in particular, which was carried most cordially.

The Duke of Gordon, in moving the thanks of the meeting to H. R. H. the grand master, acknowledged the debt of gratitude due from himself and all his brethren to their distinguished chief, for his unflinching adherence to the Protestant cause. His Grace regretted that he could not, in the presence of that illustrious personage, give full scope to his feelings on the present occasion; but as the morrow would be the anniversary of their beloved grand master's birth, he trusted it would be remembered with due honours throughout the institution, for that and many years succeeding.

In seconding the motion of the Earl of Roden, re-echoed, on behalf of his brethren in Ireland, the sentiments expressed by the noble deputy grand master of Scotland.

The motion having been carried with heartfelt unanimity, his Royal Highness the grand master reiterated his inflexible determination to persevere in those principles which he had imbibed from his youth, and to defend the Protestant interests, in church and state, to the utmost of his power. He alluded, in pathetic and forcible terms, to that revered parent and most excellent monarch, George the Third, on the anniversary of whose birth we were now assembled; a day that could not be otherwise than dear to every sound Protestant heart. The terms and the manner in which his Royal Highness expressed himself, produced an impression most cordially responsive to his speech, which, combining, as it did, the amiable feelings of filial affection with those of true constitutional patriotism, could not fail to establish fresh claims to the gratitude, the respect and the support of every Orangeman, that is, of every true Protestant throughout the United Kingdom.

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The Duke of Gordon moved a vote of thanks to Lord Wynford, for his able and valuable assistance at the meeting that day, regretting, at the same time, that his learned and noble friend was still labouring under the effects of indisposition.

Lord Kenyon, in seconding the motion, repeated the wish of his Grace of Gordon, that his learned and noble friend's legs were as unimpaired as his head and as stout as his heart.

Lord Wynford returned thanks, adding that he felt greatly indebted to the noble mover and seconder, for the terms in which they have been pleased to allude to his introduction to the grand lodge on that day. It was a day that had afforded him high gratification. From his youth he had been brought up in those principles which he found were the basis of the institution. On this account he had joined it, and would be glad to contribute his assistance in protecting the Protestant interests throughout the empire. It was necessary that Protestants should rally and unite. Unanimity would repel intimidation, and might preserve their church inviolate from the attacks of the whole world.

On the motion of the Marquis of Thomond, seconded by Lord Wynford, the thanks of the grand lodge were unanimously given to the noble deputy grand master, Lord Kenyon, for his long, unwearied and consistent exertions in behalf of the Orange Institution in every way.

His Royal Highness, the grand master, could not allow this vote to pass without adding his personal testimony to all that had been advanced by the noble mover and seconder, which, indeed, was wholly inadequate to the merits of his much-respected friend Lord Kenyon, to whose persevering exertions the institution owed every thing, and he most heartily concurred in this expression of grateful feeling to their most excellent deputy grand master.

Lord Kenyon, in acknowledging the thanks so kindly given, felt that he did not deserve the high eulogium of his illustrious grand master, and his noble friends and brethren around him; whilst, however, he recollects that he had been placed in the office he now held by his late Royal Highness the Duke of York, and continued in it by his royal brother now present, he could never be ungrateful for the confidence thus reposed in him. It was a sacred cause in which they were engaged, and so long as he was permitted to fill the station he held, he begged to assure his illustrious master, and the meeting at large, that his zeal should not abate, and that his best exertions should be continued to promote the interests of the institution.

A motion of thanks to the Duke of Gordon, the deputy grand master of Scotland, was moved by Lord Kenyon, and seconded by the Earl of Roden.

His Grace, in returning thanks, said he went hand and heart with the objects of the institution, more especially after having on that day witnessed the condescension of a Prince of the House of Brunswick, and his energetic zeal in so noble a cause.

Prayer being read by the Right Rev. Sir Robert Peat, his Royal Highness the grand master, closed the lodge.

(By command.) *W. Blennerhassett Fairman,*
Deputy Grand Secretary, &c.

NOTICES.

For various notices, indispensable to regularity and good order in the government of the institution, the brethren are referred to the book of revised rules and ordinances that will shortly be published, and which, it is to be observed, must be strictly adhered to, and rigidly enforced, in all branches of the society, by order of his Royal Highness, the grand master, and the grand lodge, as notified in the present circular.

Communications having been made to the D. G. S. by some of the lodges in Upper and Lower Canada, he begs to inform the brethren of those provinces that they are under the Irish jurisdiction, to which they must report and direct their correspondence in future.

To preserve the respectability of the institution, and to deter those persons from entering it, that might otherwise do so through corrupt views, as likewise for the security of the masters of warrants, who will be held responsible for the accruing dues of their own lodges, which will render the brotherhood far more select, the D. G. S. has to call their attention to the fifth resolution in the circular of 19th April 1832, by the observance of which they will be less incautious as to whom they shall admit; while, by exacting on all initiations an advance for the twelvemonth, an unerring test of the sincerity of the new members will be obtained, to the exalting of the reputation of the confraternity, and to the augmenting of its finances in no small degree.

Noblemen and gentlemen from Ireland are requested to forward their address to the office of the D. G. S., as indeed are those in England, or elsewhere, who may not regularly have received the past circulars; an omission which is wholly to be ascribed to an ignorance of their residences.

From the length of time that has elapsed since the orders were given for a great number of warrants and certificates, those applicants who have not been supplied had better send for them afresh, lest their letters should have been mislaid.

The D. G. S., who has obtained at length the possession of all the plates, is now enabled to meet the wants of the brotherhood, which shall be done with promptitude. Many of the orders were forwarded to his predecessor, and this, perhaps, in some cases, may be the reason of their not having been executed by himself. But, whatever may have been the irregularities in that department over which he presides, the present D. G. S. is justified in observing, they have been equally flagrant in those lodges, whose delinquent members are

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the most prominent in their vituperations. As there has been no neglect of duty on his own part, he has a right to look for punctuality on the part of others, and this he is determined to enforce on his next tour, by suspensions, or even, for the sake of example, by prompt dismissals, as circumstances shall demand at his hands.

[In addition to a detail of the business, the D. G. S. feels great pleasure in giving, on his own responsibility, a Minute of the Proceedings as furnished by Brother Fox Cooper, which will be found to possess no small portion of interest. The principles laid down are so constitutional and truly patriotic, as to reflect fresh lustre on the noble lords, and even the exalted personage who had the manliness to declare them. Such admirable sentiments are well deserving of "a local habitation and a name" in an Orange circular, the importance of which must be magnified thereby. While the spirit of loyalty thus recorded will afford much gratification to the reader, it cannot prove otherwise than satisfactory to those by whom this proud display of sound feeling was so undauntedly put forth.]

**MINUTES of a Meeting of the Grand Lodge held at the Mansion of Lord Kenyon, on
Tuesday, June 4th, 1833.**

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland, Grand Master of the Empire, in the Chair.

RULES and REGULATIONS.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland, the illustrious grand master of the empire, most graciously undertook to peruse the rules and regulations of the institution, as revised by the deputy grand secretary and the grand committee, and to be prepared with his opinions on the same by the next grand meeting.

OATHS of SUPREMACY and ALLEGIANCE.

Brother *Eedes*.—I have to lay before the grand lodge a letter and memorial from Rochdale, complaining of the difficulty which certain members of that division experience, in procuring proper authorities to administer the oaths of supremacy. It asks of the grand lodge its advice thereon.

Lord *Wynford*.—It is highly important that every individual, when he arrives at the proper age, should take these oaths, particularly that of allegiance. If any man go to a magistrate, and offer to take either of these oaths, that magistrate may administer the same; it would not be extra-judicial for him so to do.

[Brother *Eedes* then read a second letter from the same place, suggesting the insertion of a clause in the Local Courts Bill, compelling magistrates to swear persons who might be willing to take such oaths.]

His Royal Highness the Duke of *Cumberland*.—I am of opinion, that no answer can be forwarded to the writers of these letters until the lodge has obtained a legal opinion upon the subject from our learned and noble brother, Lord *Wynford*.

Lord *Wynford*.—I think the imposition of the oaths highly necessary. By the old law of England, a boy of fourteen was bound to take the oath of allegiance; I am not sure as to the oath of supremacy; but I will turn my attention to the subject, and make a report to the grand lodge at its next meeting. I doubt much whether we have a power of compelling magistrates to administer the oaths in either case, though tendered.

Lord *Kenyon*.—We certainly have no such power. It is, however, highly desirable the point should be settled; although whether taken judicially or extra-judicially, the only aim is to get an assurance from the party becoming an Orangeman that he is strictly loyal.

[Brother *Eedes* read a letter from the Oldham district, which his Royal Highness said could not be received, and the deputy grand secretary read the recommendation of the grand committee on this subject, which the grand lodge thought worthy of approval. The recommendation of the grand committee was accordingly confirmed.]

TOUR of INSPECTION UNDERTAKEN by the DEPUTY GRAND SECRETARY.

Lord *Kenyon*.—Much as I approve of the object of the tour, it is not expedient that the deputy grand secretary should resume his tour until the report of the present grand lodge be printed and circulated.

Colonel *Fairman*.—I fully acquiesce in the suggestion of the noble lord who last addressed the lodge, although I have been called on to resume my tour by letters from various parts of the kingdom. I am happy to perceive in the room, a gentleman who came up from Scotland on purpose to be present at the grand lodge; and who being an eye witness of the success which attended my mission, is best able to tell his Royal Highness, and the dignitaries and brothers now assembled, how their representative was received, and how the glorious cause of Protestantism is flourishing in the numerous lodges it has been my happiness to attend and to establish in North Britain.

Brother *Thompson*, of Neilston, here rose and said—I have the greatest pleasure in bearing my public testimony to the remarks of the deputy grand secretary. I am extremely proud to state, that I accompanied that zealous officer through various parts of Scotland, and I feel bound to acquaint the noblemen and gentlemen by whom I have the honour to be surrounded in grand lodge, that they could not have selected a more indefatigable organ than my much respected friend and brother, Colonel Fairman. To his exertions in the cause of the institution, its members entirely owe that spirit which now pervades the breasts of my countrymen, a spirit which was but a spark on the arrival of the gallant colonel in Scotland, but which has been fanned into a flame by his manly exertions to secure Protestant ascendancy, and which in the neighbourhood where I reside have infused new life and vigour into

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an almost expiring institution. I cannot sit down without expressing the high obligations my countrymen are under to the deputy grand secretary. I assure the grand lodge, that his return to North Britain will be hailed with feelings of peculiar gratification by all who value the cause, and who are disposed to aid him in the dissemination of those principles which every Protestant heart holds dear; but none more so than the much-esteemed Duke of Gordon, the deputy grand master, whose hands will be strengthened by the revisit, now looked for with breathless impatience.

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Lord Kenyon.—After such a flattering description of the good emanating from the deputy grand secretary's exertions, I cannot do better than move that the deputy grand secretary be requested to resume his tour as soon as our illustrious grand master shall have approved of his report of the proceedings of this meeting. I am greatly gratified by the observations of Brother Thompson, and freely confess that my gratification is greatly enhanced by the recollection, that Brother Thompson is a North Briton. (*Cheers.*)

The resolution was then put and carried unanimously, amidst the strongest feelings of general satisfaction.

PAYMENT OF DUES.

The deputy grand secretary read a letter from Oldham, complaining, among other things, of the exaction of fees for his imparting the new system. The deputy grand secretary said the letter was merely a subterfuge to avoid the payment of just dues, and acquainted the meeting with the indulgence he had granted from time to time, and with the indignation of the grand committee at so ungracious a return for his forbearance; who recommended the suspension of those members that neglected to pay their fees, and the expulsion of those who were refractory.

His Royal Highness the Grand Master.—A stop ought to be put at once to proceedings of this disreputable nature. The recommendation of the grand committee is perfectly correct, and I willingly direct its confirmation.

The deputy grand secretary read a letter from Halifax, containing the pleasing intelligence that the brothers in that neighbourhood had erected a house for the holding of their periodical meetings, and soliciting a licence for that purpose.

Brother Rayner was appointed grand mace bearer in the room of John Condell, against whom certain charges had been brought at the previous grand lodge, but which charges had not been fully proved.

FUNDS OF THE INSTITUTION.

The Deputy Grand Secretary.—I am happy to have it in my power to acquaint the grand lodge, previously to going into the accounts, that the funds of the institution are beginning to improve. Although our expenditure has necessarily increased, I have no doubt but that the progressing extension of the society will produce a proportionate increase of funds. I feel no less pleasure than pride in adding, that the dues to the present time will when received be sufficient for the discharge of every outstanding debt, except that which is due to the noble deputy grand master, and what is due to myself. The pleasing duty of discharging the whole will prove to me a source of infinite gratification. (*Cheers.*)

THE GRAND COMMITTEE.

The names of the noblemen and gentlemen composing the grand committee for the present year were submitted to his Royal Highness the grand master, all of whom he was pleased to approve.

EXPENSES OF THE TOUR.

Lord Kenyon.—In rising to move that the expenses of the deputy grand secretary's tour be allowed, I do not think that it is necessary to put it to the vote; but it is due to the meritorious officer who undertook this arduous duty, that the grand lodge should see he does not suffer any loss of a pecuniary nature in his anxiety to give effect to the commands of our grand master. I wish it to be distinctly understood, that the institution should pay all coach hire, with the travelling and incidental expenses the deputy grand secretary has been put to in his journey to and from Scotland, over and above that inadequate daily allowance which, on his own high-minded proposition, the grand committee have voted to him.

The Earl of Roden.—The deputy grand secretary will, I hope, visit Ireland; and in order to make that tour as effective as possible I have authority for saying, that funds can be raised to a large amount. There is in Ireland plenty of money for so laudable a purpose; and, what is of greater value than money, a spirit abroad which will animate the breast of every good Protestant to assist the deputy grand secretary by personal exertions whenever he may honour Ireland with his presence. As an Irishman, I hope my country will be visited as early as possible, and that the tour, undertaken whenever it may be, will be rendered both extensive and efficient.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland.—I am glad my worthy and noble brother affords me the opportunity of saying a few words with reference to the Protestant cause in Ireland. There never was an occasion when support was so necessary. No man feels more than myself for the Protestants of Ireland. The experience I have had in matters connected with Orangeism enables me to say this much, and I do it without fear of being taxed with prejudice. I never will say behind a man's back that which I shall hesitate to say before his face. The lodge knows my opinion with respect to Ireland. I have said elsewhere, what I repeat here, that in spite of fine words and sophisticated statements, the King's Ministers are doing all they can to crush the Protestant faith in Ireland. Their plea is, that they wish to cleanse it from all its impurities. Now I would certainly much sooner have actions than words; and looking at the actions of the King's Ministers since they first came into office, I have no reserve in stating that it seemed to be their wish to assist, by every means in their

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power, the spoliation of that church in the principles of which I have been brought up, and which I revere and venerate. I trust that the Protestants of Ireland will unite amongst themselves, and that the Protestants of England will rally round that standard which is raised for the protection of the national church. On this point I hope I may express a wish never to hear again in this institution of being niggardly of expense in communicating one with the other. The Protestants of England and the Protestants of Ireland are one and the same. By uniting firmly, we may bid defiance to all the Catholics of Ireland and their supporters put together. (*Loud cheers.*)

REMOVAL OF THE GRAND LODGE FROM MANCHESTER TO LONDON.

The deputy grand secretary read a letter from an individual, claiming a gratuity for having been the first person to suggest the removal of the grand lodge from Manchester to London. Referred to the grand committee.

DEPUTY GRAND TREASURER.

Brother *Eedes* read a letter from Major Watkins, the grand treasurer, addressed to his lordship, the deputy grand master, recommending Colonel Fairman as his deputy.

His Royal Highness the Duke of *Cumberland*.—It is not necessary for me to state the merits of Colonel Fairman. In the short time he has held the office of deputy grand secretary, his conduct has been such as to merit the highest eulogiums, and any thing I could say would not add to the estimation in which that gentleman is held. Independently of this circumstance, as Major Watkin himself proposed that officer for the deputy grand treasurer, there cannot be a dissentient voice.

Lord *Kenyon*.—I concur fully in the high and good opinion which our illustrious grand master has so graciously been pleased to express of the deputy grand secretary, and I think that as the deputy grand secretary will occasionally resume his tour, it is highly expedient that the two offices should be united.

Brother *Knipe*.—I am not going to move an amendment; but, disliking pluralities, I fear that the appointment may give offence to—

The Earl of *Roden* (here rose and interrupting the speaker) said, I think that the institution will be benefited by the appointment. I am for consulting the general good of the institution, not for courting individual opinion. Under these circumstances I hope our illustrious grand master will sanction the appointment.

The Deputy Grand Secretary.—It is right to inform the lodge that the situation is purely honorary, but that it will doubly arm me with powers for demanding, and materially lessen my difficulties in collecting, the dues to the institution, when making my circuit, to a considerable saving of expense in a variety of ways (*cheers.*)

His Royal Highness the Grand Master.—If it were a question involving the right or propriety of one individual holding two situations of profit and emolument, I might probably entertain the suggestion of Brother Knipe; but as the appointment is purely honorary, no objection can be raised. There is no doubt that the junction of the two offices will be of great advantage to the institution, and so far as my own powers extend, I cheerfully sanction the appointment. If the grand lodge have not confidence in the grand master, it is better perhaps that I should know it; but if it have confidence, its members must be aware that it is my wish to simplify the proceedings of the institution as much as possible. Individual opinion is not to be consulted upon important and vital arrangements, involving the welfare and best interests of the institution.

The Earl of *Roden*.—I have no doubt but that after such explanation, the appointment of Colonel Fairman will give universal satisfaction.

The appointment was then confirmed by his Royal Highness the grand master, and unanimously concurred in by the meeting with the strongest tokens of cordiality.

[Brother *Eedes* read several letters from Scotland, all of which corroborated the gratifying statement made by Brother Thompson.]

PROGRESS OF THE INSTITUTION.

Lord *Kenyon*.—It affords me great pleasure to state, that the objects of the institution are flourishing in every part of the world. I hold in my hand a letter to Colonel Fairman from Brother Nucella, at present resident at Rome, who has the good of the cause so much at heart, that though in the midst of Papal diplomacy, he is desirous of forming an Orange Lodge in that holy city. He informs the colonel in his communication, that neither in the Pope's dominions, nor elsewhere, shall he lose sight of any opportunity which might present itself, of forwarding Protestantism. In his visits to Malta, Corfu and other islands in the Archipelago, where there are lodges already in existence, he will attend them, and where there are none, he will endeavour to establish some.

On the motion of Lord Kenyon, a vote of thanks was passed to the editors of those conservative and highly-talented prints, the Glasgow Courier and the Edinburgh Evening Post, for their exertions in support of the Protestant and Orange cause.

The Duke of Gordon, in seconding this motion, observed that he was quite certain it would operate as an additional stimulus to their exertions, and favourable reports for its advancement.

The deputy grand secretary bore honourable testimony, in the gratest terms, to the value and importance of those services the grand lodge were about so signally to acknowledge, a recognition of which, in the forthcoming circular, it would delight him to record. The vote was then carried unanimously amidst loud cheers.

ORANGEISM in SCOTLAND.
 The Deputy Grand Secretary.—The vote which has just been carried so unanimously, affords me the opportunity of observing, that as the noble duke who is the deputy grand master of Scotland was not present at the last grand lodge, I will now take the liberty of assuring his Grace, that such a fire has been already kindled in North Britain as must speedily burst into a conflagration, not easily to be extinguished. However much his Grace may have been accustomed to the acclamations of his countrymen, for his gallantry in the field and his councils in the senate, I will venture at least to predict, that his reception on his returning to his native land will not be less welcome and gratifying to his feelings than it has been heretofore. (*Cheers.*)

The DUKE of CUMBERLAND.

The Duke of *Gordon*.—I rise to propose a vote of thanks to his Royal Highness the grand master of the empire, and I only regret that the presence of that illustrious prince prevents me from giving vent to my feelings for the debt of gratitude we owe to him for his attachment to the Protestant cause. The brethren will recollect that to-morrow is the anniversary of their beloved grand master's birth; and I trust no one who is here to-day will forget to hail its return in a bumper (*cheers*) with one cheer more. (*Additional cheers.*)

In seconding the motion, the Earl of Roden said, I cannot find words to express the sense I entertain (in common with my brethren of the kind feelings which his Royal Highness our illustrious grand master exhibits towards our unfortunate country. Among the Protestants of Ireland I hope there never will be found any to bring such an institution as the Loyal Orange into the least disrepute. I am thoroughly aware they stand in a situation of great peril; but I trust the descendants of ancestors who fell in this conflict, will be found ready to forfeit their lives in defending that bulwark which has stood the shock of agitated centuries. Sure I am that on my return to Ireland, and stating that the Orangemen of my country may expect a visit from the Orangemen of England, they will be roused from an appearance of apathy. I think that a deputation from this country will be of great service in visiting the lodges formed in Meath and other counties, for the purpose of making them better acquainted with the nature of the rules and objects of the institution—in the steps of which all wished most anxiously to follow.

His Royal Highness the Duke of *Cumberland*.—I should be a traitor to the cause which from my youth I have embraced and cherished, if I neglected to seize every opportunity of stating what my real opinions are with regard to the safety and security of the Protestant church, whether in England or in Ireland. I cannot forget this day—the fourth of June—it is a day dear to every Protestant heart; for it gave birth to a prince who brought me up in those principles and in that religion which I attend here this day to defend. (*Cheers.*) When I assert that nothing will induce me to deviate from the path in which I was reared, I am certain I shall gain belief. (*Loud cheers.*)

LORD WYNFORD.

The Duke of *Gordon*.—I have now to propose a vote of thanks to Lord Wynford, for the valuable legal assistance afforded by him to us this day. I regret much to see our learned and noble friend still labouring under the effects of indisposition. I wish sincerely that our noble and learned friend's legs were as strong as his head and as stout as his heart.

Lord *Kenyon* seconded the motion, and added his wishes to those of his Grace the Duke of Gordon.

Lord *Wynford*.—I feel greatly indebted to the noble Duke for the kind manner in which his Grace is pleased to allude to my introduction to the Orange Institution this day. From my youth upwards I have been brought up a Protestant, and I gladly join this institution for the purpose of protecting the true Protestant interests throughout the empire. I am quite convinced, that if the Protestants rally and stand firm by each other, they will preserve inviolate their church from the intimidation of the whole world.

LORD KENYON.

The Marquis of *Thomond*.—It is with unfeigned pleasure I move a vote of thanks to Lord Kenyon, for his long, unwearied and consistent exertions in the Orange Institution.

Lord *Wynford*.—I beg to be allowed to second the motion.

His Royal Highness the Duke of *Cumberland*.—I cannot allow this motion to pass without saying, that the institution owes every thing to the exertions of my much-respected friend, Lord Kenyon. I heartily concur in all that has been said by the mover and seconder of this motion, though even what they have said is wholly inadequate to the merits of our beloved brother and deputy grand master.

The motion was then put and carried unanimously.

Lord *Kenyon*.—I feel that I do not deserve the favourable opinion so condescendingly expressed by our illustrious master and the noble friends by whom I am surrounded. I cannot forget that I was promoted to the office by his late Royal Highness the Duke of York, and continued in it by his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland. It will perhaps show that I am not ungrateful for the confidence reposed in me, if I beg you to believe, that any humble zeal which I may have evinced on behalf of the institution shall not abate. I feel that it is a sacred cause, and whilst I continue in my present station, I will make the best use of my humble abilities to promote its prosperity.

The DUKE of GORDON.

Lord *Kenyon*.—I rise to propose a vote of thanks to his Grace the Duke of Gordon, for his services to the institution, as deputy grand master of Scotland.

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The Earl of *Roden*.—I heartily concur in the motion of my noble friend and brother, which I second with the most unfeigned pleasure.

The motion was then put and carried unanimously.

The Duke of *Gordon*.—I go hand and heart with the members of the institution, and if any one thing more than another could induce me to do so, it would be the gracious condescension I have witnessed this day in a prince of the House of Brunswick.

Perhaps it may not be superfluous to add, for the information of those who had not the good fortune to be in attendance, the business of the day was conducted in a manner well calculated to rivet that attachment, and to enhance that devotion which, for the illustrious grand master, must be felt by every one, who has an opportunity of witnessing his condescension; as gracious as dignified in engaging the affections, his Royal Highness secures the respect of all classes of the brotherhood, who, although deeply penetrated by the affinity of the gentleman, can never lose sight for one moment, of their being in the presence of a prince of the blood—*of indeed the first male subject in the realm!*

W. Blennerhassett Fairman,
Deputy Grand Secretary, &c.

ADDITIONAL NOTICES, for the insertion of which there was not sufficient room in the Circular.

With respect to the appeal of William M'Cleland, of warrant No. 259, referred to in the last circular:—in his own justification the D. G. S. deems it expedient to notify, that this expulsion was moved and seconded in the usual way, and was carried by the unanimous voice of a very full meeting of a provincial lodge, held under the commission of the illustrious grand master. Hence the expulsion was the virtual act of those brethren who have since signified their disapprobation of the measure, and not in the most courteous terms, as applied to the functionary who, at their own instance had confirmed their proceedings. Consistency is desirable in all cases; but so far from feeling the least objection to the reinstatement of the individual in question, (of whom indeed the D. G. S. has since received a good character from several sound Orangemen) if the brotherhood will transmit to his office an application to such effect, through the medium of their D. G. M., it shall be attended to with no less promptitude than cheerfulness, with a view to the restoration of the dismissed, which shall duly be certified in the next Report.

With deep concern the D. G. S. has to accuse some of the brethren in the country with falsehood and ingratitude, which he is induced to do thus publicly, to deter them from a repetition of such misconduct. They have abused his forbearance, not merely by a non-compliance with the conditions they proposed, and he was so confiding as to readily grant, but what is infinitely worse, by resorting to fabrication in the shape of complaint, as an excuse for their own fraction of faith. In recognizing the offence, the D. G. S. will, upon this occasion, spare the offenders, who shall be nameless, in the hope that nothing of the kind will recur; but if, contrary to his expectation, it should, to their discomfiture and confusion, vice shall be exhibited in all its deformity.

The foregoing admonitions will partially apply to those warrants which have remained so long in arrear as to render them liable to be considered as dormant; but more fully to those whose members, from causes no longer in existence, have forsaken their allegiance by withdrawing themselves from the general body. As some of these independent lodges, whose separation from the brotherhood was produced by the negligence of the late organ of the institution, are known to be highly respectable, the D. G. S. feels the more anxious, for the reasons he has assigned, to see them restored to the bosom of their family. On their promise, indeed, to acknowledge the authority of the grand lodge, in which he placed the utmost reliance, he has borne to report their irregularity. Since, however, they seem to have forgotten the redemption of such a pledge, he now apprizes them thus formally that unless they shall come within the pale of the society, their warrants will be cancelled.

All Irish warrants now in operation in Great Britain should immediately be exchanged for English warrants, by an application to the deputy grand secretary, to whose office the former ought to be sent in without delay.

As the grand lodge takes no cognizance of the benevolent funds created by some of the brethren in the country, the plea so often set up by the masters of those warrants for non-payment of dues, in consequence of heavy aids to their own members, can no longer be entertained. However meritorious those establishments may be in an abstract point of view, the institution has nothing to do with them; and therefore cannot, from a sense of justice to society at large, allow their existence to be urged hereafter, as a legitimate claim to an extension of time for the settlement of arrears. To continue so to do would be indeed to hold out a premium for the interested to seek an admission into its ranks, forgetful of, or indifferent to, those first principles which should alone influence the conduct of all candidates for that honour, and exclusively render them eligible to join so laudable a fellowship. Such excrescences must not be permitted, if tolerated, to work an imperceptible change in our system as would be speedily done, should the least allusion be suffered (which it heretofore has been) to operate as a good title in future to so questionable a right of indulgence.

By the established rules of the institution, each new member should be furnished with a certificate of his admission, at the actual time of its taking place. Of this regulation in future, which is not optional but compulsory, though it has been very much neglected, there must be a strict observance in all cases. The master of warrants will do well therefore to bear in memory this notification; which cannot be dispensed with hereafter, as no excuse will now avail them.

For

For the purpose of checking charges of a frivolous and vexatious nature, the parties who shall improperly exhibit them, will be held personally responsible for the expenses to be occasioned thereby, when they fail to substantiate their general validity or importance.

Brother D. Currie, of Regent-street, army accoutrement maker, is appointed general agent for the supply of articles for the institution.

Appendix No. 2.
Proceedings of
Meetings of the
Grand Lodge.

(ROYAL ARMS.)

LOYAL ORANGE INSTITUTION OF GREAT BRITAIN.

PROCEEDINGS of the GRAND LODGE, holden at the Residence of the Right Hon. and Right Worshipful Lord Kenyon, D. G. Master of England and Wales, in Porman-square, on Thursday, the 13th day of February 1834.

PRESENT:

Field-Marshal His Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland, K. G., &c. &c. &c. &c.
Grand Master of the Empire.
The Right Honourable and Very Right Worshipful Lord Kenyon, D. C. L., F. S. A., &c. &c.
D. G. M. of England and Wales.
General his Grace the Duke of Gordon, G. C. B., &c. &c.
D. G. M. of Scotland.

The Right Hon. Lord Wynford, M. G. L. Hon. Col. Wingfield Stratford, M. G. C.
The Rev. Edwin Biron, D. G. C. J. Wingfield Stratford, esq.
Lieut.-Col. W. B. Fairman, D. G. S. & D. G. T.

MEMBERS OF THE GRAND COMMITTEE.

Brother John Eedes, Chairman, <i>locum tenens</i> D. G. S.	Brother L. W. Craigie, Glasgow.
Brother W. H. Grey.	Francis Goodwin.
S. C. Bromley.	J. Simmons.
John Earl, W. M. 234.	
Lieut.-Colonel Fairman, D. G. S., proxy for Brother Hamlet Denmark, D. G. M., Norwich.	
Brothers G. Payne, W. M. 209. E. A. Baud, W. M. 130. W. L. Thompson, W. M. 206.	
Brother W. W. Eedes, Assistant Secretary and Secretary, No. 99, by special permission.	
Acting Grand Mace-Bearer, Brother John Earl.	
Grand Tylers, Brothers John Oldis and David Sayers.	

In the absence of the Rev. the D. G. C., the opening prayer was read by his Lordship the D. G. M. of England and Wales, when H. R. H. the grand master declared the lodge to be duly opened.

APOLOGIES FOR NON-ATTENDANCE

Were received from the Right Hon. the Earl of Roden, on his departure for Ireland; and from Col. Verner engaged on committee in the House of Commons; also from Major Watkins, G. T.; from the Right Rev. Sir Robert Peat, prelate of the sovereign order of St. John and D. G. C.; from Sir John Phillipart, bart.; from J. Young, esq. M. P. and M. G. C.; from Brother G. Hyde, D. G. M. Glossop; from Brother S. Thompson, D. G. M. Neilston, and from other brethren in distant districts.

Brother Eedes, as the accredited *locum tenens* of the D. G. S. who had returned from his tour of inspection only a few hours prior to the meeting of the grand lodge, presented the report of the grand committee, which had been sitting on the previous Monday morning, and thence until a late hour on Tuesday night. He observed, that as some peculiar circumstances had arisen in the Orange Institution, which stamped a feature on the present, somewhat different from that of former reports, it had been deemed advisable, in preference to verbal remarks, to give the necessary explanations in a prefatory address, which, with the accompanying report, he would respectfully ask permission to read.

THE ADDRESS

Superscribed to H. R. H. the grand master, and to the right worshipful the dignitaries and brethren in grand lodge assembled, was then read. In substance it expressed, that the grand committee, duly authorized as such, felt it to be its duty, under existing circumstances, to express unalienable attachment to its illustrious grand master, and firm devotion to those principles which placed his august family on the throne of these realms. That after a laborious investigation of the subjects brought under notice, and bearing in mind the latitudinarian spirit of the age, which had unhappily invaded the minds of some members of the institution, and excited to a line of conduct wholly unworthy the name of Orangeism, it was the deliberate conviction of the committee, that the decided measures, recommended in the annexed report, were absolutely necessary for the maintenance of the honour and credit of the institution, and for the future efficiency of those principles which at once form its basis and its object. That implicit obedience to the commands of the grand master, due subordination to the grand lodge and the constituted authorities, and unreserved conformity to the laws and ordinances of the institution, are duties imperative on Orangemen. That deputy grand masters of districts and masters of warrants must be held responsible for the extinction of insubordination and the proper government of all lodges under their respective jurisdictions;

Appendix, No. 2. ditions ; with a recommendation to the brethren, to avoid unfriendly and party influences. And the committee regretted that the pressure of irregular matter obtruded on its notice (which yet demanded scrutinous investigation), had rendered it utterly impossible to pay attention to the ordinary business of the institution further than to the extent comprised in the subjoined

Proceedings of
Meetings of the
Grand Lodge.

REPORT of the GRAND COMMITTEE.

" 1. Since the meeting of the last grand lodge, the following new warrants have been granted, viz.—

To Brother John Morgan, of Little Dean, Gloucestershire.	To Brother Samuel Hemingway, Bradford, Yorkshire.
Thomas Sutcliffe, Halifax.	George Simpson Buck, Rochdale.
John Pearson, Halifax.	John Wood, Rochdale.
John Edmonds, Merthyr Tydvil.	William Lionel Thompson, London.
Jerry Fielding, Whitfield, Derbyshire.	

With others exchanged or renewed.

" 2. The appeal of the brethren of No. 1. district, Manchester, in behalf of William M'Cleland, having been received, conformably with the suggestion of the circular of the last grand lodge, the same was taken into consideration, and the committee recommended that the said brother, William M'Cleland, be restored to membership in this institution.

" 3. Brother Thomas Cox, of Gloucester, having notified that, at the earliest solicitation of the brethren of that neighbourhood, he had consented to resume the office of D. G. M., if approved by the grand lodge, has been informed that the re-appointment of so old and worthy an Orangeman as he has proved himself to be, will, without doubt, be confirmed.

" The grand committee, while it feels a pleasure in reporting the orderly, regular and improving state of many of the districts and warrants in Great Britain, cannot but regret that, in some of the warrants and districts, a widely different line of conduct has been introduced. That spirit of radical turbulence, which displays itself in acts of insubordination to the constituted authorities in church and state, has found but too easy an admission into some part of the ranks of the institution. The committee, however, acting on the sentiments expressed in the previous address, has felt it, though a painful, yet an imperative duty to propose, and confirm, as far as may be, the suspension and expulsion of several refractory and contumacious members. On mature deliberation, after the perusal of correspondence, and an examination into facts, the following conclusions resulted.

" 4. The committee cannot but feel gratified in having occasion to repeat its approbation of the zeal and perseverance of D. G. M. Booth, of Bristol, in the performance of the duties of his office, particularly in superintending and maintaining order and regularity in the warrants under his jurisdiction, and in his vigilance in detecting fraudulent and irregular practices. On his report, and the proofs adduced, Edward Griffith, late master of warrant, No. 39, Brynmawr, stands expelled, for having obtained an old warrant, substituted a name and date in place of those erased, and charged the same to the brethren in Wales, as a genuine warrant obtained from the office of the institution.

" 5. The case of Nathan Kershaw, as represented by D. G. M. Lees and Brother Buck, of Rochdale, was taken into consideration, and the suspension of the said Nathan Kershaw was confirmed, and the proceedings of Brother Buck highly approved.

" 6. The expulsion of John Hind, as notified by Brother James Southron, W. M. of warrant, No. 103, transmitted by D. G. M. Miller, of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, is confirmed, saving his right of appeal, through the grand committee, to the next grand lodge.

" 7. The memorial from Glossop, signed by D. G. M. Harrison and others, was read, and the subscribers of that memorial are referred to the book of the laws and ordinances of the institution, from which no departure can be allowed. Those laws are intended to operate with impartiality, and to maintain uniformity throughout the society ; and, as every brother knows, or ought to know them on his admission into the institution, he is bound to observe them so long as he remains a member of it. The brethren who may have been misled, will, it is hoped, see the propriety and necessity of conforming to their obligations as Orangemen ; and they, and all others, are cautioned against receiving or attending to partial and incorrect information, received from any other than the official channels of the institution. They will do well to act with deference to the authority of the worthy D. G. M., Brother Hyde, who will be supported in his efforts to maintain due order and regularity, and who is hereby desired to report those members (if any) who shall still persist in a refractory course of proceeding.

" 8. A document, addressed to the chairman of the grand committee, purporting to be a memorial of the proceedings at a meeting of 'certain Orangemen of London,' was laid before the committee, who, on examination, found it to be destitute of any official character which might have rendered it an indispensable duty to take its contents into consideration, inasmuch as it contained no designation whereby the parties said to have held such meeting might be identified as Orangemen ; no lodges were described, no numbers of the warrants to which the individuals belonged, were given, no place where the meeting was held mentioned, no authority by which it was convened specified, no names of any of the persons composing such meeting were stated, except the two subscribed to that document, neither of whom had notified any lodge or number of warrant to which they were attached. Under such circumstances, your committee conceives that it would have been justified in rejecting the said document altogether. Willing, however, to pay due attention to all such matters as might form the subject of fair cognizance, your committee, notwithstanding the glaring irregularities

irregularities above-mentioned, perused the said paper, and found it to consist chiefly of a tissue of vague and indefinite complaints, intermixed with calumnious aspersions, partly against the private character, and partly against the official conduct of the D. G. S. of the Orange Institution; the whole of which complaints and aspersions were unsupported by any direct evidence, or even by the names of the complaining or accusing parties; and your committee feel warranted in adding, that some part of those complaints are futile in the extreme, some part of them are known to be unfounded in truth, and all, as your committee conceives, are very improperly and unjustifiably brought forth in the absence of the party to whom they principally relate.

" Passing on to other parts of this memorial, it thence appears that the grand committee itself, and the mode of its appointment, are impugned, and the members represented and declared by the memorialists, to have been 'made to answer particular emergencies, and being the private friends of the D. G. S.' and also alleging that 'the members thereof have been made without reference to the grand lodge'; all of which being a gross mis-statement, and calculated to prejudice the efficiency of your committee in the institution, it feels called upon to sustain its honour and station as a committee *de facto* and *de jure*, with reference to the responsibility, confidence and trust with which your Royal Highness and the grand lodge was pleased openly to invest it in this place on the 4th of June last.

" The grand committee, so appointed, disdaining to notice matter of this description, further than to show its variation from *reason* and from *truth*, proceeded to the consideration of another alleged matter of complaint, bearing on the accounts and funds of the institution, and decided, that if any incorrectness existed therein, it rested, not with the brethren who had audited the accounts, but with those who had not transmitted the returns and accompanying statements with due accuracy and punctuality, and with the irregularity in keeping the accounts on the part of that identical individual who has subsequently avowed himself the writer of these memorialized complaints.

" Your committee feels assured that there is not a single item in these pretended complaints but might be most satisfactorily answered, had it been deemed necessary to descend more minutely into them, which the committee would willingly have done; but that the whole substance of those complaints will be found to be involved in, and superseded by, documents of a much more important nature, then still claiming attention, to the consideration of which the committee proceeded; and, after the most mature and serious deliberation, it has to declare, with mingled feelings of pain and regret, that it would be wanting in integrity, and a due performance of its trust to this institution, if, in the teeth of such evidence as it is enabled to lay before your Royal Highness and the grand lodge, it should shrink from the task which justice, and a regard to the future peace, prosperity and honour of the institution, require at its hands. Impelled by the weight of evidence before alluded to, proving that the irregular meeting, held in London, and the parties promoting that meeting, constitute the focus of a system of disorganization, which has already extended its ramifications widely among the country lodges, your committee has been constrained to pass, and earnestly, yet respectfully, recommend the adoption and confirmation of the following resolutions:—

" 9. Circumstances of a very grave and varied nature, founded on correspondence and documentary evidence from Birmingham and other places, having formed a subject of serious investigation, with reference to the conduct of John Clarke, a member of warrant, No. 59, it was deemed necessary to summon him in attendance; and the result of his examination and admissions before the committee, independent of any consideration of his former expulsion, produced a decided conviction, with a view to preserve the credit of the institution, and due regularity and harmony among its members, of the necessity of his immediate expulsion, and that it would be incompatible with the dignity and prosperity of this institution, ever to re-admit the said John Clarke amongst its members."

" 10. The Report then proceeds to state, that evidence, both documentary and verbal, had been exhibited, deeply implicating several of the masters and members of warrants, in London and Birmingham, as being privy to, encouraging, or participating in a clandestine correspondence, carried on by the before-named John Clarke, tending to foment dissatisfaction and insubordination throughout the institution—as also in traducing the character and impugning the public conduct of the D. G. S. in the approved fulfilment of his official duties—in promoting an irregular meeting of Orangemen in London—and for other alleged misconduct, which, with the names of the parties implicated, was specified in the Report; whereupon the committee, by unanimous vote, proposed the suspension of the said parties from office and membership, as the case might require, until a satisfactory apology, explanation or defence should be made by them respectively, through the grand committee, to the next ensuing grand lodge.

The Report adds, in continuation, as follows:—

" 11. Resolved unanimously, that John Condell, master of warrant No. 223, having failed in the fulfilment of his promise to obey the injunction of the grand committee, and to restore the medal improperly obtained by him from Mr. Crouch—and having thereby also disregarded the admonition of the grand lodge to be more circumspect in his general conduct as an Orangeman in future, he, the said John Condell, be expelled the institution.

" One subject yet remains, on which the grand committee feels it necessary to make a few remarks. It is much to be lamented that so great a portion of the valuable time of the officers of the institution, which would otherwise be devoted to the prompt dispatch of regular business, is wastefully, though necessarily, occupied in attending to factious dissensions, or in combating obstacles thrown gratuitously in the way to impede the progress and clog the operations of those who are labouring for the welfare of the society. Often has it happened

Appendix, No. 2. that the worthy members, and their communications, have been neglected through the unprofitable and unbecoming obstructions of the turbulent and the unworthy, who are generally the first in vociferous complaints, and the last in the observance of punctuality and due order. From the cause thus stated, there is yet much business of importance which must for the present be deferred, and for the dispatch of which, the grand committee humbly and respectfully solicit of their illustrious grand master, the appointment of another grand lodge previous to the annual grand lodge of the 4th of June.

"In conclusion, the grand committee feels that it cannot close this its report, to your Royal Highness and the grand lodge, without repeating the assurance that nothing short of the most urgent necessity would have induced the adoption of measures which at first view may appear to be severe and extreme; but your committee (to use the words of that immortal prince to whose memory all true Orangemen pay just veneration,—"*ex necessitate rei*") has no choice left, and it appeals with respectful confidence to your Royal Highness, and to the grand lodge, as well as to the general good sense of all sound Orangemen for a correct appreciation of its labours, without reference to the abstract reasonings of interested individuals."

The Report having been read, the grand lodge proceeded to consider, *seriatim*, the various subjects contained therein, and after full discussion and mature deliberation, confirmed each respective item.

The memorial from warrant, No. 315, will be answered under the instructions of brother, the Right honourable Lord Wynford, to whom the case was referred by the grand lodge.

His Royal Highness the grand master was pleased to appoint Thursday, the 17th of April, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, for the holding of the next grand lodge, at the residence of the Right honourable and Right worshipful the D. G. M. of England and Wales, in Portman-square.

The funds of the institution having been brought under consideration, it was enjoined, by unanimous resolution, that all outstanding dues be forthwith paid, and that respectful application be made to those dignitaries and brethren who may not yet have discharged, or been applied to, for their initiation and official fees, or such donation or annual subscription as has occasionally been made in lieu thereof.

His Grace the Duke of Gordon moved the thanks of the grand lodge to the illustrious grand master of the empire, for his continued condescension in patronizing the institution, and for his unwearied attention to the matters brought under notice this day. His Grace also adverted, in brief but expressive terms, to the gratifying encouragement derived from the unbending course pursued by his Royal Highness in the present posture of public affairs.

The motion being seconded by Lord Kenyon, who observed that the illustrious grand master had come over to attend his public duties at great personal inconvenience to himself;—His Royal Highness was graciously pleased to acknowledge the vote, and to repeat his former monition as to the necessity of unrelaxing vigilance on the part of all who were desirous of upholding the Church and State as now constituted. It was true that some favourable symptoms had appeared in their behalf within the last few days, but H. R. H. conjured them not to be thrown off their guard by these external appearances. Unanimity and firmness were more than ever indispensable, and particularly among Orangemen of every class was it necessary that all bickerings, all insubordination, and all unworthy motives should be superseded by a strict and sacred adherence to their obligations. For himself, H. R. H. averred that they should ever find him at his post, of which he had given proof by his return to public duties under deeply interesting circumstances, and by his attendance at the grand lodge though labouring under much bodily indisposition.

The declaration of H. R. H. was received with the most animated tokens of gratification; and in conclusion, H. R. H. moved the thanks of the meeting to the noble D. G. M. Lord Kenyon, to whom, as often before observed, the institution stood most deeply indebted.

The Duke of Gordon seconded the motion, which being carried with heartfelt unanimity, his lordship returned suitable acknowledgements, and moved the thanks of the grand lodge to his Grace the Duke of Gordon, D. G. M. of Scotland.

Lord Wynford, in seconding this motion, availed himself of the opportunity of recurring to the important topic noticed by H. R. H. the grand master, with the view of supporting the salutary caution so suitably given from that high authority. Pleasing as any favourable indications might be, it would be dangerous to rely on them; they might prove fallacious, and a false security might thus be the means of betraying the very cause they were bound, in duty, to support. The connexion between Church and State was a necessary, and every way beneficial connexion. It would not become him to name individuals, but there possibly might be persons who were willing to be guided more by the appearance of numbers than by any fixed principles of their own. As, therefore, numerical influence might in some degree operate, it became every man, who wished to uphold beneficial institutions against the encroachments of dangerous innovation, to affix his name to the address of the laymen, now in course of signature, to that effect in various places in town and country. To Orangemen, this must become a peculiarly appropriate duty, and as such he recommended it to their attention.

The motion being unanimously carried, his Grace of Gordon returned thanks.

The Rev. Edwin Biron, D. G. C. read the concluding prayer, when H. R. H. the grand master closed the lodge.

(By order)

For the Deputy Grand Secretary—*J. Eedes, Locum Tenens.*

3 Cannon-row, Feb. 13, 1834.

NOTICES.

NOTICES.

The prompt and efficient interference accorded by our worthy and much respected brother, Major Watkins, G. T. at the request of D. G. M. Baron of Bolton, relative to the unorange-like conduct of some members in his vicinity, has already been noticed with merited approbation.

Several communications from country brethren came to hand too late to meet attention on the present occasion. These, with some others previously received, though necessarily deferred on account of the unworthy obstructions hereinbefore alluded to, will be laid before the grand committee, which will re-assemble forthwith, and occasionally, for the dispatch of those arrears of business, and which is further appointed to meet on Monday, the 14th of April next, precisely at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, preparatory to the meeting of the next grand lodge.

All applications for the exchange of warrants must not only be duly certified, but the old warrant must also be transmitted to the office before the new one can be granted in exchange; and all officers and members who would retain the privileges of Orangemen, must be punctual in their returns and in conforming to the table of fees and dues as annexed to the book containing the laws and ordinances of the institution. No advance of fees or dues has been exacted or required, but simply a conformity to those already established, and which, after mature deliberation, were ratified and confirmed by the grand lodge so far back as the year 1826. To these rules, unaltered and in full force, every officer and member is referred as definitive authority on this point. The revised book of the laws, &c. will be republished forthwith.

It has been repeatedly intimated, and the brethren are again required to bear in mind, that the grand committee is the proper medium through which such affairs as require the supervision and ultimate decision of the grand lodge, are to be brought before that supreme authority. It is wholly irregular to introduce local, personal or individual concerns there in the first instance, and the inconvenience and delay which any of the brotherhood may sustain by adopting such course, must be attributed to their own informality of proceeding. All matters of business should be addressed through the D. G. S. as the official organ of the institution.

The seniority of warrants is decided, not by the numbers they bear, but by the date when granted.

The laborious exertions and successful operations of the D. G. S. in opening new warrants, closing those that were obsolete or refractory, and reanimating the true spirit of Orangeism, during his late tour in Scotland and the North of England, will form the subject of a future and highly interesting report.

(ROYAL ARMS.)

ROYAL ORANGE INSTITUTION OF GREAT BRITAIN.

PROCEEDINGS of the GRAND LODGE, holden at the Residence of the Right hon. and very Right Worshipful Lord Kenyon, Deputy Grand Master of England and Wales, in Portman-square, on Friday the 18th day of April 1834.

PRESENT:

Field-Marshal His Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland, K. G. &c. &c. &c.
Grand Master of the Empire.

The Right honourable and very Right Worshipful Lord Kenyon, D. C. L. F. S. A. &c. &c. &c.
D. G. M. of England and Wales.

General his Grace the Duke of Gordon, G. C. B. &c. &c. D. G. M. of Scotland.

The most Noble the Marquis of Thomond, K. P. M. G. C.

The Right honourable Lord Wynford, M. G. C.

The Right Rev. Sir Robert Peat, Prelate of the Sovereign Order of Saint John of Jerusalem, D. G. C.

The Rev. Charles Boyton, D. G. C. and M. G. L. Ireland.

Lieut.-Col. W. B. Fairman, D. G. T. and D. G. S. &c.

MEMBERS OF THE GRAND COMMITTEE.

Brother J. Eedes, esq.	Brother J. F. Staveley, esq.
" G. Losack, esq.	" J. Earl, esq.
" W. H. Grey, esq.	" J. Simmons, esq.
" S. C. Bromley, esq.	" Josiah Towne, esq.
" F. Fox Cooper, esq.	" Francis Goodwin, esq.

MASTERS OF WARRANTS.

Brothers J. Rayner, No. 59. G. Payne, No. 209. W. Smith, No. 233, Woolwich.
E. A. Baud, No. 130, Chelsea. W. L. Thompson, No. 206. John Duke, No. 141.
William Heeley, No. 200, Birmingham.

Brother W. W. Eedes, Assistant to the Deputy Grand Secretary.

" Lieut. Henry Stanton, P. M. 129, Southampton.

Grand Mace Bearer, Brother John Rayner.

Grand Tylers, Brothers John Oldis and David Sayers.

Prayer being read by the Rev. C. Boyton, D. G. C.—His Royal Highness the grand master declared the lodge to be duly opened.

Appendix, No. 2

Proceedings of
Meetings of the
Grand Lodge.

Appendix, No. 2.

**Proceedings of
Meetings of the
Grand Lodge.**

APOLOGIES FOR NON-ATTENDANCE

Were received from Lord Viscount Cole, detained at Oxford by an accident; from Major Watkins, Bolton, G. T. accompanied with important documents; the Rev. Robert Spranger, Toynton, D. G. C., whose letter, intimating the future transmission of interesting communications, was read; and from various other Members.

THE GRAND COMMITTEE

Which, authorized by his Royal Highness the grand master, had been sitting from the 5th of March, by various adjournments to the 3d of April, for the purpose of investigating some charges against certain individuals, as notified in the last grand lodge circular, having terminated that portion of its labours, the report thereof, with the minutes of evidence, and the decision of the committee, was produced and laid on the table.

By the command of his Royal Highness the grand master, Brother Eedes, who had previously read a summary of that Report to his Royal Highness, now again read the same summary in open lodge: whence it appeared—

That Brother John Rayner had been acquitted of the charges preferred against him, and restored to office as master of warrant, No. 59, and grand mace-bearer.

That Joshua Morris, a member of warrant, No. 59, having unwarrantably defamed the D. G. S. and having acted in various ways highly unbecoming an Orangemen, was therefore expelled the institution.

Brothers Marr and Catchpole being in attendance by command, and having heard the decision of the committee on their respective cases, were asked whether they had anything further to allege on the subject; whereupon the former stated that he was now in possession of some fresh evidence, or new matter, and produced a packet of letters and documents which had been abstracted from the office and recently put into his hands. As, however, it was evident that the examination of these documents, the consideration of new matter, and the perusal of the voluminous evidence already on the table, would more than occupy the whole time of the present grand lodge, his Royal Highness the grand master was pleased, on the suggestion of Lord Wynford, to direct the appointment of a new or special committee for those purposes, which was accordingly appointed and directed to meet forthwith.

The grand lodge then proceeded to the following subjects, as contained in the Report of the grand committee, which had been sitting on the 14th and 15th instant, preparatory to the meeting of the present grand lodge.

Brother Heeley being in attendance from Birmingham, the letter written by him to John Clarke, in September last, on which his suspension had been grounded, was read. On explanation, it appeared that misinformation conveyed to Birmingham by the said John Clarke, added to existing dissensions among the brotherhood, and misrepresentation as to the object of the D. G. secretary's visit to that place, had caused him to commit himself by using the objectionable terms contained in the aforesaid letter. Brother Heeley, having obtained more correct information from the committee, signified his concern at having used offensive expressions in his letter—declared that he had no feeling of animosity against Colonel Fairman, and affixed his signature to the following written apology:—

“ I hereby express my sincere regret that I should have been misled by a letter to me from John Clarke, to say anything in reply to him affecting the character of the deputy grand secretary, and beg that right worshipful dignitary's pardon for my unguarded and unjustifiable expressions.

“ London, April 15, 1824.

(signed) “ W. Heeley.”

Brother Heeley's suspension was then removed, and his certificate granted as master of warrant, No. 200.

The letter to his Royal Highness the grand master from John Clarke, dated 11th March 1834, complaining of his expulsion, reiterating former groundless allegations, and demanding a balance as due to him from the institution, having been referred to the committee, was found to consist of merely a repetition of those personal inconveniences and alleged grievances which he has been in the habit of obtruding for several years past, since his first down to his present second expulsion, and which have repeatedly been proved to be either groundless, or the effects of his own improper conduct. The committee, therefore, finding no mitigatory circumstances whatever in the said letter, but rather a corroboration of the grounds of his expulsion, cannot recommend any alteration with regard to the decision already given on the case of the said J. Clarke: and with reference to the balance in account claimed by him from the institution, it is in proof, before the committee, that the whole amount due to the said John Clarke, as liberally decided on by the auditors duly appointed, was ascertained and paid in the month of August last, exclusive of the monies subsequently discovered to have been received by him, and not accounted for to the institution.

The D. G. S. having considered it necessary, as D. G. M. of London, to transmit a report of certain complaints relative to W. L. Thompson, W. M. of warrant No. 206, London—Brother Thompson attended, from whose explanations it was only requisite for the committee to offer its advice for his future guidance, who expressed his intention to abide by it.

An interesting communication, with a packet of documents, having been transmitted by the respected grand treasurer, Major Watkins, of Bolton, relative to a meeting of the D. G. masters, masters and deputy masters of that and the surrounding districts, convened by his

his sanction, and held on the 29th March, the various letters referred to therein, together with some of similar import from other places, were read, as was also a report from Brother Buck, of Rochdale, connected with the same subject. After observing that with regard to the annual dues, the grand lodge had required nothing but a conformity with existing and long-established rules—that it will maintain its own authority and enforce its recognized laws—consult the general prosperity of the institution, and at the same time pay every attention to the reasonable representations of its members—the grand committee thus proceeds :

" In the various communications on this subject, the committee cannot but observe, that some of the appellants have conveyed their sentiments in terms of indecorous menace. Of this description are the letters and circulars of Henry Jowett, deputy grand master of Bradford. In due regard to the honour, the dignity and welfare of the institution, the committee feels bound to recommend that on account of his disrespectful and insubordinate expressions—the prominent part he has taken in exciting to revolt—and his being the cause of withholding the transmission of the dues collected in his district—he, the said Henry Jowett, be suspended from the office of deputy grand master ; " which recommendation was confirmed.

Several masters of warrants, dissenting in whole or in part from the resolutions passed at the Bolton meeting, on the 29th March, and conceiving that their names were improperly made use of, inasmuch as no distinction is marked between those who approved and those who disapproved of those resolutions, have sent up their protest, and were honourably reported as determined to maintain their allegiance to the grand lodge and their adherence to its laws and ordinances.

Resolved unanimously, That the thanks of the grand committee be given to our worthy brother, Major Watkins, G. T., for his zealous, judicious and efficient conduct on the present as well as on former occasions, in promoting the interests of the Orange Institution.

In like manner it was resolved, That the thanks of the grand committee be given to George S. Buck, esq. warrant master, warrant, No. 317, Rochdale, for his regularity and zeal in the duties of his office ; as also for his useful suggestions and important communications in various instances down to the present time ; which resolutions were unanimously confirmed.

A dutiful and loyal address from the Orangemen of the Kidderminster district to the grand master, which had been previously read to his Royal Highness, in a private audience, was, by command, again read in grand lodge. The address was most graciously received by his Royal Highness, who, in testimony of his high approbation of the sentiments therein expressed, was pleased to affix his signature and the great seal of the institution to the answer.

A new warrant has been granted to Brother William Jeamson, Ashton-under-Line, Lancashire.

After votes of thanks to his Royal Highness the grand master, and the officiating dignitaries of the institution, the concluding prayer was read by the Right Rev. Sir Robert Peat and his Royal Highness the grand master closed the lodge.

(signed, for D. G. S.) *John Eedes, Locum tenens.*

ANNIVERSARY GRAND LODGE, holden as usual in Portman-square, London,
on Wednesday, the 4th of June 1834.

PRESENT :

Field-Marshal his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland, K. G. &c. &c. &c. &c.
Grand Master.

The Right Honourable Lord Kenyon, D. C. L. F. R. S. &c. &c.
Deputy Grand Master of England and Wales.

The Right Honourable Lord Wynford, M. G. L. &c. &c.

The Right Rev. Sir Robert Peat, Prelate of the Sov. Order of St. John of Jerusalem, D. G. C.
Honourable R. E. Plunkett, G. M. county Meath, D. G. M. Ireland.

MEMBERS OF THE GRAND COMMITTEE :

Lieutenant Colonel Fairman, D. G. S. and D. G. T. &c.

J. Eedes, esq.	J. F. Staveley, esq.	H. C. Kempson, esq.
S. C. Bromley, esq.	F. Fox Cooper, esq.	John Simmons, esq.
W. H. Grey, esq.	F. Goodwin, esq.	

A. G. Lefroy, esq. M. C. and G. M. county Kildare.	Edward J. Cooper, esq. G. O. L. Ireland.
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N. D. Crommelin, esq. G. M. county Downe	Edward V. Alcock, esq. T. C. D. Lodge, Ireland
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Alexander Perceval, esq. M. P.—G. T.—G. O. L. Ireland.	Richard West Nash, esq. 508, Ireland.
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Philip Perceval, esq.	Capt. Charles Stewart.
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Hon. A. Cole, M. P.—G. C. Ireland	W. W. Homan, esq.
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R. Bourke, esq. G. C. Ireland	Joseph Slader Smith, esq.
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Brother W. W. Eedes, Assistant to the D. G. Secretary.

APPENDIX TO REPORT FROM

Appendix, No. 2.	Br. Thomas Cox, D. G. M. Gloucester.	Br. Ernest Augustus Baud, W. M. 130, London
Proceedings of Meetings of the Grand Lodge.	William French, D. G. M. Birmingham.	C. W. Marr, W. M. - 72, "
	John Rayner, W. M. 59, Grand Mace Bearer.	John Duke, W. M. - 141, "
	George Payne, W. M. 209, London.	W. L. Thompson, W. M. 206, "

Brothers John Oldis and David Sayers, Grand Tylers.

Prayer being read by the Right Rev. Sir Robert Peat, D. G. C. his Royal Highness the grand master declared the lodge to be duly opened.

APOLOGIES FOR NON-ATTENDANCE

Were made from his Grace the Duke of Gordon, who was to preside at the great conservative dinner this day at Glasgow; the Right honourable Lord Viscount Cole, called out of town on particular business; James Watkins, esq. grand treasurer, from necessary business; the Rev. T. Comber, rector of Oswaldkirk, Yorkshire; the Rev. Dr. Fancourt, prebend of Lincoln and vicar of St. Mary's, Leicester; the Rev. R. Spranger, D. C. L. rector of Toynton, Lincolnshire; Edward Nucella, esq. M. G. C. Vauxhall, from indisposition; John Earl, esq. M. G. C. on the continent; Capt. Nooth, of Kew, at Brighton; Capt. R. Hamilton, through sudden indisposition; and from several provincial brothers.

The REPORT of the SPECIAL COMMITTEE was read by Brother Eedes as follows:—

Exchequer Coffee House, New Palace Yard, Westminster,
Wednesday, May 7th, 1834.

Meeting of the Special Committee appointed in Grand Lodge, (April 18, 1834.)

PRESENT:

The Right Hon. Lord Wynford, Chairman,

The Right Hon. Lord Kenyon, D. G. M. England and Wales,

His Grace the Duke of Gordon, D. G. M. Scotland,

The Most Noble the Marquis of Thomond, M. G. L. Ireland,

W. H. Grey, esq. M. G. C. J. F. Staveley, esq. M. G. C. J. Fox Cooper, esq. M. G. C.
Josiah Towne, esq. M. G. C. John Simmons, esq. M. G. C.

Brother J. Eedes attended, by command, as *locum tenens* D. G. S. Col. Fairman, D. G. S. was also in attendance.

Mr. C. W. Marr, being in waiting, was called in.

The resolution of the last grand lodge, appointing the present committee, was read; as were also those respecting Mr. Marr and Mr. Catchpole, as included in the proceedings of the grand lodge of February 13th.

The minutes of the proceedings of the committee of investigation, sitting from the 5th March to 3d April, were next read, together with the letter of Mr. Marr to his Royal Highness the grand master, dated February 14, 1834, and all other documents connected with, or referred to in those minutes, so far as the same related to the respective cases of Mr. Marr and Mr. Catchpole.

Mr. Marr, being questioned on the subjects contained in the Report of the district meeting, held in London on the 12th August 1833, repeatedly and solemnly denied ever meaning to impute to Colonel Fairman any one of the charges suggested as questions by Colonel Fairman at that meeting (for the express purpose of eliciting from Mr. Marr a specification of his dark inuendos and ambiguous insinuations), and now declared that he disbelieved the truth of every such charge, which he had repeatedly stated he uttered but in jest.

In answer to a question from the chair, Mr. Marr said, that he had nothing further to allege relative to Colonel Fairman; on which the chairman declared, in the name of the committee, that Colonel Fairman stood perfectly exonerated from, and was most honourably acquitted of, every charge that had been directly or vaguely alluded to in the course of the proceedings.

Some other allegations were introduced by Mr. Marr against Brother John Earl, by whom they were unequivocally denied; and as Mr. Marr was desirous of obtaining the testimony of other witnesses not then in attendance, and as some of the members of the committee were under the necessity of retiring, on account of Parliamentary and other duties, the committee adjourned, at a quarter-past three o'clock, to Tuesday, 13th instant, at eleven in the forenoon precisely, then to meet at the same place.

13th May 1834.

The special committee met as adjourned from Wednesday, 7th instant.

This committee fully confirmed the proceedings of the previous grand committee, and Lord Kenyon having drawn up an explanatory declaration on the part of Mr. Marr to Colonel Fairman, which was assented to and signed by Mr. Marr, this unpleasant affair was adjusted.

The declaration is as follows:—

" This committee cannot close its sittings, without expressing its decided opinion, that no charge whatever has been established against Colonel Fairman, whose character is completely cleared. That Mr. Marr declares, that he never meant to urge any one of the charges brought forward against Colonel Fairman; and the committee feel it their duty to express their

their deep regret that Mr. Marr countenanced such charges; but on his having fully expressed his disbelief of them all, and his regret at having thereby caused so much discomfort unjustifiably to Colonel Fairman, the committee, in reliance on Mr. Marr's future self control and respectful conduct towards Colonel Fairman, as an accredited officer of the institution, are glad to feel enabled to recommend, that all that has passed shall be forgotten."

A letter from Brother Eedes, produced by Brother Grey, was referred to the grand committee: and the matters referred to the special committee being disposed of, its labours were terminated.

No new circumstances having arisen of sufficient importance to induce an alteration in the decision of the grand committee relative to Brother Charles Catchpole, that decision, as confirmed by the special committee, stands as follows:—

"That in the case of Charles Catchpole, considering that he voluntarily promoted the late irregular meeting in London, and signed, as chairman, the memorial of futile complaints on that occasion—that, instead of giving a satisfactory explanation of his conduct as required by a resolution of the grand committee, confirmed by the grand lodge, he has attempted to justify it, and made charges against the deputy grand secretary, in all of which he has failed in proof; and that he has very unbecomingly interfered in the private concerns of Colonel Fairman—he, the said Charles Catchpole be severely reprimanded, and rendered ineligible to hold the office of a master or deputy master in this institution, for one year, from the 4th June 1834; and that nothing but his former loyal and unimpeached conduct as an Orangeman has prevented his expulsion on the present occasion."

Brother Eedes next reported, that William French, of Birmingham, had been examined before the grand committee, and read the result of that examination in an acknowledgment, signed by Brother French, as follows:—

"I hereby beg to express my very sincere regret that I should have been induced to express myself in very unbecoming terms of the D. G. S. Lieut. Colonel Fairman, which was owing to a misrepresentation of a letter addressed by Colonel Fairman to Mr. Grey, and to a letter of John Clarke, bearing date 1st September 1833.

(signed) "Wm. French."

On which the suspension of Brother French was removed.

The deputy grand secretary now read the report of the grand committee, which had been sitting the two preceding days, and which report had reference to a meeting of the district, held in London the 21st ultimo; as also to the proceedings of the grand committee on the 13th of last February.

At such meeting of the district, Brother Eedes, the chairman, read a letter from Colonel Fairman, who was then at Oxford on the business of the institution, in which he declared his unwillingness to be put again in nomination for the deputy grand mastership of the metropolis, and in consequence Charles Catchpole was named for that office by Brother Thompson, whose proposal of him was seconded by Brother George Payne. As the said C. Catchpole, (known to be ineligible) was the sole nominee, your committee recommend that Colonel Fairman be requested to accept the appointment for another year: and the grand lodge, acting on the 14th rule, page 16, of the Book of Laws and Ordinances, (on the motion of the noble deputy grand master of England and Wales, who bore testimony to his merits) confirmed such recommendation by re-appointing Colonel Fairman to the office of D. G. M. of London for the ensuing year.

By order of the same district meeting, Mr. Catchpole restored a further portion of the letters and documents which had been abstracted by John Clarke.

On perusing Brother Buck's memorial of the 20th May, your committee was decidedly of opinion, that no Orange business ought to be transacted on the Sabbath; nor should any lodge assemble on the Lord's day, unless for the purpose of proceeding to a place of public worship, as by the circulars of the institution has been often promulgated.

Sensible of the zeal manifested by Brother Buck upon all occasions, your committee feels no difficulty whatever in recommending this gentleman, agreeably to his desire, for the situation of an additional D. G. M. of the district, not only on the score of individual respectability, but as being a person well calculated, by his own example, to promote order, and from his energy to facilitate its local business.

With no small gratification your committee has read the sentiments of deference with which the members of warrant 266 have bowed to the authority of the grand lodge, "as its supreme head," and after such a token of submission, which as spontaneous is the more creditable, your committee feels satisfied that it will abstain from all irregularities in future.

The zealous exertions of Brother Nucella, M. G. C. and grand commissioner on the continent for the advancement of the institution, as detailed in his letters from Italy, Malta, and the Ionian Islands, afforded high gratification, and called forth the unanimous approbation of the grand lodge.

In reference to a notification in the circular of last June, the following resolution was adopted without a dissentient voice; viz.

To prevent the repetition of those vexatious and unorangelike proceedings which have of late obtained in the institution, by the bringing of frivolous charges against members thereof, on vague and unsubstantial grounds, to the unwarrantable annoyance of other parties, the interruption of regular business, and the increase of current expenses by the consequent investigations of the grand committee, it was

Resolved, That in future all parties complaining will be held responsible either to substantiate the general validity or importance of the allegations they may bring forward, or in

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failure thereof, to pay the expenses of the investigations; and that they shall previously make a sufficient deposit to cover such expenses, or sign a satisfactory undertaking to that effect in case their charges shall not be so substantiated.

The Laws and Ordinances of the Institution, as revised by the grand committee, and submitted to the inspection of his Royal Highness the grand master, and his lordship the D. G. M. of England and Wales, were approved and confided by his Royal Highness to the final supervision of Lord Kenyon.

The following dignitaries and members were appointed as the

GRAND COMMITTEE FOR THE ENSUING YEAR ; viz.

Honourable Thomas Kenyon, President.

The Marquis of Thomond, K. P.
 The Earl of Roden.
 Lord Wynford, Kent.
 Viscount Cole, M. P.
 Lord Langford.
 Hon. Lieut.-General O'Neill, M. P.
 Col. Perceval, M. P.
 Col. Rochford, M. P.
 Sir Edmund Hayes, Bart. M. P.
 Henry Maxwell, esq. M. P.
 John Young, esq. M. P.
 Hon. Col. Wingfield Stratford, Kent.
 Hon. Col. Wingfield.
 Hon. Randal E. Plunkett.
 Col. Verner, M. P. Ireland.
 Sir Philip Grey Egerton, bart. Cheshire.
 Cornelius Backhouse, esq. Oldham.
 Charles Bamford, esq. Rochdale.
 R. Bourke, esq. A. G. S. Queen's County.
 S. C. Bromley, esq. Brentford.
 George Stanley Buck, esq. Rochdale.
 John Judkin Butler, esq. Dublin.
 F. Fox Cooper, esq. Brentford.
 L. W. Craigie, esq. Glasgow.
 N. D. Crommelin, esq.
 Robert Dolling, esq. Ireland.
 John Earl, esq. Westminster.
 John Eedes, esq. London.
 John Element, esq. Westminster.
 William Leckie Ewing, esq. Glasgow.
 Francis Goodwin, esq. Marylebone.
 W. H. C. Grey, esq. Marylebone.

Capt. Hamilton, Surrey.
 Capt. Homan, Surrey.
 Capt. Nooth, Kew.
 George Hyde, esq. Glossop.
 H. C. Kempson, esq. London.
 John Augustus Knipe, esq. Wimbledon.
 William Gandner Jolly, esq. Catter, Dum-
 barton.
 Edward Ledgard, esq. Huddersfield.
 Anthony Lefroy, esq. Dublin.
 Anthony George Lefroy, esq. Dublin.
 George Losack, esq. 69th Reg.
 W. Lynar, Capt. 18th Reg. High Sheriff
 for the city of Dublin.
 Somerset Maxwell, esq. Ireland.
 William Motherwell, esq. Glasgow.
 Robert Nettles, esq. Ireland.
 Philip Newton, esq. Chowbent.
 Edward Nucella, esq. Vauxhall.
 Richard Rickworth, esq.
 Dixon Robinson, esq. Blackburn.
 John Schoales, jun. esq.
 J. W. Silvester, esq. Chowbent.
 John Simmons, esq. London.
 Joseph Slader Smith, esq. Oxford.
 J. F. Staveley, esq. Westminster.
 Charles Stirling, esq. Kenmuir.
 Samuel Thompson, esq. Neilston.
 Josiah Towne, esq. London.
 G. J. Twiss, esq. Cambridge.
 J. Kenyon Winterbottom, esq. Stockport,
 And the Grand Officers.

THE DEPUTY GRAND MASTERS,

For the year ensuing, so far as the same has been ascertained, were also acknowledged
 as follows; viz.—

Airdrie, N. B. - - -	Thomas Atkinson.	Leeds - - - - -	
Ashton-under-line - -	John Pollit.	Leith - - - - -	
Ayr, N. B. - - -	S. Thompson, M.G.C.	Liverpool - - - - -	
Barnsley - - - -	Thomas Taylor.	London - - - - -	Lieut. Col. Fairman, D. G. T. &c.
Bilston - - - -	Edward Perry.	Manchester - - - -	
Birmingham - - -	William French.	Maybole, N. B. - - -	Joseph Milligan.
Blackburn - - -	Dixon Robinson, M.G.C.	Middleton - - - - -	James Heywood.
Bolton - - - -	Thomas Baron.	Neilston, N. B. - - -	
Bradford - - - -	James Robertshaw.	Newcastle-upon-Tyne - - -	Young.
Bristol - - - -	John Booth.	Newton Stewart, N. B. - - -	Woodbine.
Burnley - - - -	William Bradley.	Norwich - - - - -	Hamlet Denmark.
Bury - - - -	Ratcliff Barnes.	Oldham - - - - -	
Carlisle - - - -	J. Marlborough Salisbury.	Paisley - - - - -	William Motherwell, Esq. M. G. C.
Chowbent - - - -	J. W. Silvester, M.G.C.	Rochdale, 1st Division	John Leach.
Edinburgh, N. B. - -		Rochdale, 2d Division	G. Simpson Buck, M. G. C.
Elland - - - -	Henry Ramsden.	Sheffield - - - - -	
Dumfries, N. B. - -		Stewarton, N. B. - - -	David Luke.
Glasgow, N. B. - -	W. Motherwell, M.G.C.	Stockport - - - - -	J. Kenyon Winter- bottom, M. G. C.
Glossop - - - -	George Hyde, M.G.C.		
Gloucester - - - -	Thomas Cox.		
Halifax - - - -	John Pugson.		
Haslingdon - - - -	John Parkinson.		
Huddersfield - - -	Rev. J. Coates, D.G.C.		
Idle - - - -	George Myers.		
Kidderminster - - -	J. Wilks.		
Kilmarnock, N. B. - -	David Luke.		

GRAND MACE BEARER AND GRAND TYLERS.

Brother John Rayner.

Brothers John Oldis and David Sayers.

Certain

Certain proposals, forwarded from a meeting of the orange brethren at Cambridge, on the 28th ult. were read, on which no decision could be given until some explanatory communication should be held with those brethren, to which point Brother Eedes was requested to attend.

A letter from Mr. E. L. Swift was read and recommended to the favourable notice of the meeting.

In refutation of the calumnious statements of certain individuals, who, by assimilating it with other societies in regard to illegal oaths, have apparently sought to bring discredit on the institution, it is only necessary to transcribe the following passage from the Laws and Ordinances :

" No oaths are administered by, or exacted from, members of this institution, *as such*; but, in order to ensure a loyal and peaceable demeanour on the part of all its members, no candidate shall be initiated until the proposer has certified that he is a Protestant of known loyalty, and above 18 years of age; and has produced satisfactory proofs of his having taken the oaths of allegiance, supremacy and abjuration, or that he is willing to do so when called upon by legal authority."

The grand committee was authorized and directed, on the suggestion of Brother Grey, to meet as a finance committee, and therein take cognizance of, arrange, audit and decide upon all the existing financial affairs of the institution, especially including the expenses necessarily incurred in the mission imposed on the D. G. S. by order of the grand lodge and H. R. H. the grand master.

The following document by his Royal Highness the grand master was cursorily alluded to in the last circular, under the head of

FUNDS OF THE INSTITUTION.

At a meeting of the grand lodge of the Orange Institution at 9, Portman-square, February 13th, 1834, H. R. H. the Duke of Cumberland, G. M. in the chair.

It was resolved, That in consideration of the great expense to which the deputy grand secretary has been subjected in his late mission to Scotland, ordered to be taken at the grand lodge held on June 4th, 1833, it is his duty to call on all the members of the institution to pay up all dues and payments as required by the list contained in the Rules and Orders dated 1826; and he is especially directed to apply to the high dignitaries of the Orange Institution, and to the members of the grand lodge and grand committee for all sums properly payable by them since his appointment to the office of deputy grand secretary, or for such donation or annual subscription as occasionally has been made in lieu thereof, and this resolution must be entered in the ensuing circular of the proceedings of the grand lodge held on this day.

(signed) Ernest, G. M.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF CONTRIBUTIONS.

The Duke of Cumberland, G. M. - -	£.50	The Hon. Colonel Wingfield Stratford,
The Duke of Gordon, D. G. M. of Scotland	30	M. G. C. - - - - - £.5
The Marquis of Thomond, M. G. C. - -	20	Right Rev. Sir Robert Peat, D. G. C. - 5
Lord Kenyon, D. G. M. of England and Wales - - - - -	30	Lieutenant-Colonel Fairman, D. G. T. - 5
The Hon. R. E. Plunkett, M. G. C. (5l. annually) - - - - -	25	J. F. Staveley, esq. M. G. C. - - - - 2
		S. C. Bromley, esq. M. G. C. - - - - 2

The heart-inspiring declaration of His Majesty to the archbishops and bishops, in defence of the Established Church, was alluded to in brief but energetic terms by Brother Staveley, who observed that such a declaration could not be noticed and applauded in a more appropriate place than in the grand lodge of the Orange Institution. The sentiment was instantly supported by Sir Robert Peat, and most cordially assented to by every member present; on which his Royal Highness the grand master was pleased to observe, that no one would doubt the sincerity of his observations, nor of his determination to support the Established Church in this present crisis of danger. He could not but rejoice in every favourable appearance; but we were called upon to support those indications by alertness and energy. However some individuals might attempt to back out, it could not be denied that there had been a disposition to overturn the church of Ireland, and if this were done, the church of England would soon follow. These were his sentiments—he boldly avowed them—he desired not to be judged by his words only, and he would endeavour to put every man on his guard against being deceived. The sentiments of his Royal Highness were heartily responded to by the meeting. Brother Crommelin (G. M. Co. Downe) expressed gratitude for His Majesty's kind declaration with regard to the Church of Ireland, and he, together with Brother Lefroy, (G. M. Co. Kildare) Brother Nash and other Irish brethren, gave interesting particulars relative to the state of Protestantism, and the increasing progress and unity of Orangeism in that part of the United Kingdom, adding their wishes (in which every true Orangeman joined) for the realization of similar prospects, with a display of more brotherly feeling on this side the Channel.

The thanks of the meeting were then voted to his Royal Highness the grand master, and to his Lordship the D. G. M. of England and Wales, which having been acknowledged, and the concluding prayer read, his Royal Highness the grand master closed the lodge.

His Lordship, the D. G. master of England and Wales has been pleased, on the part of H. R. H. the grand master, and the grand lodge, to acknowledge the important services of

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the grand committee, and to express his decided approbation of the unremitting zeal displayed by the acting members in the fulfilment of their arduous and laborious duties throughout the past year, particularly in reference to their patient, judicious and impartial investigation of the very serious matters latterly confided to their charge.

MINUTES OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE GRAND COMMITTEE.

At a meeting of its members holden at the Exchange Coffee-house on the 13th of May last, by adjournment from the 3d of April, for the purpose of considering of some remuneration to Brother Eedes for extra services in consequence of the charges which had been submitted to their investigation, and for general services as the *locum tenens* of the deputy grand secretary during his tour through Scotland.

PRESENT:

Lieut. Colonel Fairman, D. G. S.	S. C. Bromley, esq.	W. H. Grey, esq.
J. Towne, esq.	J. F. Staveley, esq.	F. F. Cooper, esq.

Brother Eedes's representation submitted to Lord Kenyon, and transmitted by his Lordship, being read, in further explanation of his claims and services, written to Brother Grey, stating that during the last nine months his whole time had been engrossed in the affairs of the institution, to the neglect of his own private business, and by which he appears to have sustained an actual loss of 50*l.*, and the committee feeling the highest sense of the value of his services, inasmuch that without them, the affairs of the institution could not have been carried on, especially during the absence of the deputy grand secretary; and further considering his laborious services during the late investigation, regret that the funds of the institution do not permit a suitable remuneration, but respectfully recommend to the grand lodge that the sum of 60*l.* be awarded him to cover the actual losses he has sustained as described in the memorial presented to the grand committee.

The above recommendation having been referred, by the grand lodge of the 4th June, to the finance committee assembled in Cannon-row on the 10th instant, it is, by that finance committee, now confirmed.

10th June 1834. (signed) *W. Blennerhassett Fairman, D. G. S., Chairman.*

NOTICES.

The D. G. M. of Neilston, having reported that, in consequence of their very reprehensible conduct, he had been under the painful necessity of expelling certain disorderly members, "the leaders of a cabal," who, by their habits of intemperance, had not only brought reproach upon the institution, but had also induced some worthy brothers to withdraw from its ranks; and having likewise requested, on the behalf of the well-disposed, that a list of the refractory members might be published in the present circular by way of an example to others. In conformity with such desire, and in the expectation of its working an improvement in the demeanour of the unruly, the names of the expelled are as follow; viz. James M'Leod or M'Cullock, John M'Farlane and David Davidson.

New warrants have been granted to J. F. Staveley, esq., M. G. C., of Lambeth, Surrey; to Brother Paul Griffiths, of Cradley, Worcestershire; Brother Thomas Yates, of Birstal, Yorkshire; Brother Thomas Shields, Weymouth, Dorset; and Brother Leonard Cottam, of Hyde, in the county of Chester.

To those whose communications and reports may not appear to have been brought forward—in his own justification, the D. G. S. has two reasons to urge. First, the postponement of their transmission to the last moment by the parties; next, the engrossment of the valuable time of the grand lodge to the exclusion of its business, by the insatiable thirst for spouting at the exposure of a no small share of conceit. Of late, desultory and extraneous matter has so interrupted the ordinary proceedings, that, in despair of obtaining another, the D. G. S. seizes this opportunity of taking cognizance of the fact for the abatement of such an intolerable nuisance.

With the new regulations will be forwarded a statement of the accounts for the current year, both being now in the hands of the printer. To the revised code of ordinances the members of every lodge will be expected to give in their adhesions. In default of doing this, the warrants will be disembodied, and on application fresh ones will be granted. Under the fresh warrants such members as may have been contumacious shall be readmitted, on purging their contempts. Hence the brotherhood will understand it is the determination of the grand lodge to enforce in future a strict obedience to its laws, which, through the negligence of an officer not now in the institution, were suffered to fall into a state of laxity. Without a due observance of regularity, and a cheerful submission to relative authorities, it is impossible that a society can go on well. Of this fact rational men must be sensible, and none but persons of such character are worth our retention. Regardless of popularity, and indifferent as to whom he may please or offend, the D. G. S. will, at every risk, therefore, see to the fulfilment of the forthcoming rules. His rigidness may incur, in this instance, the hostility of the lawless, while it cannot fail to exalt him on all occasions in the opinion of the worthy. To protect the interest of the aggregate has been his study, not to compromise that for the purpose of administering to the selfishness of a few.

Any lodge entertaining, or receiving an expelled or a suspended member, will be considered in a state of contumacy, and held amenable for such impropriety of conduct.

The provincial lodges are hereby cautioned against the reposing of any confidence in the communication

communications of unauthorized individuals, and are further warned against the retaining of any letters from, or the writing of any answers to unaccredited persons, whose effusions ought to be transmitted immediately to the D. G. S. For the guidance of the well-disposed, that functionary deems it the more incumbent on him to issue this notice, from its having come to his knowledge that, by the specious and designing, the brothers have been tampered with in various parts of the country, through whose vile falsehoods a few have been led astray, no less to their countenancing acts of gross injustice in some cases, than to the entailment of censure on themselves in others. On those honest men who were not to be seduced by the plausibility of the insidious, but who, on the contrary, instead of carrying on a clandestine correspondence, were the first to deliver it up with marked indignation for the establishment of guilt, too much praise cannot be lavished, were it for the sole purpose of inducing others to follow such a commendable example.

After the new regulations shall be printed, the attention of the D. G. S. will be directed to the formation of a correct list of the lodges, which has long been very much wanted. For rendering this as perfect as possible, it is requested that the masters of districts, and of warrants, will transmit to his office, when they shall have occasion to write, the numbers of their lodges, with the times and places of their meeting. Any information on the subject of dormant warrants, and on matters of general locality or usefulness, will be most thankfully received.

The enlarged sphere of its operations has necessarily augmented the expenditure of the institution, leaving a considerable balance due to the D. G. S., who, with the liberal assistance of Lord Kenyon, has hitherto furnished the means for its pecuniary exigencies. Through the secret machinations of an individual, no longer a member of the society, its supplies have been partially withheld. With the return of these to their usual course, and when the fruits of the late extensions shall arrive at maturity, it is expected that the revenues of the institution will prove more than adequate to its demands. The D. G. S. not only took upon himself the administration of the affairs of the society without funds, but has actually paid off the debts of his predecessor. Under these circumstances, together with the heavy charges of supernumerary committees, of extra grand lodges, and of double circulars, (in consequence of the irregularities he has had to combat, the systematic factions he has had to suppress, and the unprecedented difficulties he has had to overcome), temporary embarrassments have arisen. Hence the attention of the dignitaries, and of the members in general, of the institution, is invited to the resolution which is prefixed to the contributions. Such donations as may be transmitted to the D. G. S., prior to the publication of his accounts, shall be acknowledged in the forthcoming statement, and the names of the subscribers too late for this will be given in that document.

The D. G. S. has it in contemplation to publish an index to the series of circulars which have been issued since he became an organ of the institution. Endless drudgery might be saved to that functionary in future, as well indeed as to the brotherhood at large, if the masters of warrants, in a practical sense, would but attend to the resolutions which are promulgated from time to time, under the sanction of the grand lodge, through the medium of its reported proceedings. Such an index shall be prepared, at all events, by the D. G. S. from the publication of the new rules. In the meanwhile, that officer recommends it to the master of each warrant to cause one to be made out forthwith from the circulars now in his possession, for his own sole use. Till then, it might be desirable that he should recur to the third notice in the last June circular, which reverts to the fifth resolution in the circular of the 19th April 1832.

All payments made to the grand treasurer should be accompanied with a detail of the returns, or transmitted to his deputy. A printed form shall be given in the new regulations, to which it will be expected that strict attention be paid hereafter.

Brothers unattached to any lodge, without regard to distinction of rank, are hereby reminded, that, in accordance with a positive resolution long since passed, which has been repeatedly notified, and for the future must be implicitly observed, it is imperative on every member to become a branch of some existing warrant, as a qualification to the right of a regular sitting in the grand lodge. Such noblemen and gentlemen, with others, to whom the fees of admission may not be an object, are invited now, therefore, to join the Metropolitan Warrant, of which the D. G. S. has for many years been the master, who hold its meetings at the British, in Cockspur-street.

All arrears are requested to be cleared off forthwith, to prevent the ungraciousness of applications to individuals from the office, which, without the least favour or reserve, will be peremptorily made to every one now upon the institution's books, after the 31st of August, as a preparatory step to a report of the defaulters at the grand lodge ensuing, with a view to the insertion of their names in the circular next published.

DEATHS.

It is with much regret that the D. G. S. has to announce the deaths of the following worthy and highly-esteemed members since the last anniversary meeting, whose loss cannot but be deplored by the brotherhood in general; viz.

Lieutenant-General Sir Thomas Bowser, M. G. C.

Major-General Archdale, M. G. C.

The Rev. R. Torrance, D. G. C.

3, Cannon-row, Westminster,
30th July 1834.

W. Blennerhassett Fairman, D. G. S. &c.

Appendix, No. 2.

Proceedings of
Meetings of the
Grand Lodge.

Appendix, No. 2.

(ROYAL ARMS.)

Proceedings of
Meetings of the
Grand Lodge.

LOYAL ORANGE INSTITUTION OF GREAT BRITAIN.

PROCEEDINGS of the IMPERIAL GRAND LODGE, holden at the Residence of the Right hon. and very Right Worshipful Lord Kenyon, D. G. M. of England and Wales, in Portman-square, on Monday, the 16th day of February 1835.

PRESENT:

Field Marshal his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland, K. G. &c. &c. &c. &c.
Grand Master of the Empire.

The Right honourable and very Right Worshipful Lord Kenyon, D.C.L. F. S. A. &c. &c. &c.
Deputy Grand Master of England and Wales.

The most Noble the Marquis of Thomond, K. P.—M. G. C.

The Right honourable the Earl of Bandon. The Honourable Henry Barnard.

The Right honourable Viscount Barnard. Lieutenant-Colonel Fairman, D. G. S. &c.

The Right Rev. Sir Robert Peat, Prelate, 6th Lang. Sov. Order St. John of Jerusalem, D. G. C.

The Rev. J. Harris, D. G. C. (by courtesy) Lieutenant Nelson Fairman, R. N.
Robson Harrison, esq.

MEMBERS OF THE IMPERIAL GRAND COMMITTEE:

S. C. Bromley, esq. J. Earl, esq. F. Goodwin, esq. Captain Hamilton.
F. F. Cooper, esq. J. Eedes, esq. W. H. C. Gray, esq. (by courtesy) J. F. Staveley, esq.
Lieut.-Col. Fairman, D. G. M. of the Metropolis.

MASTERS OF WARRANTS IN LONDON, (BY PERMISSION):

Brothers J. Rayner, No. 59.	R. Moxley, 84.	J. Eedes, 99.
E. A. Baud, No. 130.	W. L. Thompson, 206.	J. Cassidy, 234.
	Eli Mills, 47, Portsmouth.	

VISITORS, (BY SUFFERANCE):

Brothers P. H. Rowan, No. 59. J. Hill, No. 148. W. W. Eedes, 99. B. Pursey, 206.
D. Currie, of Prince George's Warrant.

Grand Mace Bearer, Brother John Rayner. Tylers, Brothers John Oldis and David Sayers.

Prayers being read by the Reverend J. Harris, D. G. C.—H. R. H. the Grand Master declared the Lodge duly opened.

APOLOGIES FOR NON-ATTENDANCE:

THE Duke of Gordon and Lord Wynford, through indisposition; Major Watkins, G. T. through important business; Reverend Doctor Spranger, of Toynton, D. G. C. and Reverend T. Comber, of Oswaldkirk, D. G. C. by reason of their distant residence; Edward Nucella, esq., and several other members by circumstances satisfactorily explained.

The deputy grand secretary first addressed the meeting, by observing, that he had nothing of any vast importance with which he considered it necessary to trouble the members on this occasion. In the proceedings of the day, the most prominent feature would be the presentation of two dutiful addresses to their illustrious chief. For such a purpose the one, from the brethren of Birmingham, had been transmitted to Lord Kenyon; the other, from the brethren of London, had been intrusted to himself. Prior to the reading of these documents, with his Royal Highness's leave, he would cursorily glance at the revised laws now on the table.

The D. G. S. then proceeded to remark, that with the issue of these regulations, might henceforth be dated a new era in the institution. By letters from the most influential of the dignitaries in the country, he was empowered to state, from the very first moment of their publication, the rules had worked well. They had met with the unqualified approbation of the best disposed portion of the brotherhood, who for the preservation of order deemed them far better adapted than the late code of ordinances, which were sadly defective in many important points. Such functionaries therefore, would not alone obey them with cheerfulness themselves; but through their respective districts they would also enforce them with a commendable promptitude and an unabated vigour, to a no less gradual alteration than steady improvement in our elemental constitution.

By several of the confraternity the subscription of a guinea a year had readily been acquiesced in, while the refractory were at length beginning to feel sensible of the indulgence and liberality of the grand lodge, in allowing the fees of initiation in both systems to be appropriated to the creation of a stock purse, in their own warrants, for the payment of the trifling dues collected from the indigent and poor, towards the disbursements that are incurred, by an attention to the interests of the common cause. If in future the whole body would prove only just to themselves and act honestly by each other, such an augmentation of our finances might rapidly take place, as should, in an ordinary sense, be more than commensurate with an increase of our expenditure, to the establishment of a benevolent fund for the relief of the destitute and needy, who are in the habit of traversing the kingdom from one end to the other, for the purpose of levying their contributions, as well on individuals

individuals as on lodges, to the disgrace of the fellowship in most cases, and to the abuse of true charity in a great number.

The D. G. S. next solicited attention to the address that had been voted unanimously, at a full meeting of the district lately held by him, which after Lord Kenyon's disposal of a like instrument from a provincial quarter, should be presented to his Royal Highness in open lodge. His Lordship, however, was pleased to yield the precedence to the Metropolitan address in consequence of its being of the greater importance, as also from the large number of signatures attached to it. This instrument was then audibly read, which was conceived in the following terms:—

“ ADDRESS.

“ To his Royal Highness Prince Ernest Augustus Field Marshal the Duke of Cumberland,
&c. &c. &c. Grand Master of the Empire.

“ May it please your Royal Highness,

“ As dutiful subjects, we, the members of the Loyal Orange Institution of Great Britain residing in London, humbly beg leave to approach your Royal Highness with an assurance of our unfeigned and most fervent attachment to the person and government of the King, and with our full recognition of His Majesty's inherent and constitutional right to exercise on all occasions his royal prerogative in the dismissal or selection of those servants by whom the councils of the Crown are to be regulated.

“ In respectfully offering to our illustrious grand master the homage of our profound reverence and brotherly affection, we farther crave leave to declare our veneration for the altar, and our unshaken sentiments of allegiance to the throne; nor can we refrain from expressing the just indignation with which we are deeply penetrated, by the menaces and assaults so profanely levelled by the impious at those holiest of our establishments, who, in raising up their sacrilegious hands against the sanctity of each, under the pretext of reform, secretly contemplate the ultimate overthrow of both.

“ At such a crisis of alarm, when the very existence of institutions the most sacred is undisguisedly threatened, not to rally round them would be the height of criminality. We fondly hope, therefore, it may not be deemed obtrusive in us, as Orangemen, thus spontaneously to record our firm and unalterable determination to defend the church and state in all their indissolubilities, from a thorough conviction that their severance would be attended with imminent risk to the national religion and ancient monarchy, if not to the absolute ruin of social order and civil liberty, of which we reckon their inviolable junction the surest, nay, the only safeguard.

“ As a prince, who has ever been sedulously attentive to his Parliamentary avocations—who has pursued such responsible toils with a cheerfulness that conferred on them an appearance more of recreation than of labour, from which neither personal inconvenience nor the tenderest of human ties could possibly estrange him—we tender to your Royal Highness our grateful tribute for the well-known sacrifices to which you have so readily submitted for the country's good. Exposed to political storms, and to the raging fury of state tempests, your Royal Highness has stood unmoved with a mind erect, and with a conscious rectitude boldly defied their violence, following the bright example of your venerated sire, whose name is imperishable, and who, as it was no less pathetically than truly said—‘ Floated to his tomb on his people's tears.’

“ In public affairs, your Royal Highness has evinced a proud spirit with a paramount sense of duty, displaying at once a moral courage and dauntless patriotism, with a heroic disdain of danger, a noble indifference to comfort, a dignified contempt for ephemeral popularity, claiming our admiration and commanding our gratitude. From an inflexible, an unflinching maintenance of those principles that called the house of Hanover to these realms; from a consistent and manly, an uncompromising and upright conduct during a long and arduous probation, and under circumstances the most appalling, your Royal Highness has never been found in the slightest degree to deviate or waver, by conceding to the expedience of the moment, or to the pressure from without, what you were induced to withhold by the dictates of a clear judgment, by the graver and more imperative mandates of sound policy.

“ That with an uninterrupted enjoyment of health, your Royal Highness's active and valuable life may be prolonged, to watch over the destinies of this nation, with the same vigilance and energy you have so fearlessly manifested throughout your enviable career, to the support of the Protestant ascendancy, and the consequent advancement of the repose, the welfare and glory of the empire, which, by the mercy of Providence, has been again so miraculously, so undeservedly rescued from the brink of destruction—with all due humility we supplicate the Almighty.

“ In conclusion, it remains with us now only to reiterate our boundless confidence in your Royal Highness as our illustrious grand master, and to acknowledge the heavy debt of gratitude you have imposed on us, by your gracious condescension in still continuing to preside over us. We confidently trust that the presentation of this address will be received as an acceptable proof of our unalterable devotion to your Royal Highness, and that righteous cause we associate to uphold, which, in detestation of the infidelity of a profligate age, we shall strenuously endeavour, through the blessing of Heaven, to hand down to posterity.

“ With the profoundest sentiments of most respectful consideration, we have the honour to be, may it please your Royal Highness, your very dutiful and attached servants.

(signed)

“ W. L. Thompson, District Sec.

“ *W. Blennerhassett Fairman,*

“ *D. G. M. &c. Metropolitan District.*”

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To the above address are also affixed the following signatures :—Duke of Gordon, Marquis of Thomond, Marquis of Chandos, Earl of Bandon, Viscount Cole, Viscount Barnard, Lord Kenyon, Lord Wynford, Hon. Colonel Stratford, Hon. Colonel Wingfield, Hon. Randal E. Plunket, Hon. Arthur Cole, Hon. H. Barnard, Sir W. Twysden, bart. Colonel Perceval, Colonel Verner, Major Watkins, J. Jones, esq., Edward J. Cooper, esq., E. Nucella, esq., T. Taylor, esq., T. Jackson, esq., Henry Maxwell, esq., M.P., the Lord Bishop of Salisbury, Right Reverend Sir Robert Peat, Reverend Doctor Spranger, Reverend T. Comber, Reverend J. Coates, with many others.

From the brethren of Birmingham an address was then read by Lord Kenyon, of a like tenour with the former. After the presentation of the two, which were received most graciously, his Royal Highness was pleased to reply to them, in substance as underneath :—

“ My Lords, and Gentlemen,—I am not vain enough to suppose I am deserving the marks of devotion this day conveyed to me, through the medium of those loyal and patriotic addresses which have just been laid before me by our deputy grand secretary. For the attachment and fraternal affection they express to me personally, I shall always feel grateful, while in some other respects the sentiments they contain are calculated to make a deep and lasting impression on my memory.

“ Having had the satisfaction to preside over this loyal and religious institution, ever since the decease of my beloved brother, the Duke of York, an opportunity has been afforded to me of knowing, what I have no hesitation in stating, that great and manifold benefits have arisen from it. I hope, therefore, I shall have the gratification to witness a perseverance in your exertions for an increase in our numbers, and that you will not relax in your efforts to promote the prosperity of a society so well deserving of its country.

“ Perhaps it is needless I should mention to you the clamours that are prevalent, raised by a factious body of our opponents, now notoriously known by the name of Destructives, charging us with proceedings which they have the effrontery to denounce as illegal. Such charges however are wholly groundless; and, supported as I am zealously by you, I will venture to say, we are ready to accept their challenge, and to show the world, without fear of disproof, that Orange meetings are strictly lawful.

“ By unity, by amicable and strenuous co-operation which ought to prevail throughout this institution, we can alone expect to maintain our proud supremacy over a faction devoid of all honour and principle; whose object is to malign us in every way, and whose partisans, in their hearts, cherish a wish to overthrow the most perfect system of government that was ever framed by human wisdom; and, after sowing the seeds of anarchy to facilitate their schemes of plunder, to set up in its stead some baseless fabric of their own.

“ I cannot impress too forcibly upon your minds the fact, that it is only by perfect unanimity and the most harmonious proceedings—by unceasing indefatigability, and the most steadfast adherence to that line of policy we have hitherto practised, such demagogues can be successfully deterred from the commission of further ravages and unheard of encroachments. During no period were your services so much required as at the present; things are going on rapidly from bad to worse, and unless a seasonable check be interposed, our end must be awful in the extreme. With ingredients the most pernicious and inflammable, the political hemisphere is now pregnant and labouring. It remains with us consequently to administer such alteratives as may effectually prevent the additional inroads of those firebrands, to whose mischievous aims an allusion has been already made.

“ Regarding my own conduct in Parliament, a straightforward course, on all occasions, has been pursued by me without the least reserve. To every measure of importance brought before that branch of the legislature of which I am a member, calculated to advance the welfare of the empire at home and to exalt its glory abroad, I have given my best support as I shall continue to do.

“ My Lords, and Gentlemen,—I thank you very much for the confidence you repose in me as the grand master of this loyal, religious and highly useful institution, through whose valour Ireland was rescued, as Great Britain may yet be, from the horrors of a rebellion and an intestine war. I feel grateful for the manner in which it is conveyed to me, and I can assure you it will in future be my study, as it has always been my endeavour, to sustain those principles I have professed through life, and which have called forth tributes no less welcome to me than worthy of yourselves.”

After the delivery of a most eloquent speech, of which the foregoing is but a very imperfect sketch, his Royal Highness resumed the chair, amidst acclamations as enthusiastic as they were sincere, which lasted for a considerable time.

COMMUNICATIONS.

The D. G. S. next read a communication, of no small importance, from a D. G. M. in the north of England. From his official report of irregularities, and the discontent engendered by them, the publication of the ensuing extract may effect much good for the institution generally. It may prove conducive to that punctuality hereafter, which the revised laws so strenuously enjoin, and which it is the determination of the grand lodge to see strictly enforced. The paragraph thus alluded to was conveyed in the succeeding words.

“ We have just now a little cause of complaint in our lodge, and I confess I feel disposed to support it. Some time ago, we ascertained that several districts in Lancashire and elsewhere, had for many years made no returns to the grand lodge. In the last circular we anxiously looked for an explanation of this or for their expulsion, or at any rate their suspension. Our town being a great thoroughfare, we often have visiting brethren, and not unfrequently from lodges assuming the name of Orange, but quite unworthy of such an honour. Having no authority at present for so doing, we cannot refuse these intruders an admission,

admission, if their certificates and lectures prove correct. Now we, who cheerfully accede to the new regulations and table of fees, feel somewhat lowered by being obliged to associate occasionally with rebels, upon whom the grand lodge has forborne to pronounce as yet any sentence. A rule should be forthwith made to suspend all lodges that are one year in arrear, and to cancel all warrants on becoming two years in arrear. This should be promulgated to the society at large, for the guidance of the whole, through the circular to be published in June, of the proceedings at the anniversary grand lodge."

On the reasonableness of these suggestions there can only be one opinion. For the evil thus complained of, a remedy has, however, been provided, which renders quite unnecessary the introduction of fresh clauses in our rules. The hardship and injustice of the grievances in review, which for many years have been dwelt upon in our circulars and reports, are no less palpable to the senses of the dishonest than to the pockets of the honourable. Since our penal code shall not be suffered to become a dead letter, as in some respects it heretofore has been, but will be found to possess full force and effect, the names of all defaulters shall every half year be erased from our institution, and at the end of a twelvemonth the warrant will be called in.

Since the issue of the new regulations, some of the lodges, long in arrear, have forwarded their returns, at the rate of one shilling a year for each member, with a signification, that "if others would consent to the payment of two, they should not hesitate." A condition like unto this savours too strongly of a system of combination, which cannot be recognized. "Orange Unions," and "Corresponding Committees," with "Organized Systems" and "Secret Agencies," are now provided against, and by vigorous measures will be forthwith repressed. The disobedience of one warrant is no excuse for the refractoriness of another; and without the power of a refusal, to make a merit of an acquiescence is a proof of weakness. Instead of urging so untenable a plea as the groundwork of its submission, each warrant will vie with its fellow in the establishment of a good precedent, not in the emulation of those to decry which is the duty of members well disposed. In exploding a notion so hostile to discipline and repugnant to order, the D. G. S. has to state most distinctly, that such masters of lodges as shall be found to nurture the seeds of insubordination and the germs of revolt, will at once be removed. A proposition which encompasses the repeal of a wholesome, of an indispensable law, can never be entertained by the organ of the imperial grand lodge.

PROTESTANT DEPUTIES.

Lord Kenyon could not suffer the proceedings of the day to draw near a close, without bearing testimony to the highly-meritorious conduct of the brethren who, upon the occasion of his lordship being appointed to meet the Protestant Irish deputies at Liverpool, had assembled to wait upon him there, from numerous surrounding districts, at no doubt a considerable personal inconvenience to some of them. The orderly and peaceable way in which so large a body of Orangemen had demeaned themselves, and had regulated their movements throughout their march—the ardour thus displayed in the good cause, and the zeal thus manifested for its welfare—did them the highest credit and afforded him the most heartfelt gratification. At a moment when their feelings might naturally be excited, by a vivid and powerful representation of the grievances of their oppressed and persecuted brothers in Ireland, not to notice such steadiness would have been to overlook their just deserts.

GENERAL BUSINESS.

Prior to repeating the lectures, in accordance with the rules of the institution, and with which the routine of business would be concluded, the D. G. S. had the pleasure to state, that the society was rising fast in the estimation of the public, and in the respectability of its humbler class of members, as an increase in its revenues would ultimately show.

Lord Kenyon thought the permanent interests of the institution might be most extensively promoted by sending an experienced functionary on another tour of general inspection; and his lordship knew no one better qualified for such a mission than the intelligent D. G. S., if that responsible officer would undertake it so soon as his other duties should allow him, to which his Royal Highness was pleased to signify assent.

VOTES OF THANKS.

Lord Kenyon again rose, and expressing his regret at the absence of the Duke of Gordon, (which was responded to by all who were present,) said, that the pleasing task had devolved on himself to propose a dutiful vote of thanks to their illustrious grand master, for his attention to the proceedings of the meeting, and for the condescension which had distinguished the conduct of that personage in the chair, in every instance. This vote being carried unanimously and with reiterated plaudits, his Royal Highness acknowledged the act in a most gracious reply.

The Marquis of Thomond then moved a similar vote to Lord Kenyon, for his unabated attachment to sound Orange principles, for which his lordship, with his accustomed good taste, returned thanks in suitable terms. The noble lord observed, that if to the merit accorded he had the slightest pretensions, it was wholly derived from the fostering mantle of their illustrious grand master. To tread with humble zeal in the footsteps of H. R. H. would ever be his lordship's best endeavour.

The Right Reverend Sir Robert Peat was now called on to read the concluding prayer, and his Royal Highness the grand master was pleased to declare the lodge to be duly closed.

(By command)

W. Blennerhassett Fairman, D. G. S.

Appendix, No. 2.

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Grand Lodge.

NOTICES.

1. The next imperial grand lodge, being that of the anniversary, will be holden as usual, on Thursday, the 4th of June. Agreeably to the new regulations, the returns, with the accounts, must be transmitted to the D. G. S. the third week in May, that he may be enabled to lay before the imperial grand lodge his own balance sheet. The imperial grand committee will assemble the last week in May, of which due notice shall be given.

2. Lest any of them might feel disappointed, the brothers are now reminded, that none will be admitted to the anniversary grand lodge, who shall not have qualified for a sitting there, as by the revised laws required. With the new regulations all members ought to make themselves well acquainted in the mean while, to prevent an infringement of these rules hereafter, by their indulgence in motions and proceedings, which, from being out of order, must terminate in their own mortification.

3. For reasons known only to themselves, those gentlemen who have secreted from the D. G. S. their places of abode, and are beside in arrears to the institution, should evince a little more chariness in accusing that functionary of negligence, for not summoning them to meetings at which they had no right to be present. To prevent a repetition of this ungraciousness, no longer will he suffer such folks (from a feeling of courtesy, where there is an ignorance of its practice) to enter the imperial grand lodge-room (under those circumstances which they full well know disqualify them from attending there) to requite his long concealment of their defaults by a display of malevolence. Rather than altercate in so august an assembly, that officer has too tamely borne a series of indignities which appear to have no end; not only from aggressors of all descriptions, but from parties so utterly lost to every sense of decorum, as to sport charges at random to cover their own misdeeds. Beyond a certain point forbearance ceases to be a virtue. He now therefore gives those persons, whom it may concern, a fair warning, that though reluctantly he should engross the time which ought to be devoted to business, he will hereafter hurl back with vengeance, in the face of his adversaries their own unworthiness, no less to the confusion than to the dismay of assailants so unprincipled. By some of the individuals to whom an allusion is thus tenderly made, letters superscribed officially have been returned to the D. G. S., the postage having been refus'd by folks, in proof of their consistency, who never once dream of franking their own.

4. Perhaps the way of all others, in which Orangeism can be turned to the best account, or can be rendered available to beneficial objects, is by a practical observance of its fundamental principles, when the executive feels a necessity for making an appeal to the sense of the nation. If however by an abandonment, or by a compromise of those tenets, for the maintenance of which they profess to assemble, its members act so inconsistently as to countenance those candidates who avow their hostility to the Protestant church and a free constitution, their continuance with us must prove ruinous to our cause. So obvious will this be to the least cultivated mind, as to need no argument in support of the fact.

5. Since the mania of reform it may not be foreign to the purpose to observe, that no small portion of the brethren have sunk into the soft captivity of its delusion. Hence it may not be superfluous to add, from representations to the D. G. S. both orally and in writing, that, in disregard of the "obligation" which is so much their proud but empty boast, a number of Orangemen have bestowed their suffrages on persons well known to be opposed to the establishments of the land, and unfavourable to the existence of their own body. So at variance is such conduct, not merely with the spirit but with the letter of the laws by which their movements ought to have been guided—so contrary was it to the votes, no less from feeling than from honour, which they were bound to have given—as to call for and demand their dismissal from a society, whose interest they had betrayed and whose safety they had endangered. As men, their indisputable right to exercise the freedom of election would never be questioned; but as members of an institution who associate for the purposes of loyalty and for the repudiation of such a liberalism of sentiment, they ought to be restrained in so anomalous a course, which is calculated to cast a suspicion on the integrity of, to the entailment of a degradation with a mixture of contempt on, all belonging to it.

6. In illustration of the above, the D. G. S. has to offer an extract of a letter that he received from the D. G. M. of Rochdale soon after the election, than which nothing can more strongly show the justness of the remarks he had previously put forth, in condemnation of so vile a departure from the pure essence of sound Orangeism, as therein is reported to him thus officially by that functionary; viz.

7. "No doubt you have heard of the triumph," says the writer, "we have gained over the Whig candidate, by the election of John Entwistle, esq. of Foxholes, as the representative of this borough. Yet after obtaining the victory, I am not altogether satisfied, as three of our members voted for the Whig party, contrary to the principles of our loyal institution. The names of the persons who have gone against us are Richard Simpson, of warrant 68; James Whittles, 266; and John Crosley, 302. The brethren of my district call aloud for the expulsion of these offenders. For Crosley I feel strongly, as he was compelled, by his master, to vote contrary to his wishes. I hope therefore you will take his case into your kind consideration, as I believe him to be really a true Orangeman. I shall feel obliged by your advice in what manner I am to act under these circumstances. At the ensuing meeting of the grand lodge, I hope you will lay this case before its dignitaries. In the mean time I shall await your answer with impatience."

8. Much credit is due to the D.G.M. of Rochdale for his prompt report of these delinquents, as well as to the brethren of the district for their just reprehension of characters so unworthy of their fellowship. Other accounts of a similar though of a less specific colour, have been transmitted.

mitted to the D. G. S., whose best attention to them shall be especially given on his approaching tour of general inspection. With the names of the districts most disaffected he is well acquainted, and those masters who shall appear to have connived at, nay, not to have used strong efforts to prevent these offences, may expect soon to be superseded in their command. Such a desertion from principle on the part of the brotherhood, and such a dereliction of duty on the part of their officers, at a conjuncture of peril too like the present, when the altar and the sceptre are alike in danger, can no longer be suffered to pass with impunity. As an example, then, to deter, rather than to punish, let the two chief transgressors stand expelled, and the one so unduly influenced be suspended.

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9. With respect to some correspondence from Elland, from Wortley and other parts, in referring the writers to the revised code of ordinances for a confirmation of the answers long ago sent, the D. G. S. has merely to repeat thus publicly, that no insult shall ever be offered to the dignity of the grand lodge through his official side. While he shall have the honour of retaining the situation held by him at present, (from which he would not retire to please a base cabal, that, by aggravating the irksomeness of his toils, for the sole purpose of disgusting him, have impaired his services, to the great detriment of the institution, whose inveterate foes they have shown themselves since to be), he will never lay before that august assembly any communications, or letters or reports, which may be sent to him, unless they are couched in language the most respectful. From exclusive and isolated views to their own advantage, it is not for warrants nor for districts to take on themselves to dictate to those who have to legislate for the aggregate; still less is it for demagogues and incendiaries to cavil at the acts of the imperial grand lodge, who are to receive, not to direct its decisions; nor are they even to question the measures of its grand committee, who, in the discharge of their duty, have to consult the interest of the whole body.

10. Rather in the hope than in the prospect that these apostates may speedily see their error, and by a rational change in their opinions to an improvement in their practices, may become more useful to an association, into which an identity of interests should be the sole passport, by whom an assurance to this effect was voluntarily made, on seeking their admission; the D. G. S. will not impose upon himself the ungracious task of exhibiting such renegades in all their deformity. So undeserved a forbearance ought to remove from before their eyes that film which has long obscured their sight to the perversion of their judgment on the clearest points. The disciples nevertheless of a false philosophy must be made thoroughly sensible that their system of ethics renders them quite ineligible for ours. Although deserters may be received in the adversary's camp, so far from being trusted, they must always be objects of well-merited suspicion.

11. The D. G. S. has now to notice a communication more in unison with the feelings of Orangeism than the last, reflecting no less honour on the D. G. M. of Barusley than upon the individuals, to a man, over whose proceedings that functionary has been invested with a superintendence. Prior to the late elections, this officer, parading his forces, in a brief harangue analogized the rudiments in which they had been more than traditionally instructed since their enrolment in our social bands. By the implied, as well as by the written laws, he reminded them their actions ought to be governed on these occasions, which was a theorem not to be refuted. Hence, while their cordial support was due to candidates cherishing sentiments congenial with conservative doctrines, they were bound to withhold it from aspirants entertaining ideas unfavourable to legitimate designs. Indeed, it was absolutely imperative on them as Orangemen to uphold persons who were resolved on repairing, instead of destroying our venerable monuments of antiquity by unrighteous attempts to level them with the dust. The consequence of this ingenuous step was, that the whole of the district, with three hearty cheers, declared their readiness to vote in accordance with the precepts, in a virtual sense, thus enjoined on them. Such of the members as had no franchise to exercise would most cheerfully, they said, yield their assistance in any way best calculated to promote the good cause.

12. Under the auspices of the same active gentleman and zealous officer, the military pensioners in his own extensive district, have been recently embodied and formed into a separate lodge of Orangemen. That the praiseworthy example of these veterans (who at their monthly meetings have thus an opportunity of fighting their battles o'er again) will speedily be followed by their comrades throughout the kingdom is now confidently expected. As well as the disbanded soldiery, all persons who have been in the public service, and have retired, or been discharged therefrom, on compensatory or superannuated allowances; or who indeed may otherwise derive from the state their subsistence, ought to enrol themselves at once in a conservative corps, for the better protection of our venerable and of our sacred edifices. It is the bounden duty of such, in a crisis of danger like the present, to enlist under the banners of a loyal association, instead of repairing to factious unions, no less hostile to sound policy than to true religion, at the imminent risk of incurring a just forfeiture of their hard-earned remunerations, of which a scrupulous government would not hesitate to deprive them. Of this intelligible hint, the half-pay of the army and navy might do well to profit, in a prospective sense.

13. To their honour be it spoken, some of the lodges have seceded from the districts long in a relaxed state, and from which they would have withdrawn much sooner, but for the intimidation that was pursued by the "Unionists." Disgusted with such despotism, these warrants were at length determined to bend no longer to their yoke of oppression; but in defiance of its tyranny gave in their allegiance to the grand lodge afresh, with a view of procuring its pardon. Other warrants that shall feel desirous of following an example so laudable, by refusing to stand identified, much less to co-operate with the disorderly, are

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invited to send in their adhesion with promptitude, which will entitle them to its protection accordingly.

14. Several high appointments have been judiciously created by the new regulations, as an inducement for county gentlemen of influence to join our association. Many of these openings may be probably filled up by the grand master of the empire, prior to the anniversary of the imperial grand lodge. The brethren at large are called on now, therefore, to use more circumspection in the choice of their own officers, than they have hitherto done. Persons whose loyalty is unimpeachable, and who, from their condition in society, may be least likely to bring reproach on our name, or upon their own, by embezzling the funds of their warrants, has heretofore has oft been reported, ought to be the object of their selection in all instances. Those alone who are alive to its importance should for the future be elected to hold office. After this caution, the brotherhood, it is hoped, will not nominate men known to be ineligible or objectionable, as the D. G. S. will, in every such case, feel it to be his duty to prevent their confirmation, by proclaiming their incompetency or worthlessness.

15. In adverting to the inexplicable behaviour of a few of our members at the late general election, the D. G. S. considers it incumbent on him to state, for a removal of the false opinions so suddenly imbibed, that a mere profession of the Protestant religion is not the sole qualification, though an essential one, of persons who seek to become Orangemen. To this indispensable branch of the christian faith should be superadded, loyalty and patriotism, with an observance of the cardinal virtues, as urged by an introduction to our rules. Hence a strict obedience to all the ordinances, not to those only which may be least unpalatable, must be exacted from every one, or a fracture of the whole in their turn would inevitably take place. But in an eagerness for the adoption of new-fangled systems, original principles seem to be forgotten by the men who had espoused them. This, however, will no longer do, as the primitive laws on which our superstructure is founded, are held to be immutable; whilst, like the institutions at whose stability they aim, these must be maintained to the last, by those anxious to abide with us. None but men professing sound sentiments, of which indeed they will be expected to make a bold avowal, can be retained in our reformed ranks. In conformity with the spirit of the age, that is madness, in plain terms, for innovation, it now behoves us, as well as others, to look for a correction of past gross abuses! These animadversions, which might otherwise be thought extraneous, have been called forth by a lame defence of the obliquity in question, "that the guilty were unconscious of doing wrong, inasmuch as they conceived the Protestant creed to be the full extent of their obligation." So weak an excuse will not hereafter prove an available one.

16. But the diffusion of a pure spirit of Orangeism through the ranks of the brotherhood at large, practices far different from what, by a number of them, have been pursued of late, might soon be expected to follow the revival of, with a firm adherence to its original ends. Without a return to its first principles, the institution can never be productive of results still derivable, but for a departure from its primordial views. Through the negligence of some of its functionaries, (an allusion to whom in more specific terms might be thought ungracious), the true essence of our association has undergone such changes as have defeated its main designs. For many years the society has been lamentably deficient in requisites, without a proper regard to which nothing of the kind can prosper. The consequence has been a diversion of its ordinary course into strange channels, from which meandering it must be quickly brought back into its native streams, or no good can accrue from it. Measures having been taken for the accomplishment of this, future punctuality in the remittance of all dues cannot be too forcibly inculcated; with which those masters who have the welfare of the order sincerely at heart must see the necessity of complying, as in the absence of means for carrying on our affairs no effectual business can be done.

17. In the graduated scale of fees, which underwent a grave consideration, it may not be irrelevant to say in peremptory terms that no alteration can now take place. By a reference to the table, they will be found to bear harder by far on those presumed to be affluent than on classes which are supposed to be less so. Independently of this, the splendid donations of our high dignitaries ought to silence at once the clamours of men *indecently* murmuring at calls on them for less than a halfpenny a week. Nor by such ingrates should it be forgotten, that to cover these expenses they are allowed the fees on the initiation of their own members, which amount at least, in both orders, to a pound for each individual, and to as much more as their bye-laws may choose to make it—a sum sufficient to satisfy all dues for a dozen years to come, but which improvidently, in most cases, is squandered in a single night's debauch, to the commission of a fraud upon the grand lodge, or, in other words, upon the confraternity at large. To set this matter at rest for ever, it having been intimated to the D. G. S. that the subject is to be renewed by the least reputable of the brethren on his ensuing tour, they are now forewarned that he will not enter on the discussion. No sound Orangeman would attempt, in defiance of the revised laws, to bring forward such a matter; and those who are wavering in their tenets are recommended thus strongly to withdraw from us altogether. Should the refractory make a show of retirement, in the prospect of extorting a concession to their demands, they will not only be taken at their words, but, in the event of wishing to retrace their steps, may not be permitted to do so, except on the payment of fresh fees. Our institution has now reached a pitch of improvement, that to become a member it will be deemed an honour, as it always was by those who could appreciate its merits, and the facilities it afforded them of intermixing with their superiors in life, a privilege which has frequently been much abused. Disengaged of the disreputable, we shall be wooed by the worthy.

18. On

18. On his next circuit the D. G. S. means to examine the books of every lodge, and to call upon each brother for the production of his certificates of initiation in the two orders. In default of having been furnished with one or both, as circumstances may have required, such members as shall neglect to obtain them instantly will be struck off the strength of the warrant, and no longer be considered as belonging to the institution. Masters after this notice will be expected to have in readiness their books for inspection, with a list of the names and descriptions of all persons who may be attached to their lodge, for the purpose of registration, as directed by the late and existing rules.

19. The D. G. S. has to congratulate the brotherhood on the formation of a lodge, composed of young noblemen and gentlemen, which is now in full operation at Oxford; and which warrant bids fair to attain, in a very short period, a strength commensurate with its pre-eminence in the state. Hence the beneficial effects of the extended laws have begun thus soon to develop themselves, by an example that in all likelihood may be promptly followed by persons of influence in other places, to the introduction of a great improvement in our sound constitutional association all over the kingdom. For some other lodges too, of a similar character, there are foundations already laid.

20. In the possibility that this circular may fall into the hands of gentlemen not belonging to us, who, though professing the same politics as ourselves, yet cannot see the necessity of such an institution in Great Britain, it may be worthy of remark, that were no other good to ensue from a society of this kind here, it is calculated to inspire with confidence the Protestants in Ireland, who, backed by our support, were snatched from despondency a few years since. We are not alone a rallying post, but a force upon which they can at all times retreat, in a moment of sad disaster, if our succour be wanted by them, as heretofore it occasionally has been. Without an intention of going at any length into this inquiry at present, it may not perhaps be overrating the merits of our association to affirm, that by encouraging the establishments of lodges, which are founded on loyalty and religion, all over the kingdom, an amendment in the manners of its population might gradually be introduced. Men would thus be deterred from joining immoral and seditious clubs, to the imbibing of a false bias, to a decrease in the unlawful combinations of operatives against their employers, and of servants against their masters; nay, to the prevention of those incendiary acts which have disgraced the name of Englishmen, whose nature has degenerated, whose midnight and cowardly deeds of hostility are more in character with the dark and dastardly assassin of foreign climes than of the hardy race of Britons. The civil power too might thus be strengthened materially, since, by virtue of its obligation, though no member is sworn to it, every Orangeman is a special constable. When, in these disjointed times, there is no knowing how soon its assistance may be looked for, a wise minister would patronize such a voluntary force, as might be relied on under the worst circumstances, whose state services stand recorded on the Journals of Parliament, but which notwithstanding, have been requited with no less contumely than ingratitude and persecution, on the part of a government whose salvation was achieved, as happily it may again be, by the blood of such devotedness.

21. The coarse falsehoods and vile misrepresentations that are malignantly put forth against our institution, for the purpose of bringing it into bad odour with a portion of the community not acquainted with its principles, will soon undergo an exposure to the discomfiture of our bitterest foes. As if to satirize their own proceedings, our libellers charge us with rank blasphemy, who, when convinced of their error, have not the frankness to correct it. By some petitions which have lately been presented to Parliament, the merits of Orangeism will speedily be discussed. Unobtrusive as we are, this inquiry we court; for the closer the scrutiny, the greater will be the credit. The time, therefore, is fast approaching, when we shall stand before the country in our true colours, to the no small augmentation of our forces. A clear stage and no favour, is all we ask; with the grant of this, we should beat our adversaries out of the field. For the refutation of ill reports, our ordinances, in the mean while, are open to the perusal of the public.

22. From the multifarious things by which, for the last twelve months more particularly, his attention has been absorbed, in closing these notices, the D. G. S. has no mention, that in his efforts to promote, as well by collateral as by direct means, not merely the objects of the institution but those interwoven with it, (between which some of the brethren seem to be insensible of the close connexion) his time has been so engrossed as to have debarred him from taking the least recreation for the benefit of his health, whereby his constitution has been injured to an extent that threatens to work, if he pursue a like course much longer, an abridgment of his existence. In evidence of his vast exertions for the re-establishment of order in the society, he can refer with safety to the noble lord, who may be considered the father of it, and who to the correctness of this statement would, if requisite, most cheerfully bear his testimony. Under circumstances of unparalleled embarrassment, in no small degree heightened by an unnatural opposition, and some perfidious colleagues, he has resolutely persevered (from motives alone which, were they fully unfolded, would prove personally creditable) in his wearisome attempts at progressively furthering the permanent advancement and real usefulness of an institution, susceptible of being converted to great national purposes:

23. With the D. G. S. it remains still to reiterate the disgraceful fact, that instead of co-operation from those persons whose duty it was to have afforded him their assistance, he has experienced no less interruption than annoyance, with a steadiness that might have done honour to a better cause. In addition to the ordinary toils of his office, which were sufficient in themselves to subdue the spirit of the sturdiest, and through the untowardness of a large majority of the brotherhood, have been increased to a degree far surpassing all credibility,

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and rendering them so irksome as to be beyond the power of the most vigorous mind to keep any pace with; impediments and obstacles of every sort have been maliciously thrown in his path by a faction, whose base manœuvres, if not curbed, he must soon have recourse to the alternative of avoiding. With an unmitigated drudgery he has much too long descended to submit to, he has not yet been able to bring up the arrears of business nor of money, thus created by the fell machinations of the most specious villainy. Unless then he be relieved from the embarrassments, and preserved from the insults to which, from his sole obnoxiousness, and as the organ of the institution, he ought never to have been exposed, now that it has undergone a regeneration, he signifies an intention of retiring. In doing this he must take the liberty to say, that however poor may have been his services, they were attended with such sacrifices as entitled him to calculate on a protection not extended, in the room of being made a victim for the appeasement of a vile junto, with whose standing in the fellowship for their every month he could reckon a year. Nor can he omit, in justice to himself, this opportunity of adding, since perhaps he may not have another, that independently of his office, his seniority in the brotherhood, with only one exception, and his surrenders in a pecuniary sense, ranking next to the high dignitary in question, ought to have secured him from those outrages to which he has been subjected.

24. With this notification the D. G. S. now dismisses an unwelcome topic, which to him has proved a source of much turmoil and vexation; but not without premising, that he has neither had indemnity for the past, nor security for the future. If he remain a functionary of the institution, he must not again be immolated at the shrine of iniquity, for the conciliation of mutineers and conspirators, by which his feelings have been mortified to the quick, without a satiety to their envy. A dedication of the magistrate, as a peace-offering to the delinquent, is a policy no less weak than criminal. In the execution of his duty, the lowest man is supported by his superiors in power. The D. G. S. seeks nothing more, nor can that officer be content with any thing less. To be fixed on a pedestal, as a mere target to be fired at, by persons who, from their own station in life, are well aware they may shoot with impunity from castigation, is an eminence he deems by no means covetable. All the disagreeables systematically created, with innumerable difficulties of various descriptions, have fallen exclusively upon him. Had others to endure the evils, in common with himself, the case might then indeed be altered most materially, while their views of his treatment would have been far different no doubt. But in his liabilities no one takes the smallest share; in his grievous wrongs no one has the least participation; in his foul indignities no one seems to feel a just sense of sympathy: though the parties who could look upon his tortures with stoicism, gave an exquisite proof of their keen sensibility on a slight impeachment of their own honour soon after. Risk without profit, and amenability without recompence or adequate protection, are recommended therefore to the trial of such fickle philosophers, that they may henceforward duly appreciate their unknown enjoyment of them. Support ought to be meted out with munificent hands to responsible men, at any rate, in a fair proportion to the equitable claims of those who from their sole ostensibility have a paramount right to it. But an inverse mode of reasoning has most strangely been adopted in the particular case of D. G. S. which for the sake of propriety that officer trusts will never be resorted to again!!!

25. On applying for certificates of initiation, as there will be a trifling difference in the form and the fee, it should be stated hereafter, by the persons wanting them, whether they are intended for the Orange or Purple Order.

The new books of ordinances may be had at the office of the D. G. S. or of Brother Eedes, price 3s. 6d. in boards, and 5s. half-bound, interleaved with blank pages.

Erratum.—In page 45, New Regulations, for "the third week of those months," read "the third week in December and the third week in May."

Transcribed from the last Circular.

FUNDS OF THE INSTITUTION.

At a Meeting of the Grand Lodge of the Orange Institution, at 9, Portman-square, February 13, 1834, H. R. H. the Duke of Cumberland, G. M. in the Chair:

It was Resolved, That in consideration of the great expense to which the deputy grand secretary has been subjected in his late mission to Scotland, ordered to be taken at the Grand Lodge, held on June 4, 1833, it is his duty to call on all the members of the institution to pay up all dues and arrears as required by the list contained in the rules and orders dated 1826; and he is especially directed to apply to the high dignitaries of the Orange Institution, and to the members of the grand lodge and grand committee for all sums properly payable by them since his appointment to the office of deputy grand secretary, or for such donation or annual subscription as occasionally has been made in lieu thereof; and this resolution must be entered in the ensuing circular of the proceedings of the grand lodge held on this day.

(signed) *W^{rn}est, G. M.*

vis.

CONTRIBUTIONS.

The Duke of Cumberland, G. M.	-	£.50	The Hon. Colonel Wingfield Stratford,	£.5
The Duke of Gordon, D. G. M. of	{		M. G. C. - - - - - } 5	
Scotland	80			
The Marquis of Thomond, M. G. C.	-	.20	Right Rev. Sir Robert Peat, D. G. C.	5
Lord Kenyon, D. G. M. of England	{		Lieutenant-Colonel Fairman, D. G. T.	5
and Wales	30		J. F. Staveley, esq. M. G. C. - - - - -	2
The Hon. R. E. Plunkett, M. G. C.	{	25	S. C. Bromley, esq. M. G. C. - - - - -	2
(5 annually)				

Brothers

Brothers unattached to any lodge, without regard to distinction of rank, are hereby reminded that, in accordance with a positive resolution long since passed, which has been repeatedly notified, and for the future must be implicitly observed, it is imperative on every member to become a branch of some existing warrant, as a qualification to the right of a regular sitting in the grand lodge. Such noblemen and gentlemen, with others, to whom the fees of admission may not be an object, are invited now, therefore, to join the Metropolitan Warrant, of which the D. G. S. has for many years been the master, who holds its meetings at the British, in Cockspur-street.

All arrears are requested to be cleared off forthwith, to prevent the unpleasantness of applications to individuals from the office, which, without the least favour or reserve, will be peremptorily made to every one now upon the institution's books, as a preparatory step to a report of the defaulters at the grand lodge ensuing, with a view to the insertion of their names in the circular next published.

DONATIONS,
(Since the Meeting of the Imperial Grand Lodge.)

The Duke of Cumberland, G. M.	- £.50	Lord Kenyon	- - - -	£.5
Rev. Dr. Spranger, D. G. C.	- - 10	S. C. Bromley, esq.	M. G. C.	3
Lieut. Nelson Fairman, R. N.	- - 1	J. Earl, esq.	M. G. C.	1

As the two consecutive paragraphs, which are copied from the proceedings of the last grand lodge in Ireland, are so energetic and animating, as to secure them a warm reception with the brethren of Great Britain, no apology for their introduction in this Report can be deemed wanting.

"And, lastly, we would beg to call the attention of the grand lodge, and through them return our heartfelt thanks and congratulations to our brethren through the various parts of Ireland, who at the late meetings of three thousand in Dublin, five thousand at Bandon, thirty thousand at Cavan, and seventy-five thousand at Hillsborough, by their strength of numbers, the rank, respectability and orderly conduct of their attendance, the manly and eloquent expressions of every christian and loyal sentiment, vindicated so nobly the character of our institution against the aspersions thrown on it, as 'the paltry remnant of an expiring faction.' And we ardently hope that our brethren in the other parts of the kingdom who have not yet come forward, will do so, and not forget the hint given to us in our Sovereign's last most gracious declaration to —' speak out.'

"In conclusion, brethren, we cannot impress on you too strongly to be on the alert. It is impossible not to foresee, that the present state of things cannot much longer exist, and we may soon, very soon be called upon to exert our best energies either in a political or real contest for our hearths and altars. It is needless for us to point out to you the necessity of standing firmly together and acting in concert, and not to allow any private pique among ourselves, or ancient prejudices against certain influential characters for infraction of promises, or dereliction from public duty, which may have arisen from mistaken views (and appear to be sincerely repented of) to stand in the path of public duty, and thus, by the slightest appearance of division among ourselves, again permit the intrusion into power and ascendancy of persons who would prostrate the Protestant institutions of this country beneath the feet of hireling demagogues and popish priests."

PROTESTANT TRIBUTE TO THE REV. J. B. M'CREA.

Grand Orange Lodge of Ireland.—At a Meeting of the Grand Committee, held on Wednesday, the 24th instant—Wm. Darcy, Esq. G. M. in the Chair—the following resolution was unanimously passed :

Resolved, That our most heartfelt thanks are due and are hereby given to our valued brother, J. B. M'Crea, for the judicious, temperate and firm conduct displayed by him at the Royal Exchange on the 18th inst. whereby a wicked attempt to countervail the King's prerogative in the choice of an administration was completely defeated, and the meeting of revolutionists compelled to adjourn.

(signed) *W. Swan, D. G. Secretary.*

Sir and Brother,

85, Grafton-street, Dublin, Feb. 20, 1835.

The subscription for a testimonial to our valued brother, Mr. M'Crea, having received the sanction of the grand lodge of Ireland, I beg to request that you will try to aid us among our brethren in England, to present him with something worthy the great services he has rendered to the Orange and Protestant interests of the empire. Of the character and consequences of the revolution in the Royal Exchange, an adequate idea can be formed only by those who were present on the occasion, and have opportunities of knowing the movements of O'Connell and the popish party.

I have the honour to be, Sir and Brother, faithfully yours,
Brother Lieut.-Col. Fairman, D. G. S. Orange Institution. *H. R. Baker.*

Lord Kenyon, D. G. M. of England and Wales	- - - -	£.3
Lieut.-Col. Fairman, D. G. S. of Great Britain	- - - -	1

Subscriptions will be received by the D. G. S. and transmitted to Mr. Baker.

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DEATHS.

J. Simmons, esq. of the Pavilion, Euston-square, London, M. G. C.

With the deepest concern, the D. G. S. has likewise to announce the decease of W. L. Craigie, esq. of the Loyal Gordon Lodge. To this amiable, this meritorious, this highly-gilted young man, a grateful tribute is justly due from the fraternity at large. His talents which, although but in their infancy, were of the first order, had been directed to objects on all occasions no less noble than patriotic. By his zealous exertions and his eloquent pen, the best interests of the institution, in every way, had been extensively advanced. For a series of spirit-stirring essays in the Glasgow Courier, our society stands heavily indebted to the gratuitous services of this gentleman. As well by the defunct, as by the liberal-minded conductor of that conservative journal, the principles of Orangeism have been defended most ably against the virulent attacks levelled at it by the unworthy. A subscription having been opened for erecting a tablet to the memory of our late much-lamented brother, those of his survivors who may feel anxious to evince a sense of their irreparable loss, by such a mark of respect for departed worth, are now afforded an opportunity of doing so, by sending their contributions to the D. G. S. whose names, with the amount, shall be recorded by him in the ensuing circular.

Lord Kenyon - - - - -	£.2
Lieut.-Col. Fairman - - - - -	1

With feelings of regret the D. G. S. has likewise to record the deaths of D. G. M. Joseph Milligan, of Maybole, and James Crawford, of Paisley, two functionaries who were mainly instrumental in preserving good order and regularity in their respective districts.

(ROYAL ARMS.)

LOYAL ORANGE INSTITUTION OF GREAT BRITAIN.

PROCEEDINGS of the IMPERIAL GRAND LODGE, holden at the residence of the Right Hon. and very Right Worshipful Lord Kenyon, D. G. M. of England and Wales, in Portman-square, on Thursday, the 4th day of June 1835.

PRESENT:

Field Marshal His Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland, K. G., &c. &c. &c.,
Grand Master of the Empire.

The Right Honourable and very Right Worshipful Lord Kenyon, D. C. L., F. S. A., &c. &c. &c.,
Deputy Grand Master of England and Wales.

General His Grace the Duke of Gordon, G. C. B., &c.,
Deputy Grand Master of Scotland.

The Right Honourable the Earl of Bandon.	The Honourable Randal E. Plunkett, M. P.
The Right Honourable Viscount Bernard.	The Honourable Archibald Stopford.
The Right Honourable Lord Langford.	The Honourable Colonel Wingfield Stratford.
Lieutenant-colonel Fairman, D. G. S., &c.	

MEMBERS OF THE IMPERIAL GRAND COMMITTEE:

Richard Bourke, esq.	F. F. Cooper, esq.	Captain Hamilton.	W. H. Grey, esq. (by S. C. Bromley, esq.)
John Earl, esq.	John Earl, esq.	J. F. Staveley, esq.	courtesy.)
Lieutenant Nelson Fairman, R. N.		Captain Stewart.	
Reverend Dr. Fancourt, D. G. C.		W. L. Thompson, D. S.	
John Gibson, D. G. M. of Woolwich.		Samuel Tucker, esq.	

By permission:

Brothers Charles Colwell.	John Duke.	E. Johnson.
Donald Currie.	H. Heeley.	Eli Mills.

MEMBERS OF THE GRAND LODGE OF IRELAND:

H. R. Baker, esq., D. G. T.	Reverend Samuel Sullivan.
Stewart Blacker, esq., A. G. S. of Ireland, and A. G. S. county Armagh.	Alexander Percival, esq., G. T.
N. D. Crommelin, esq., G. M. county Down.	Robert Smith, esq.
A. G. Lefroy, esq., G. M. county Kildare.	William Swan, esq., D. G. S.
Anthony Lefroy, esq.	Lieutenant-colonel Verner, D. G. M. for Ire-
Henry Maxwell, esq., G. S.	land, and D. G. M. for the county of Armagh.
Robert St. George Mayne, esq.	Thomas Verner, esq., D. G. M. of Ireland.
Reverend Mortimer O'Sullivan, D. G. C.	William Ribbon Ward, esq., Grand Solicitor.
Grand Mace Bearers, Brother John Rayner.	
Tylers, Brothers John Oldis and David Sayers.	

Prayers being read by the Reverend Samuel O'Sullivan, H. R. H. the Grand Master declared the lodge duly opened.

APOLOGIES FOR NON-ATTENDANCE.

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The Marquis of Thomond and Lord Wynford, by indisposition; the Viscount Cole and the Honourable H. Bernard, by business of importance; Major Watkins, G. T., from an indifferent state of health and his remote distance; the Right Reverend Sir Robert Peat, Prelate 6th Lang. Sov. Order St. John of Jetusalem, D. G. C.; the Reverend Doctor Spranger, D. G. C.; the Reverend T. Comber, D. G. C.; all in the north of England; G. S. Buck, Esq.; W. Head Deacon, Esq.; George Hyde, Esq.; Thomas Jackson, Esq.; E. Nucella, Esq.; P. Perceval, Esq.; Dixon Robinson, Esq.; Thomas Taylor, Esq.; J. Kenyon Winterbottom, Esq., and many others through a variety of causes which were explained.

THE IMPERIAL GRAND COMMITTEE,

Of which the D. G. S. was chairman, and the members of which, Messrs. Bourke, Bromley, Cooper, Earl, Hamilton and Staveley, had assembled at the Salisbury Tavern on the 29th of May, and by adjournment had continued their sittings at the same house until the 2d of June, when their labours were concluded; from whose minutes a report was drawn up by the D. G. S., which, having been read by that officer, was confirmed by H. R. H. the imperial grand master, and the dignitaries of the grand lodge as a whole. On the motion of Lord Kenyon, the articles of such report were afterwards taken into consideration *seriatim*, the first being as follows; viz.

1. Numerous letters having been read from various parts of the country, showing the disorganized state of certain lodges, which, by imbibing false notions of reform, were infected with the contagious taint of radicalism, the committee are of opinion that the objects of the institution have been impaired so much thereby as to call for vigorous measures to repress an improper spirit which appears to be partially extending itself. In reference to such a departure from first principles by some of the districts, it had been urged in the strongest terms that an efficient officer be immediately directed by the imperial grand master to make them a visit for the purpose of recalling to a sense of duty the dissensious members by a suitable admonition; but, in the event of their proving contumacious, it is recommended that the factious warrants be cancelled, and the well-disposed brothers be drafted or formed into new lodges as occasion requires; while those of unshaken loyalty should be stimulated to an honourable perseverance in the sound policy they have hitherto pursued, and who, notwithstanding the evil examples of others, have been nevertheless irreproachable in their own practices.

2. On the report of the D. G. M. of Barnsley, the committee deem it to be incumbent on them to recommend that warrant No. 155 be cancelled, with an understanding that such of its members as on calm reflection shall feel disposed to renounce their errors may, on signifying to their D. G. M. such a determination, be permitted to remodel their lodge, or to join some other in the same district.

3. The D. G. M. of Elland having addressed a letter to the D. G. S. in very disrespectful terms, calling in question the official proceedings, not alone of that high dignitary, but likewise those of the grand committee, and moreover of the grand lodge itself, the suspension of that provincial functionary is recommended by the committee, until an opportunity shall arrive when the matter can be more fully sifted.

4. At the suggestion of the D. G. M. of Huddersfield, the committee recommend the calling in of Warrant No. 180, for non-payment of dues, and a declaration of sentiments hostile to those principles, for the support of which the lodge professed and ought to assemble.

5. Representations having been forwarded from several places as to the gross misconduct of Joseph Hayward, of Sheffield, with strong remonstrances against his officiousness and mischievous intermeddling in the affairs of the society, regardless of its ordinances, and of reiterated cautions to be more circumspect; which, so far from operating upon him as a restraint, had, on the contrary, produced an aggravation of his offences under the most obtrusive and unpardonable circumstances, to the contamination of those brothers over whose minds he could gain an influence by the undue exercise of intimidation; the committee cannot but express a deep sense of their immeasurable indignation at the systematic and incorrigible perverseness of one calling himself an Orangeman, which has been in this instance displayed, with an effrontery not often witnessed. So notorious has been Joseph Hayward as a stirrer up of strife, that the most respectable of the deputy grand masters of the surrounding districts have long called for, and loudly demanded his expulsion, whose formal reports of past obliquities, with his own disgusting correspondence in confirmation of the general correctness of their statements, have been patiently waded through by the committee; and who, as the most lenient measure which could be adopted by them (however little it may have been deserved by this obdurate malcontent), till a full investigation can be instituted upon the spot, urge only his immediate suspension, from a desire to reclaim rather than to punish, though with little prospect that a more commensurate and condign sentence will not be provoked by the ungovernable turbulence of such a character.

6. D. G. M. Myers, of Wortley, whose avowals seem to be at variance with those of the association, in the opinion of the committee, should also be suspended.

7. Numberless refractory members having been expelled by their own lodges for different offences committed against the laws, in the absence of all appeals, the committee cannot consistently refrain from suggesting a confirmation of the sentences previously passed upon them.

8. A voluminous correspondence, of a nature the most uninteresting, was perused by the committee, evincing too clearly an unsoundness in the warrants which were therein referred

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to ; but the committee feel a pleasure in stating, that the defection is limited to members of loose tenets who should be gotten rid of forthwith, lest, by a laxity in their sentiments, they corrupt the good. On the precise demerits of the parties it is wholly impossible for the committee to decide. With the profoundest deference they submit, therefore, to the imperial grand master, that, without loss of time, a tour through the kingdom should be undertaken by an experienced dignitary for general purposes.

9. Innumerable communications on the subject of local differences were likewise read, which, for the foregoing reasons, and from the conflicting statements of the parties, the committee must necessarily consign to the cool disposal of such inspecting officer.

10. A memorial having been presented by John Condell, an expelled member, which was strengthened by some documents and satisfactory testimonials, his case underwent a reconsideration. His long standing in the institution, his undoubted loyalty and attachment to the cause of orangeism, but, above all, his uniform good behaviour since dismissal, were such strong circumstances in his favour as claimed attention, and as could not altogether be overlooked. Actuated by that tenderness which has governed them throughout, the committee, with submission, are induced to recommend the said memorialist for a reinstatement.

11. Other appeals were perused by the committee, which they dismissed without a comment, from their incompetency to take official cognizance of them.

12. The late violent outrage, as unprovoked as it was atrocious, which was committed on the persons of some Orangemen, who, in mournful procession, on the holiest of days, were following a deceased brother to the grave in the most orderly way possible, was brought next under notice. So sacrilegious an attack on peaceable and unoffending men in the performance of a last sad office, by a set of infuriated and sanguinary Papists, in the capital of a Protestant state, under the sceptre of a Protestant King, whose family was called to our Protestant throne for the express purpose of defending the Protestant faith, is an anomaly to which the committee deem it imperative on them to court the prompt attention of the Imperial Grand Lodge. While, by an early development of the fatal results from Catholic emancipation, the people must be awakened to a livelier sense of their danger : with the contemplative, the necessity for such an institution as ours will be the more obvious to the speedy rallying of the influential around the Orange standard.

13. A painful and most ungracious correspondence between Brother Eedes and the D. G. S., having been laid before the Committee, regarding a grant of 60*l.*, voted to the former for his services on long and tedious investigations of mock charges brought forward by Mr. William Marr ; which grant it was distinctly understood by those who voted it, was not to operate to the prejudice of prior claims, nor as an impediment to carrying on the affairs of the institution, as repeatedly had been explained to the applicant ; the committee (composed of the same members, with one exception), cannot withhold a just expression of their strong disapprobation at the very improper importunities, accompanied with disrespectful and indecent threats of appeals to the imperial grand master and the noble D. G. M., persevered in by brother Eedes, in urging from time to time the payment of this sum, a portion too of which had been liquidated by his unauthorized retention of money remitted to the D. G. S., as stated by that functionary, which was wanted by him for more legitimate purposes.

14. Colonel Fairman having addressed to the grand committee a letter, signifying his intention of retiring from office, in consequence of the harassing and vexatious persecutions he had been exposed to since his acceptance of the appointment of D. G. S. ; and further intimating that the allowance was so miserably inadequate to its irksome, onerous and unpleasant duties, as scarcely to cover the actual disbursements of the dignitary filling the situation, much less to leave him any thing in the shape of a suitable recompence for the drudgery and privations, the solicitude and turmoils inseparable therefrom ; the I. G. C. now assembled most respectfully submit, that, in requesting Colonel Fairman to retain his office, he shall be fortified in future by the cordial and decisive support of the highest authorities, and of the I. G. L., against the unjust attacks, which, from his ostensibility in the institution, have heretofore been levelled at him by refractory lodges and factious individuals. The I. G. L. are fully aware of the unavoidable and heavy expenses to which the D. G. S. is perpetually liable, and of the extremely low and incompetent remuneration attached to the office, as much beneath the feelings of a gentleman to pocket as inconsistent with the dignity of the I. G. L. to award ; and they do therefore earnestly recommend to the equitable consideration of the I. G. L. that a salary be henceforth assigned to the D. G. S., in full accordance with the high importance of the office, and with the exclusive heavy and pecuniary liabilities of that functionary, as sole organ of the society. In further explanation of their views of the subject, the I. G. C. beg to invite the attention of the I. G. L. to the important fact, that the scanty salary of the D. G. S. was fixed in the infancy of the institution, when his labours, expenses and personal responsibilities were not a tithe of what they are at present.

15. The receipts and disbursements of the institution were then submitted to the inspection of the committee, and passed by the auditors up to this period, with a view to the publication of an abstract or balance sheet forthwith.

Grand Committee Room, Saturday, 30th May 1835.

I hereby give notice at the request of the Honourable Randal E. Plunkett, that he will draw the attention of the grand lodge, on June the 4th, to the subject of certain English lodges which have applied to the grand lodge of Ireland to be placed under its control instead of that of the imperial grand lodge.

J. F. Staveley, M. G. C.

•16. In

16. In closing their report the committee would take to themselves no small portion of discredit were they to neglect an honourable mention of the D. G. masters of Barnsley, Blackburn, Huddersfield, Rochdale and Stockport, whose efforts to restore regularity in their respective districts in some instances, and whose donations in aid of the funds of the institution in others, are acceptable proofs of their disinterested zeal for its welfare.

On the foregoing statement, which was confirmed generally, the imperial grand lodge specifically engrafted the two following resolutions :

1. Official reports from numerous districts having been transmitted, of the highly improper, unorangelike and disloyal conduct into which many of the brothers had lapsed (perhaps insensibly); the imperial grand lodge considers it a duty in these times of peril to the Protestant cause, to conjure and enjoin the masters of warrants throughout the kingdom, to observe the strictest circumspection in ascertaining the character and eligibility of all candidates, prior to their being admitted members of the institution ; with a view to that gradual but certain improvement in its composition, which is no less essential to its growing respectability and advancement in the estimation of the public, than to that rapid furtherance of those objects it is so desirable to have promoted, and of those practical uses in which it has been so steadily progressing for a considerable time.*

2. The imperial grand lodge concurs in the sound policy of its grand committee in recommending an experienced dignitary to proceed on a tour of visitation, which the D. G. S., so soon as the funds of the institution will enable him, is accordingly by H. R. H. now appointed to undertake.

ORANGE PROCESSIONS.

In answer to an inquiry whether any investigation had been gone into with respect to the late outrageous proceedings of certain Papists at the funeral of a deceased brother Orange-man, Lord Kenyon said he was desirous of obtaining the fullest information on the subject, to elicit the truth and to learn whether the disturbances, so justly complained of, commenced with the processionists or from an improper spirit manifested on the occasion by the assembled Catholics. Not being in possession of the real facts, it might now be improper to discuss the case in grand lodge ; but by the time the institution next assembled, he should have inquired into the subject, or have communicated with Mr. Broughton, before whom the ringleaders were taken. In this stage of the business it would not be formal to place any account of the transaction on the minutes of the grand lodge.

DEPUTY GRAND DISTRICT MASTER.

The resignation of the deputy grand secretary, Lieutenant Colonel Fairman, having been announced at the last grand lodge, so far as regarded the office of district master, Lord Kenyon recurred to the nomination of Mr. Staveley to the office for the year ensuing. High as his lordship considered the personal qualifications of Mr. Staveley, and no man was more sensible than himself of that gentleman's worth and attainments, still he could not close his eyes to the fact that the office having all along been sustained by a dignitary of the institution, it could not so far alter its practice as to appoint an officer of lower rank or bearing than his worthy friend Colonel Fairman ; in saying this, he meant not the slightest offence to the gentleman who had been nominated to succeed him.

Mr. Staveley most cordially assented to the very proper remarks which had fallen from Lord Kenyon, and begged to assure the grand lodge that it was with considerable hesitation he had consented to be put in nomination for the office, from which he begged most earnestly to be permitted to withdraw.

Lord Kenyon said, for the reasons he had stated, he would submit to the grand lodge that Colonel Fairman be requested to retain his situation of deputy grand master of the Metropolis, which resolution was put, and carried unanimously.

THE IMPERIAL MASTER.

The Duke of Gordon could not allow the grand lodge to separate that day without reminding all assembled that the morrow would be the anniversary of the birth of their illustrious grand master, who had shown by his constant and unremitting attendances in grand lodge, that he had the cause of Orangeism at heart. The thanks of the lodge were due to that distinguished personage for the support he had given elsewhere to the Protestant church, and it was his (the Duke of Gordon's) wish that both he and his illustrious son might be long spared to uphold that church which was in danger from innumerable assailants. His grace felt that he was only anticipating the wish of all present, in proposing a vote of thanks, their excellent and illustrious grand master for his graciousness on all occasions.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland in acknowledging the compliment just paid to him, said it was some comfort to find, in the midst of the dangers with which the altar and the throne were alike menaced, that an institution based upon principles of loyalty and affection to the religion and government of the country, could enumerate so many friends as those he had the pleasure to see assembled around him. They all knew his attachment to the Church of England and to the principles which had placed his late revered father and his family upon the throne, and they would justly appreciate his motives, when he urged on them the necessity of not giving way to any improper manifestation of feeling, however they might be goaded to show it by vindictive and interested persons. Allusions had been made that day to occurrences which took place elsewhere, and he felt himself

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* See Notice, Number 14, last Circular.

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himself called upon to say that the best support which could be given to both church and monarchy would be displayed in a strict observance of order and regularity in all their transactions. He would suggest the propriety of refraining from any demonstrations of party spirit (in which too often private passions were worked up), of a similar nature to that which had given rise to the unpleasant occurrence before alluded to, and which engendered unnecessary and vexatious complaints. At the same time he would advise every Protestant to be on the alert against the machinations of evil-minded persons who were ever on the look out for an opportunity to bring church and constitution into disgrace.

ORANGEISM. THE PRESS.

Colonel Verner had been much gratified by the proceedings of the day; his gratification, however, was a little damped by the reflection that they had no organ of their own, no means of publishing to the sister kingdom, the very excellent and praiseworthy sentiments which had fallen from their illustrious grand master in grand lodge that day. It was obvious that a great necessity existed for the establishing of a journal or some publication, which should, from time to time, state the principles and communicate the sentiments of the loyal orange institution, to disabuse the minds of those who had imbibed an opinion of it injurious to its extension. He was not aware that, either in England or in Ireland, they had a journal exclusively devoted to Orangeism. If such an engine were necessary in England it was the more necessary in Ireland, where they were most enthusiastic in the cause, and where correctness even on technical points proved invaluable. He should be proud to lend his aid to carry such an object into completion, for he could assure the grand lodge that any organ would be received with avidity in Ireland which would narrate the proceedings of the parent institution in this country.

The Rev. Mortimer O'Sullivan would urge on the meeting the very great necessity which existed for establishing a journal which should afford the means of a more rapid communication between the institutions of the two countries. He thought the desired end would be attained by a paper of weekly circulation which could announce their various meetings, and which, by reporting at length the proceedings of the imperial grand lodge, would bring home to the breast of every Protestant the necessity of giving his undivided support to the Church and State. It would also be invaluable as the means of detecting and exposing the base objects of those men who assumed the insignia of orangeism to forward their own bad designs; it would assist in the dissemination of home truths, and tend most materially to the maintenance of that order an regularity so essential to the well being of society. Such an organ would enable them to defend those rights, in the support of which, many of their ancestors had shed their blood. It was not his intention to trespass upon the valuable time of their illustrious grand master, but, before he sat down, he hoped he might be permitted to say, that the Orangemen of Ireland would gladly contribute their mite towards the formation of a fearless, independent and impartial newspaper. He saw around him many persons much better acquainted with the subject than himself, to them its importance must be apparent, and he therefore trusted he should be pardoned if he suggested that a committee be formed to see how far the wishes of his brothers and his countrymen might be carried into effect. He believed he was right in thinking that the subject was not altogether new to the orange institution of Great Britain, a proposition for the formation of a periodical having been entertained some time ago.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland said, the proposal was altogether new to him, but he must at the same time confess, that the proposal offered peculiar advantages to the cause in which they were mutually engaged. Of the utility of such an undertaking there could be no doubt, nor for its ultimate adoption, would there be a dissentient voice; but as it required some consideration both as to principle and execution, he hoped the grand lodge would not think he wished to retard the general good, or throw any impediment in the way of such a measure, if he expressed a wish that the suggestion thrown out might not be hastily entertained so as to be carried too prematurely into practice. Nothing could more facilitate the object his worthy brother had in view, than by begging their inestimable friend and brother, Lord Kenyon, to give them the aid of his valuable experience and advice upon the subject. His lordship was well acquainted with the temper and disposition of his Royal Highness, and would acquit him of any intention to flatter when he asserted, that no man in His Majesty's dominions was better qualified to give an opinion upon the proposition than the noble lord himself. He hoped that Lord Kenyon would be included in the committee, as he should feel it as much a duty as a pleasure to attend to any recommendation of the noble lord, and to assist, by every means in his power, the forwarding of any object which met his lordship's entire sanction and approval.

Lord Kenyon felt highly flattered by the marked condescension of his Royal Highness in placing such confidence in his judgment, which he would endeavour to exercise in the best manner he could, so as not to diminish that confidence the illustrious grand master had reposed in him. He (Lord Kenyon) would embrace the opportunity now afforded of moving a vote of thanks to his Grace the Duke of Gordon for his warm support of the Orange institution, and for the expression of loyalty and attachment to the throne which had fallen from his lips that day: he hoped his Grace would accept his individual gratitude coupled with the thanks of the institution for his exertions throughout Scotland, exertions which had contributed in a very great degree to the formation of many excellent lodges in North Britain.

His Grace the Duke of Gordon on behalf of himself and the brethren of Scotland acknowledged the vote in a short but pointed speech.

The Earl of Bandon felt assured that the whole meeting would excuse him for saying any thing

thing in apology for the few words he had to offer in addition to the laudatory comments which had fallen from the chair; but he could not allow the grand lodge to separate without moving its hearty and most cordial thanks to Lord Kenyon for the valuable assistance he had rendered the cause, in person and in pocket, during the long course of years in which he had been connected with the institution.

Lord Kenyon, after acknowledging the honour, begged to mention that a letter had just been placed in his hands from Lord Wynford, who regretted that he could not attend the grand lodge, being incapacitated by severe indisposition, which detained him at Leesons.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland most deeply regretted the illness of their noble and learned brother. He was indeed in a melancholy condition at present. But nevertheless his Royal Highness had every expectation that his lordship would be enabled to come among them at the next grand lodge.

The deputy grand secretary having read several applications from expelled members of the Orange institution, praying to be re-admitted into the brotherhood, and promising upon their re-admission to become good and better Orangemen, deeply regretting their several acts of insubordination, and complaining of having been led astray by wily and designing persons; it pleased his Royal Highness the grand master to grant the prayer of their petitions, and the masters of their several warrants were directed to re-admit them into the institution accordingly.

The Rev. S. O'Sullivan congratulated the lodge on the tenderness it had shown to the disaffected. With considerable anguish he had heard the statements which had gone forth to their brethren in Ireland, of the state of insubordination and anarchy into which the Orange institution of Great Britain had been thrown, and was glad from his heart to see for the most part these assertions falsified. If there ever were a time when the Orangemen of both countries ought to pull together, the present was that time. It rejoiced him exceedingly to learn that many of the disaffected persons had applied to be re-admitted Orangemen, and it proved that they had been brought into the paths of error and radicalism by the demagogues who were seeking to annihilate every institution which put forth its power for the safety and protection of the mother church. He felt acutely the difficulties against which all had to contend, who resolutely raised up their hands in support of the religion,—the Protestant religion of their forefathers,—indictments, had been preferred against them; and even now an inquiry, in a Committee of the British House of Commons, was going on to find out whether the Orange institution, the oldest, best, and most sacred of associations, was or was not illegal. But the proceedings in the Committee, of which he complained had taken a turn which the original framers of the measure had never contemplated; instead of its being a Committee to inquire into the origin and principles of Orangeism, it is a secret tribunal of inquiry into the doctrines of the church of Rome, and he much feared that unless a Committee were formed in the House of Lords, to enlarge upon the subject by the examination of fitting and proper witnesses, the original intention of the projectors of the inquiry would be narrowed and tortured exceedingly. He would take the liberty of inquiring of their illustrious grand master, and he hoped that he was not out of order in so doing, whether it was possible to get a Committee of the House of Lords willing to take the subject up in a proper way? Such a Committee would have great weight in the country, and would go an immense way towards tranquillizing the disturbed and insulted feelings of Orangemen in Ireland.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland said the remarks of his reverend brother afforded him one great satisfaction, which was, that their lordships in their places in the House of Peers, were not thought so idle and inefficient a body as some of the disloyal would have it imagined. For his own part he had every disposition to meet the wishes of his talented and zealous brother; but until it was brought formally before the House, he did not see how he could move the subject.

Lord Kenyon said much as the individual members of the House of Lords were attached to the Protestant cause in all its bearings, it would be far from an easy task to undertake the formation of a Committee. The grand lodge must believe him when he asserted, that if a Committee of Peers were not formed for the purpose suggested by his reverend brother, in the present Session of Parliament, it was not because the Peers themselves were insensible to the vital importance of the subject, but that they lacked the power of carrying into execution so wide a proposition as the appointment of a committee of inquiry, which would naturally engross much time, which at this conjuncture was invaluable. He begged the grand lodge to believe that no man was more sensitive on all points connected with the welfare of the institution than himself; but to promise to carry into effect a measure, which, at the first blush, appeared surmounted with difficulties, was more than he would hold himself responsible to attempt.

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NOMINATION OF OFFICERS FOR THE ENSUING YEAR.

THE following list of dignitaries and members was next handed to the Imperial Grand Master, who was pleased to appoint them as the Grand Committee for the ensuing year.

GRAND COMMITTEE.

Honourable T. Kenyon, President.

Marquis of Thomond, Belgrave-square.	John Element, esq., Westminster.
The Earl of Roden.	W. Leckie Ewing, esq., Glasgow.
The Earl of Bandon, (vice Cragie, deceased), Connought-place.	Lieut. Nelson Fairman, R. N., jun., United Service Club.
Viscount Cole, M. P., Jermyn-street.	Francis Goodwin, esq., King-street, Portman-square.
Viscount Bernard (vice Grey), Connought-place.	Capt. Hamilton, West-square, Lambeth.
Lord Wynford, Leesons, Kent.	N. Harris, esq., Bear-street.
Lord Langford, 37, Dorset-square.	W. Hoffland, esq. (vice Nooth), Square, Kensington.
Hon. Lieut.-Gen. O'Neill.	George Hyde, esq., Tuitwistle, Derbyshire.
Col. Perceval, M. P., Adelaide-street.	Edward Jackson, esq., Barnsley, Yorkshire.
Col. Rochfort, M. P., Cavendish-square.	Thomas Jackson, esq.
Col. Verner, M. P., St. James's-place.	W. Gardner Jolly, esq., Catter, Dumbarton.
Sir Edmund Hayes, bart., M. P., Carlton Club.	H. C. Kempson, esq., Hatton Garden, London.
Henry Maxwell, esq., M. P., ditto.	Anthony Lefroy, esq., Dublin.
John Young, esq., M. P., ditto.	A. G. Lefroy, esq., Jermyn-street.
Hon. Col. Wingfield Stratford, Stratford-place.	G. Losack, esq., 69th Reg.
Hon. Col. Wingfield, ditto.	Sir W. Lynar, 18th Reg., High Sheriff of Dublin.
Hon. Randal E. Plunket, M. P., St. James's Hotel.	Somerset Maxwell, esq., Ireland.
Hon. H. Bernard (vice Homan), Connought-place.	William Motherwell, esq., Glasgow.
Sir Philip Egerton, bart., Cheshire.	Robert Nettles, esq., Ireland.
Cornelius Backhouse, esq., Oldham, Lancashire.	Philip Newton, esq., Chowbent, Lancashire.
R. Bourke, esq. (Queen's County, Ireland), 6, Essex-street, Temple.	Edward Nucella, esq., Vauxhall, Surrey.
S. C. Bromley, esq., University-street, Tottenham Court Road.	Philip Perceval, esq., Oxford.
G. S. Buck, esq., Rochdale.	Thomas Ratnett, esq., (vice Simmons, deceased), Cambridge.
John Judkin Butler, esq., Dublin.	Dixon Robinson, esq., Blackburn, Lancashire.
F. F. Cooper, esq., Lambeth, Surrey.	J. W. Silvester, esq., Chowbent, Lancashire.
N. D. Cromellin, esq., Ireland.	J. F. Staveley, esq., Lisson Grove, Regent's Park.
Donald Currie, esq., Regent-street.	Charles Sterling, esq., Kenmuir.
W. Head Deacon, esq., Longcross House, Cardiff.	W. Swan, esq., D. G. S. of Ireland.
R. Dolling, esq., Ireland.	Captain Stewart.
John Earle, esq., Little George-street, Westminster Abbey.	Thomas Taxlor, esq., Barnsley, Yorkshire.
John Eedes, esq., London.	Samuel Thompson, esq., Fairlie, Kilmarnock.
	J. G. Twiss, esq., Cambridge.
	A. Tucker, esq. (vice Ledgard), Isleworth.

DEPUTY GRAND MASTERS.

Andric - - - - Thomas Atkinson.	Edinburgh.
Ashton-under-Lyne John Standrin.	Elland.
Ayr - - - - Samuel Thompson, esq. M. G. C.	Glasgow - - - - William Motherwell, Esq., M. G. C.
Barnsley - - - Thomas Taylor, esq., M. G. C.	Glossop - - - - George Hyde, esq., M. G. C.
Bilston - - - Edward Perry.	Gloucester - - - Thomas Cox.
Birmingham - - William French.	Halifax - - - John Pogson.
Blackburn - - Dixon Robinson, esq., M. G. C.	Haslingdon.
Bolton - - - Thomas Baron.	Huddersfield - - Rev. J. Coates, D. G. C.
Bradford.	Kidderminster - - J. Wilkes.
Bristol - - - John Booth.	Kilmarnock - - David Lester.
Burnley.	Leeds.
Bury - - - - John Howarth.	Leith.
Cardiff - - - W. Head Deacon, esq., Longcross House, M. G. C.	Liverpool - - - Amos Studdart.
Carlisle - - - J. Marlborough Salisbury.	London - - - Lt.-col. Fairman, D.G.S., appointed by the imperial grand lodge, (see p. 12, Rule 19, New Regula- tions.)
Chowbent - - - J. W. Silvester, esq., M. G. C.	Manchester.
Dumfries.	Maybole.

Middleton

DEPUTY GRAND MASTERS—*continued.*

Middleton - - - James Travis.	Rochdale, 2d Division.	G. S. Buck, M. G. C.
Middleton, Lancashire. James Heywood.	Sheffield.	
Neilston.	Stuoarlton.	
Newcastle-upon-Tyne.	Stockport - - - J. Kenyon Winterbottom, esq., M. G. C.	
Newton Stewart.	Stranraer.	
Norwich - - - Hamlet Denmark.	Wibsey.	
Oldham.	Wigan.	
Oxford.	Wales, South - - W. Head Deacon, esq., M. G. C.	
Paisley - - - William Motherwell, esq., M. G. C.	Westminster - - Lt.-col. Fairman, D.G.S. appointed by the I.G.L.	
Rochdale, 1st Division.	Woolwich, Kent - John Gibson.	

Appendix, No. 2.

Proceedings of
Meetings of the
Grand Lodge.

Two dutiful and affectionate addresses, with an immense list of signatures, being first read by Lord Kenyon in open lodge, were then presented to his Royal Highness, who acknowledged them in his accustomed condescending and gracious terms.

A more detailed account of the proceedings is rendered unnecessary by a report of some admirable speeches that were delivered, and are hereto subjoined, for the supply of divers omissions which might otherwise have been deemed inexcusable.

After the disposal of some miscellaneous but unimportant matters, prayers were read by the Reverend Mortimer O'Sullivan, and the imperial grand master declared the lodge to be then duly closed.

(By command)

W. Blennerhassett Fairman, D. G. S., &c.

ADDRESS.

Cardiff, 18th April 1835.

“ To his Royal Highness Prince Ernest Augustus, Duke of Cumberland,
Grand Master of the Empire.

“ May it please your Royal Highness.

We, the loyal Orangemen of the Cardiff district, beg to assure your Royal Highness that we are most loyally and affectionately devoted to our most gracious Sovereign, and will, to the utmost of our power and abilities, support all those measures he may think necessary for the welfare and prosperity of his subjects, and the preservation of his own royal prerogatives; we must add our most grateful thanks to your Royal Highness for continuing to preside as grand master of the empire over the loyal Orange Institution; to this obligation, which we (in common with every loyal Orangeman in the empire) we owe to your Royal Highness, we have an additional and more private debt of gratitude for which we offer our obedient and heartfelt thanks; it is for the promptitude with which your Royal Highness has been graciously pleased to affix your signature to the warrants of the different lodges in this district, thereby promoting our interests and imposing on us an additional obligation to be truly and affectionately loyal.

Your Royal Highness has ever shown yourself a zealous and sincere advocate of Protestant ascendancy, and we feel confident that our Irish Protestant brethren will have the support of your Royal Highness's powerful influence in this their time of urgent necessity.

Praying that it please Almighty God to bless and protect the true Protestant religion, Christian toleration and forbearance in these realms, and guard with his Almighty power every member of the Royal House of Brunswick.

With the profoundest sentiments of most respectful consideration, we have the honour to be, may it please your Royal Highness,

Your most obedient and devotedly attached servants,

(signed by) *W. Head Deacon, Esq. D. G. M. Longcross House, Cardiff.*
H. G. Graham, Chaplain, 337.
William Hadley, W. M. ditto.
John Stephens, W. M. Newbridge.
Edmund Davkins, W. M. Landaff Chaplain ditto.

With a numerous and highly respectable list of members belonging to each lodge.

APPENDIX TO REPORT FROM

Appendix, No. 2.

Proceedings of
Meetings of the
Grand Lodge.

To Lieutenant Colonel Fairman, Deputy Grand Secretary of the Loyal Orange
Institution of Great Britain.*

Dear Sir and Brother,

We should be wanting in duty, as honest members of our excellent institution, if, when any of its distinguished officers were suffering from unmerited opprobrium, we could stand aloof on such occasions, and not hasten to convey to him the warmest expression of our sympathy and concern.

From repeated intimations of our worthy district master, we are persuaded, dear sir, that your influence and authority would be materially impaired, if members of our body, whose public conduct forbids us to believe that they are actuated by those motives of loyalty and good order which it is the main object of our institution to inculcate and uphold, were permitted with impunity to vex and annoy our functionaries by groundless imputations of neglect, or abuse of their official duty. We beg, for our own part, to express our conviction, that you have discharged your arduous duties in a manner which reflects not less honour to yourself individually than it has redounded to the benefit of our society.

We, therefore, dear sir, the members of the Royal Cumberland Lodge of Barnsley, beg of you fearlessly and stedfastly to go on in that great and good cause which hitherto you have so ably sustained;—and rest assured, sir, that, in resisting every departure from the spirit and rules of our institution, you will have from each and all of us, singly and collectively, a cheerful and prompt support.

With a due sense of your invaluable services, and sincerely deplored any contingency which might have the effect of depriving us of those services, we remain, dear sir, with the greatest respect,

Your grateful and obedient servants,

Barnsley, May 30th, 1835.

(signed) *Thomas Taylor, D. M. & D. G. M.*

NOTICES.

1. Laws cannot be too strictly upheld and insisted on by those public functionaries, whose province it is to see them implicitly obeyed. A relaxation from their letter, or the least departure from their spirit, tends to weaken their efficacy, and leads to the introduction of such irregularities as are pregnant with the worst consequences. Should some individual instances of hardship accrue from a rigid enforcement of them, the general good, which is a paramount consideration, would be ultimately advanced by the cheerful observance of them. Laws are absolute, and to maintain their supremacy is imperative on all. Were a subjection to them dependant on the feelings and opinions of the incapable and unintelligent, whose objects are interested, and whose motives are selfish, the result must inevitably be, that divers acts of injustice and oppression would necessarily be inflicted on the meritorious. By allowing one exception, the whole code is impaired, its utility is destroyed. If men were permitted to select such as might be palatable to themselves, and to reject those that might be welcome to others, scenes of confusion would ensue which it is impossible to describe. In framing laws the security of all parties should be consulted. Partial ill must be submitted to, in every case, for the promotion of universal good. With these impressions on his own mind, the D. G. S. as the organ of the institution, of whose sole responsibility few seem to entertain a just sense, is determined its rules shall be abided by in the nicest of their points. That officer, which has often been stated by him heretofore, has had a variety of interests to watch over, whose study it ever was to guard the honest and true against the systematic frauds practised on them by the worthless with impunity. He now therefore calls upon the brotherhood at large, to make themselves well acquainted with the new regulations, since an ignorance of them, real or pretended, will not be received as an excuse for their infringement, which shall in future be noticed by him on all occasions. In making this appeal to the candid and rational, the D. G. S. has the proud satisfaction of knowing, that however strong may be the cavils of the prejudiced and unprincipled, it cannot fail to influence the members who wish to abide with us. To appease the refractory and disreputable at the expense of the orderly and respectable, would be to countenance the factious at the discouragement of the loyal, and to conciliate the vicious and wicked at the disgust of the virtuous and worthy. By the strange fatuity of our rulers, such an experiment was fatally made, in the legislature of the nation, to the engendering of evils, which bid fair to terminate in our ruin. So immoral a procedure would be an indelible stigma on a religious institution; and, like the impolitic measure that has been cursorily alluded to, might be the means of invoking fresh vengeance on our heads. To suppose that any thing impious could be welcome to the Almighty, or should be permitted long to prosper, would be to arraign the justice of Heaven. Let us then learn wisdom by experience, and not err again in a similar way.

W. B. F.

* Similar addresses to the above, from Cardiff, from Huddersfield and a variety of places, have been transmitted to Colonel Fairman.

LOYAL

LOYAL ORANGE INSTITUTION OF GREAT BRITAIN.

Dr.

THE DEPUTY GRAND SECRETARY IN ACCOUNT WITH THE GRAND LODGE.

Cr.

	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
1832 : July 31 - - - To error in last printed account—see addition}	- 9 -	49 4 3
Ashton-in-Lane - - Cash received—balance of account left due in June 1832 - -	4 4 -	19 11 -
" Oct. 9 14 55 Ditto for dues, 12 mo th to June 1832 - -	2 15 -	ditto -
1833 : " June 4 58 Ditto ditto, 1833 - 2 18 -	" 194 -	" 194 -
" 18 46 Ditto ditto, 2 years to June 1832 - -	4 12 -	ditto -
" 19 8 Ditto ditto, 12 months to June 1832 - -	" 15 -	ditto -
Barnsley - - 49 48 Ditto ditto, 6 months to Dec. 1832 - -	1 4 -	Brought up - - -
" 157 18 Ditto for new system -	2 8 -	19 Ditto for new system -
" 18 Ditto for dues, 6 months to Dec. 1832 - -	9 -	11 Ditto for dues, 1 year -
" 49 47 Ditto for new system, to June 1833 - -	1 18 -	ditto -
" 155 32 Ditto - -	1 3 6	ditto -
" 157 18 Ditto - -	" 16 -	ditto -
" 242 25 Ditto - -	" 9 -	ditto -
" 273 20 Ditto - -	" 12 6	ditto -
" 24 Ditto to Dec. 1832 - -	" 10 8	ditto -
" " Ditto for new warrant -	" 12 -	ditto -
Birmingham - 60 Ditto for dues, through Br. French - -	1 11 6	ditto for dues to June 1833 - -
" 200 13 Ditto for dues, 6 mo th to Dec. 1832 - -	1 10 6	ditto for Master's certificate -
" 204 23 Ditto - -	" 9 7 6	ditto for Master's certificate -
" 236 15 Ditto " " Ditto for D. G. M. certificate -	" 11 -	ditto for Master's certificate -
" " " Ditto for new system, by Br. Holmes -	" 17 -	ditto for new system, &c. -
Blackburn 41 1 Ditto for dues to June 1832 - -	" 2 6	Bury - - -
" 90 23 Ditto - -	" 2 6	ditto for new system -
" 63 37 Ditto for dues, 18 mo th to June 1832 - -	2 15 6	ditto for 6 months to Sept. 1832 -
Bolton 7 8 Ditto for dues, 12 mo th to June 1832 - -	" 8 -	" 95 -
" 93 12 Ditto for new system -	" 8 -	" 119 6
" 63 37 Ditto for dues, 2 years to June 1832 - -	1 4 -	" 112 18
" 108 19 Ditto for dues, 1 year to ditto - -	" 19 -	" 164
Carried up - - - - -	49 4 3	" Ditto for 20 small certificates -
		" Ditto for new warrant, &c. -
		" Ditto for an exchange ditto -
		" Ditto for dues to March 1833, for 6, 95, 112, 164 -
		" Ditto refreshments to Grand Committee -
		" Ditto carriage and portage, and postage of letters -
		" Ditto letter from Worcester (charged to them) -
		" Ditto postage and portage, &c. for the month -
Carried forward - - - - -	96 4 9	Carried forward - - - - -

	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
1832 : July 31 By Balance from last account due to the D. G. S. -	49 4 3	49 4 3
To paid Irish and Provincial Papers transmitted to the Dignitaries of the Institution, and to the D. G. S.'s office, where they have been filed for inspection, containing reports of the progress and the proceedings of the D. G. S. at various places during his tour—the insertion of which statements proved highly beneficial to the best interests of the society, and had they been charged for would have amounted to a very considerable sum—on the lowest possible estimate for the copies sent of the different Journals, say - - - - -	89 13 2	104 16 9
Expenses of Committee on the audit	1 10 -	
Omitted in last printed account, Grand Tyler, at June meeting	- 17 6	
Per error, account of No. 270, entered twice -	1 2 -	
To paid J. Oldis, Grand Tyler -	- 7 6	
Aug. 8. Ditto Mr. Folker, for travelling box, lock and key, for Orange papers	- 11 -	
Ditto, a frame for travelling warrant	- 7 6	
Ditto T. Hauds, as per receipt, for cover to travelling box -	- 12 6	
Ditto Philips engraving special commission -	1 -	
Ditto T. Sowler for stationery and printing at Manchester -	- 2 2 2	
Ditto for forty-one certificates bought by D. G. S. when on his tour, of dormant lodges (half price) -	- 2 1 -	
15. Ditto—a letter from Lord Kenyon having overtaken the D. G. S. at Doncaster, on 12th Feb., desiring his attendance at the Grand Lodge this day—expenses of travelling to London express for that purpose, £.5 at least, for which no charge is made—Coach-hire from the Saracen's Head to Portman-square, and afterwards home, with luggage, portage and turnpikes -	- 7 6	
Ditto two new keys to office door	- 3 6	
Ditto forty-three certificates	- 2 3 -	
Ditto letters and incidental expenses	- 9 6	
Oct. 11. Ditto Grand Tyler, Grand Committee 8th inst. -	- 7 6	
Ditto Rev. T. Smyth, D. G. C. certificate, new system, &c. -	- 9th inst. -	
Ditto portage of parcels, postage of letters, &c. to Dec. -	- 15 -	
Ditto to No. 227, Liverpool, balance of account allowed them by Grand Lodge by a new warrant and Master's certificate -	1 16 6	
1833. Jan. 1. Ditto carriage and portage, and postage of letters -	1 10 1	
Ditto expenses of Grand Committee on Grand Lodge -	1 15 -	
Ditto Grand Mace Bearer at ditto	- 10 -	
Ditto expenses of Grand Committee on Grand Lodge -	1 10 -	
27. Ditto postage and portage, &c. for the month -	- 14 -	
Carried forward - - - - -	104 16 9	

APPENDIX TO REPORT FROM

C.R.

The Deputy Grand Secretary in Account with the Grand Lodge—continued.

Dr.

		£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.												
Bury	- -	6	26	Ditto for dues, 6 months to March 1832	-	96	4	9	Gloucester	-	89	14	Brought up Ditto for 12 small certificates and Master's ditto	-	130	18	3	Brought forward	-	-	-	119	1	5
"	"	95	16	Ditto	-	-	-	-	"	-	-	-	To paid Printer's bill for 800 circulars of Grand Lodge, 15th Feb., including messengers with copy, proofs and revised, to Lord Kenyon, Br. Edes, the D. G. S. and themselves	-	-	-	141	-	8					
"	"	112	301	Ditto	-	-	-	-	"	-	-	-	Expenses of Grand Committee	1	10	-								
"	"	301	12	Ditto	-	-	-	-	"	-	-	-	Ditto Grand Tyler, two days, 26th April and 3d May	-	-	-	15	-						
Carlisle	- -	138	10	Ditto for dues, 12 mo th to Oct. 1832	-	-	-	-	Hadfield	-	22	104	Ditto for dues received therefrom by D. G. S.	5	4	-	9.	Ditto booking parcels, circulars to the country	-	-	-	5	5	
"	"	151	8	Ditto	-	-	-	-	"	-	-	-	Ditto three dozen rollers for war-	-	-	-								
"	"	186	"	Ditto	-	-	-	-	"	-	-	-	rants, as per receipt	-	-	-	12	-						
Chapel-le-Frith	81			Ditto dues, new system, &c.	-	5	7	-	"	-	-	-	Ditto carriage of parcels from El-	-	-	-	3	4						
Chowbent	-	55	15	Ditto for dues, 12 mo th to June 1832	-	-	-	-	"	-	-	-	land (charged to them)	-	-	-								
"	"	117	6	Ditto	-	-	-	-	"	-	-	-	Ditto portage, letters and inci-	-	-	-								
"	"	142	9	Ditto	-	-	-	-	"	-	-	-	dental expenses	-	-	-	12	1						
"	"	162	20	Ditto	-	-	-	-	"	-	-	-	Ditto booking parcels, circulars,	-	-	-								
"	"	172	20	Ditto	-	-	-	-	"	-	-	-	&c. to the country	-	-	-								
"	"	195	8	Ditto	-	-	-	-	"	-	-	-	Ditto postage and portage, &c.	-	-	-								
"	"	199	3	Ditto	-	-	-	-	"	-	-	-	for the month	-	-	-	16	10						
"	"	210	20	Ditto	-	-	-	-	"	-	-	-		-	-	-								
Dover	- -	114		Ditto for dues to June 1832 (1st Rite Brigade)	-	1	-	-	"	-	-	-	22. To paid Kirwan, relief, referred to Mr. Eedes by H. R. H. the Grand Master	-	-	-	5	-						
Edinburgh	-	27		Ditto dues	-	-	-	-	"	-	-	-	To paid Kirwan, relief, referred to Mr. Eedes by H. R. H. the Grand Master	-	-	-								
"	-	43		Ditto	-	-	-	-	"	-	-	-	Ditto porterage, letters, &c.	-	-	-	5	7						
Elland	- -	16	14	Ditto for dues, 6 months to Dec. 1832	-	-	-	-	"	-	-	-	Ditto porterage, two parcels	-	-	-	1	8						
"	"	20	1833	Ditto, 6 months to June	-	-	-	-	"	-	-	-	Ditto incidental expenses, letters, &c.	-	-	-								
"	"	14	Ditto for new system	-	-	-	-	"	-	-	-	Ditto portage, bill and receipt	-	-	-									
"	"	80	Ditto for dues, 6 months to Dec. 1832	-	2	-	-	"	-	-	-	Ditto incidental expenses, letters, &c.	-	-	-									
"	"	85	"	Ditto for new system	-	-	-	-	"	-	-	-	Ditto portage, letters, &c.	-	-	-								
Glasgow	- -	-	-	Ditto dues, &c., through Br. Donaldson	-	2	5	-	"	-	-	-	June 4. Ditto Sayers, Grand Tyler, attending Committee	-	-	-	15	-						
Gloesop	-	13	90	Ditto, in part for new system and Master's certificate	-	2	7	6	"	-	-	-	Ditto Sayers and Oldis for Grand Lodge	-	-	-								
"	"	19	Ditto for dues, 6 months to June 1833	-	-	-	-	"	-	-	-	Expenses of Grand Committee	1	10	-									
Gloesop	-	89	14	Ditto for dues, 12 mo th to June 1833	-	1	8	-	"	-	-	-	Ditto booking parcels, circulars,	-	-	-								
				Carried up	- -	-	-	-	"	-	-	-	of Grand Lodge Meeting, on the 16th, including messengers, &c.	-	-	-								
					-	-	-	-	"	-	-	-	Ditto Printer's bill, for circulars of Grand Lodge Meeting 4th June, double sheet, 1,250 copies, messengers, &c.	14	19	6								
						-	-	-	"	-	-	-	Several meetings with Brothers Edes and Cooper to arrange and settle the circular and reports of speeches at the last Grand Lodge, and to correct proofs and revise —expenses thereon	-	-	-								
						-	-	-	"	-	-	-	Ditto Printer's bill for circulars of Grand Lodge Meeting 23d ditto, inclusive	-	-	-								
						-	-	-	"	-	-	-	Ditto from 18th July to 23d ditto, inclusive	-	-	-								
						-	-	-	"	-	-	-	Ditto postage and portage of letters and parcels, and incidental expenses, from the 1st June to 19th inclusive	-	-	-								
						-	-	-	"	-	-	-	Ditto postage of sundry letters by the D. G. S. not passing through the office	-	-	-	17	5						
						-	-	-	"	-	-	-	June 4. Ditto Court Guide for use of the office	-	-	-								
						-	-	-	"	-	-	-	Ditto expenses in making inquiries respecting him	-	-	-	3	-						
						-	-	-	"	-	-	-	Ditto Court Guide for use of the office	-	-	-								
						-	-	-	"	-	-	-	April 3. Ditto expenses, letters, &c.	-	-	-								
						-	-	-	"	-	-	-	Ditto expenses in making inquiries respecting him	-	-	-								
						-	-	-	"	-	-	-	Ditto expenses Committee, two days, use of rooms and at Grand Lodge, with coach-hire, &c.	2	7	6								
						-	-	-	"	-	-	-	26. The Grand Lodge having directed a Meeting of the Grand Committee this day, for special purposes, at which Lord Kenyon presided, paid for room at the British Hotel, stationery, &c. (being half the usual charge).	-	-	-								
						-	-	-	"	-	-	-	Ditto Grand Lodge Tyers, for 12th and 13th Grand Com.	1	3	-								
						-	-	-	"	-	-	-	Ditto expenses of Grand Committee, including country members	4	-	-								
						-	-	-	"	-	-	-	Ditto B. Rayner, Grand Mace Bearer, June meeting	-	-	-								
						-	-	-	"	-	-	-	Ditto postage of sundry letters by the D. G. S. not passing through the office	-	-	-								
						-	-	-	"	-	-	-	Ditto postage and portage of letters and parcels, and incidental expenses, from the 1st June to 19th inclusive	-	-	-								
						-	-	-	"	-	-	-	Ditto from 18th July to 17th July inclusive	-	-	-								
						-	-	-	"	-	-	-	Ditto from 18th July to 23d ditto, inclusive	-	-	-								
						-	-	-	"	-	-	-	Ditto Printer's bill for circulars of Grand Lodge Meeting 4th June, double sheet, 1,250 copies, messengers, &c.	14	19	6								
						-	-	-	"	-	-	-	Carried forward	-	-	-	141	-						
						-	-	-	"	-	-	-	Carried up	-	-	-	130	18	3					

SELECT COMMITTEE ON ORANGE LODGES.

The Deputy Grand Secretary in Account with the Grand Lodge—*continued.*

These Accounts were audited up to the 4th of June, by Brothers EEDES & COOPER, of London, HYDE, of Gloucester, and THOMPSON, of Neilston ; further, to the 14th of August, by Brothers MARR, COOPER & EARL ; and, subsequently to the 31st of August, by Brothers EEDES, COOPER & EARL, all Members G. C.

From the attention that has been bestowed on these Accounts, it is hoped that they may be found accurate in all respects. With those of the preceding year, such proved to be the case, with the exception of a few small omissions, in favour of the Institution. Should, however, an error of any sort be discovered, it is requested that the same may be pointed out to the Deputy Grand Secretary. In doing this, the Brothers, it is confidently trusted, will be equally candid on both sides. The irregular way in which the returns are made out, and the dues remitted by some of the districts, tend to the introduction of much disorder. By making them up half-yearly, at stated periods, much embarrassment would be removed. For the future the Deputy Grand Masters of

W. BLENNERHASSETT FAIRMAN, D.G.S. & D.G.T. &c. &c. &c.

Appendix, No. 3.

Appendix, No. 3.

No. 1.

Forms of
Certificates, &c.

FORMS of CERTIFICATES, &c.

ORANGE INSTITUTION.

(ROYAL ARMS.)

Five Shillings for the first year, Two Shillings and Sixpence on a Re-election.

By the Right Honourable and very Right Worshipful the Grand Lodge of *Great Britain*.

To all true Orangemen, Greeting.

THIS is to certify, That our well-beloved Brother, Joshua Morris, of
in the county of was this day duly appointed worshipful master of
warrant, No. in the Orange Institution, to hold the same and enjoy the
privileges of the aforesaid dignity, within Great Britain, from the date hereof, for one
year only.

Given under the seal of the grand lodge, at London, this 4th day of June, in the year
of our Lord 1832.

W. Blennerhassett Fairman,

Dep. Grand Sec. For Lord Kenyon,

W. Blennerhassett Fairman.

Deputy grand master of England, &c.

N. B. This document must be presented on application for admission to the grand lodge ;
and every member must enrol himself in some existing warrant.

Endorsement.—Grand Lodge, 4 June 1832. CERTIFICATE, *Joshua Morris*, Worshipful
Master of Warrant No. —, London District.—*W. B. Fairman*, D. G. S.

ORANGE INSTITUTION.

(ROYAL ARMS.)

Five Shillings for the first year, Two Shillings and Sixpence on a Re-election.

By the Right Honourable and very Right Worshipful the Grand Lodge of *Great Britain*.

To all true Orangemen, Greeting.

THIS is to certify, That our well-beloved Brother, John Rayner, of White-cross-street,
St. Lukes, in the county of Middlesex, was this day duly appointed worshipful master of
warrant, No. 59, in the Orange Institution, to hold the same and enjoy the privileges of the
aforesaid dignity, within Great Britain, from the date hereof, for one year only.

Given under the seal of the grand lodge, at London, this 4th day of June, in the year of
our Lord, 1832.

W. Blennerhassett Fairman,

Dep. Grand Sec. For Lord Kenyon,

W. Blennerhassett Fairman.

Deputy grand master of England, &c.

N. B. This document must be presented on application for admission to the grand lodge ;
and every member must enrol himself in some existing warrant.

Endorsement.—Grand Lodge, 4th June 1832.—No. 59, London District.

W. B. Fairman, D. G. S.

ORANGE INSTITUTION OF GREAT BRITAIN.

Field Marshal H. R. H. Prince Ernest Duke of Cumberland, K. G. &c. &c. &c.
Grand Master of the Empire.

The Right honourable George Baron Kenyon, F. S. A. &c. &c.
Deputy Grand Master of England and Wales.

General his Grace the Duke of Gordon, G. C. B. &c. Deputy Grand Master of Scotland.

The Right Reverend Thomas Lord Bishop of Salisbury, Chancellor of the
Order of the Garter, F. R. & F. S. &c. Prelate.

The Most Noble the Marquis of Chandos, Grand Secretary.

Major Watkins, Grand Treasurer.

THE character of the Orange Association in some quarters has been but imperfectly
understood ; while in others it has been greatly misrepresented. When, in times like the
present, popery and infidelity are making rapid inroads on the remaining bulwarks of our
venerable constitution—when principles are openly avowed and acted upon, tending not
alone

Appendix, No. 3.

Forms of
Certificates, &c.

alone to the degradation but to the destruction of both Church and State—and when the prevalence of ultra liberalism and factious turbulence hold forth gloomy prospects to peaceable and loyal British Protestants, and excite anxious forebodings for their families and for posterity—it becomes an imperative duty to guard against the insidious encroachments of the adversary, and to use every possible effort to expose his wiles and counteract his baneful machinations. The principles of the Orange Society, when carried into practical operation, are admirably calculated to produce these patriotic and beneficial effects. Its nature and objects, together with the qualifications requisite for a true Orangeman, will be found in the following brief characteristics, extracted, verbatim, or in substance, from the laws and ordinances of the association itself.

OBJECTS.

This institution is formed by persons desiring, to the utmost of their power, to support and defend His Majesty King WILLIAM the Fourth, the Protestant religion, the laws of the country, the succession to the throne in His Majesty's illustrious House, being Protestants, as well as for the defence of their own persons and property, and the maintenance of the public peace. For these purposes the members hold themselves obliged, when called upon, to be at all times ready to assist the civil and military powers in the just and lawful discharge of their duty. They associate also in honour of King WILLIAM III., Prince of Orange, whose name they will perpetually bear, as the illustrious champion to whom Great Britain instrumentally owes her deliverance from thralldom, spiritual and political—the establishment of the Protestant religion—and the inheritance of the Brunswick throne.

This is, exclusively, a Protestant Association; yet, detesting an intolerant spirit, it admits no person into its brotherhood who are not well known to be incapable of persecuting, injuring or upbraiding any one on account of his religious opinions: its principle is, to aid and assist loyal subjects of every religious persuasion, by protecting them from violence and oppression.

QUALIFICATION.

An Orangeman should have a sincere love and veneration for his Almighty Maker, a firm and steadfast faith in the Saviour of the world, convinced that he is the only Mediator between an offended Creator and a sinful creature. His disposition should be humane and compassionate; his behaviour kind and courteous. He should love rational and improving society, and whether he be a member of the Establishment, or a loyal dissenter, he should faithfully regard the Protestant religion, and sincerely desire to propagate its doctrine and precepts. He should have a hatred to cursing and swearing, and taking the name of God in vain; and he should use all opportunities of discouraging these shameful practices. Wisdom and prudence should guide his actions; temperance and sobriety, honesty and integrity direct his conduct; and the honour and glory of his King and country should be the motives of his exertions.

While we reject an intolerant spirit, we lay no claim to exclusive loyalty nor exclusive Protestantism; but no man, unless his creed be Protestant and his principles honest and loyal, can associate with us. We recognise no other exclusions; our institution receives—nay solicits into its circle—every person whose religion and character can stand these tests. These are the previous qualifications, without which the greatest and the wealthiest man, would seek in vain our brotherhood; but in the possession of which, every individual of the humblest class will meet a cordial reception, and lodges are, or will be formed in all parts of the kingdom, suitably to the time, the convenience and the circumstances of every order of the community.

When the venerable Protestant establishments of our country are assailed, either in public or in private, it is the duty of Orangemen to exert themselves, by all lawful means, for the maintenance of those valuable privileges and immunities which are endeared to Britons by their long-tried and often-proved utility; but never should an Orangeman, who ought at all times to give an example of peaceable and orderly demeanour, be found associating with a factious multitude in seditious purposes, nor in violent and disorderly proceedings. Vigour and alertness in duty should ever be coupled with regularity and decorum in the performance of it.

Such, and such only, are the principles upon which the Orange Institution was founded, and upon which it has uniformly acted.

Our rules are open not only to the members of our institution, but to the whole community. We have no reserve whatsoever, except the signs and symbols whereby Orangemen know each other. Our association is general. It meets wherever Orangemen are to be found; and that, we trust, will soon be in every part of the British empire. Its whole fellowship is one neighbourhood, within which every Orangeman is at home in the remotest parts of the world.

Such is the mechanism of our loyal institution, that it shall spread—lawfully spread—its operations over the whole country. Every movement shall be felt and answered in every part. With the tenacity of an anchor, it shall possess the sensitiveness of a cobweb; the slightest touch at its farthest end shall vibrate to its centre.

The Orange Institution cannot be suppressed but by means which would subvert the constitution of Great Britain, and erase the name of the Prince of Orange from among her sovereigns. After that erasure the Brunswick dynasty would speedily follow. The liberty of these realms, their religion and their monarchy, would then be replaced under papal darkness and despotic superstition.

Prayer

Prayer for opening a Lodge.

Appendix, No. 3.

Forms of
Certificates, &c.

GRACIOUS and Almighty God, who in all ages hast shown thy Almighty power in protecting righteous Kings and States, we yield thee hearty thanks for the merciful preservation of thy true religion, hitherto against the designs of its enemies, particularly in sending thy servant, our glorious deliverer WILLIAM the Third, Prince of Orange, who freed us from tyranny and arbitrary power. We bow with humble submission to the late dispensation of thy Divine wisdom, which we confess to be a righteous punishment for our sins and for our indifference to those blessings which thou hast bestowed upon us. Yet we beseech thee, for thy honour and thy name's sake, to frustrate the further designs of wicked men against thy holy religion, and not to suffer its enemies wholly to triumph over it: defeat their counsels, abate their pride, assuage their malice and confound their devices. Bless, we beseech thee, every member of the Orange Institution with charity, brotherly love and loyalty: make us truly respectable here on earth and eternally happy hereafter

These and all other blessings we humbly beg in the name and through the mediation of Jesus Christ, our Lord and Saviour. Amen.

Closing Prayer.

O, Almighty God ! who art a strong tower of defence unto thy servants, against the face of their enemies, we humbly beseech thee of thy mercy to deliver us from those great and imminent dangers with which we are now encompassed. O Lord, give us not up as a prey unto our enemies, but continue to protect thy true religion against the designs of those who seek to overthrow it, so that all the world may know that thou art our Saviour and mighty Deliverer, through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

Temporary Office of the Institution, No. 3, Cannon-row, Westminster. Communications to be post paid.

W. Blennerhassett, D. G. S., &c.

DEPUTY GRAND CHAPLAINS.

The Right Rev. Sir Robert Peat, D. D., Vicar of Brentford and Prelate of the Sovereign Order of St. John of Jerusalem.

The Rev. E. Booth, A. M.

John Coates.
Thomas Comber, A. M.
Thomas Cooke, LL.B.
C. Copner, A. M.
J. O. Deakins.
Martin Gilpin.
James Harris, A. M.
T. Lowe.

The Rev. William Mann, A. M.

Henry Maxwell.
Robert Spranger, LL.B.
Thomas Smyth.
Thomas Wharton.
W. W. Wilcocks, A. M.
Jonath^o Wilkinson, A. M.
D. A. Williams.

GRAND COMMITTEE, (with power to add to their number.)

Honourable Thomas Kenyon, President.

The Marquis of Thomond, K. P.

Viscount Cole, M. P.

Lord Langford.

Hon. Lieut.-Gen. O'Neill, M. P.

Major-General Archdale, M. P.

Colonel Perceval, M. P.

Colonel Rochfort, M. P.

Sir Edmund Hayes, bart. M. P.

Henry Maxwell, esq. M. P.

John Young, esq. M. P.

Hon. Col. Wingfield Stratford.

Hon. Colonel Wingfield.

Colonel Verner.

Major Colclough.

Cornelius Backhouse, esq.

Charles Bamford, esq.

John Judkin Butler, esq.

Robert H. Dolling, esq.

Thomas Donahoo, esq.

John Eedes, esq.

John Fletcher, esq.

John Gibbon Hayne, esq.

Joseph Holmes, esq.

Edward Jackson, esq.

Thomas Jackson, esq.

John Kingsmill, esq.

John Augustus Knipe, esq.

John Langshaw, esq.

Edward Ledgard, esq.

George Losack, esq.

Charles W. Marr, esq.

William Mason, esq.

Somerset Maxwell, esq.

Joshua Morris, esq.

Robert Nettles, esq.

Philip Newton, esq.

Edward Nucella, esq.

John Platt, esq.

Richard Rishworth, esq.

Thomas Robson, esq.

Edwin Savill, esq.

J. W. Silvester, esq.

John Simmons, esq.

W. A. South, esq.

Josiah Towne, esq.

G. I. Twiss, esq.

And the grand officers.

All to qualify by being enrolled in some existing warrant, and taking certificates of office, and five to form a quorum.

DEPUTY GRAND MASTER OF LONDON.

Lieutenant-Colonel Fairman, (master of the Metropolitan warrant.)

Newly-initiated brothers.—Lieut.Gen. Sir T. Bowser, K. C. B. and Capt. W. Lynar, 18th Reg. High Sheriff for the City of Dublin.

Members elect.—Lord Wynford, Sir Philip Egerton, bart. Sir John Phillipart, bart. Colonel Donnelly, Rev. E. Biron, Rev. G. S. Bull, Rev. B. Donne, Rev. J. Gill, Rev. Sir Winsor Sandys, J. J. Bentley, esq. H. Goldsmid, esq. H. C. Thompson, esq. J. Lett, esq. and William Bassett, esq. of Leperdrun, N. B.

Appendix, No. 3.

Forms of
Certificates, &c.

HONORARY MEMBERS.

The Marquis of Ely, K. P.	Lord Farnham.	Colonel Verner.
Earl of Aldborough.	Lord Langford.	Major J. Chetwode.
Earl of Enniskillen, K. P.	Honourable Arthur Cole, M. P.	Sir Abraham Bradley King, bar.
Earl O'Neill, K. P.	George Moore, esq. M. P.	Robert Hodges Eyre, esq.
Earl of Rathdown.	Venerable Archdeacon Magee.	Nathaniel Sneyd, esq.
Earl of Roden, K. P.	Rev. Sir Harcourt Lees, bart.	
Viscount Castlemaine.	Rev. Charles Boyton.	And officers of the grand lodge
Viscount Mandeville, M. P.	Rev. Holt Waring.	of Ireland for the time being.

N.B. As a sort of permanent advertisement, it would be very desirable that this address should be pasted up in well-frequented rooms of respectable houses, for general inspection. Deputy grand chaplains and magistrates are requested, for the same reason, to cause it to be placarded in church porches and town halls, for the perusal of the public.

No. 2.

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Grand Master of the Empire.

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Office of the Institution, No. 3, Cannon-row, Westminster. Communications to be post paid.

W. Blennerhassett Fairman, Deputy Grand Secretary.

Appendix, No. 4.

LOYAL ORANGE INSTITUTION OF GREAT BRITAIN.

Dr	The Deputy Grand Secretary in Account with the Grand Lodge.	C
	CASH received for Dues, &c. from the following Places:	
1832 : Jan.		£. s. d.
Birmingham - War.	No. 204, 9 to Oct. 1831 -	- 9 -
Ditto	" 12 to April 1832 -	- 12 -
Ditto	" 236, 18, 6 months -	- 9 -
Ditto	" 56, 9, 12 months -	- 9 -
Bristol - -	Ditto " 270, 10 Members' dues -	- 10 -
	Ditto - - - Certificates -	- 12 -
Burnley - -	Ditto No. 174, 28 Members' dues	1 8 -
	Ditto " 196, 20	1 9 -
	Ditto " 202, 30 - - -	1 10 -
	Ditto " 214, 14 - - -	- 14 -
	Ditto " 225, 12 - - -	- 12 -
Dumfries - -	Ditto " 97, 6 Members to June	- 6 -
	Ditto " 173, 10 - - -	- 10 -
Gloucester - -	Ditto " 82, 11 - - -	1 2 -
	Ditto " 89, 13 - - -	1 6 -
	Ditto for Master's Warrant	- 5 -
Halifax - -	Ditto " 273, 21 Members -	- 10 6
	Ditto " 85, 23 - - -	- 11 6
	Ditto " 188, 16 - - -	- 16 -
	Ditto " 61, 73 - - -	1 16 6
	Ditto " 34, 34 - - -	- 17 -
	Ditto " 86, 9 - - -	- 4 6
	Certificates and List of Warrants -	1 12 -
Kidderminster, War.	No. 38, 80 dues to June -	2 - -
London - -	Ditto " 223, 13 - - -	- 6 6
	Ditto " 284, 15 - - -	- 12 3
Manchester - -	Ditto " 1, - - -	- 14 -
	Ditto " 8, - - -	- 5 -
	Ditto " 160, - - -	- 3 -
	Ditto " 182, - - -	- 15 6
	Ditto " 168, - - -	1 4 -
	Ditto " 225, - - -	1 12 -
Newcastle - -	Ditto " 52, 11 Members -	- 5 6
	Ditto " 69, 105 - - -	2 12 6
	Ditto " 74, 80 - - -	2 - -
	Ditto " 226, 6 - - -	- 3 -
Northampton -	Ditto " 121, 15 - - -	1 6 -
Portsmouth -	Ditto " 47, - - -	- 5 -
Rochdale - -	Ditto " 12, 52 - - -	2 12 -
	Ditto " 266, 24 - - -	1 4 -
	Ditto " 175, 26 - - -	1 6 -
	Ditto " 264, 7 - - -	- 7 -
	Ditto " 142, 42 - - -	2 2 -
	Ditto " 140, 54 - - -	2 14 -
	Ditto " 187, 26 - - -	1 6 -
	Ditto " 192, 21 - - -	1 1 -
	Ditto " 257, 6 - - -	- 6 -
	Ditto " 170, 32 - - -	1 12 -
	Ditto " 68, 39 - - -	1 19 -
	Ditto " 265, 11 - - -	- 11 -
		- 16 -
Sheffield - -	Ditto " 42, 16 - - -	- 12 -
	Ditto " 133, 12 - - -	- 1 -
	Ditto " 185, District Warrant -	- 1 -
	Carried forward - - £.	50 15 3
	Carried forward - - £.	24 14 3

1831 :
Dec. 21. Having received a letter from Lord Kenyon, of this and of subsequent dates, to wait upon the illustrious Grand Master of the institution at Kew, to take his commands thereupon, in consequence of some unfavourable reports that had been forwarded to his lordship in Wales, by the brethren of the London district, on the alleged misconduct of the D. G. S.; attending H. R. H. for such purposes at Kew, two days; coach-hire in going and returning, with tavern expenses at the Castle Inn at Brentford -

1 10 -

Attending District Meetings by requisitions, at the Swan in Coleman-street, on the subject in question; expenses thereon - - - - -

- 10 -

1832 :
Jan. Expenses attending H. R. H. at Kew, by request of Mr. Chetwode, to obtain the warrants long previously left at the Palace for signature, which were much wanted, but which his Royal Highness had never seen -

- 15 6

Attending Mr. Chetwode to ascertain to whom he had delivered the warrants, and again on H. R. H. at Kew, when they were at length discovered and delivered to me; coach-hire, &c. - - - - -

- 12 6

Feb. Several attendances on the illustrious Grand Master at Kew, respecting the regalia of the institution in the possession of Mr. Chetwode, which he refused to deliver up, when at length H. R. H. gave me a written order, dated the 7th, to receive the same, but which Mr. Chetwode declined to obey; expenses thereon - - - - -

1 14

As the meeting of the Grand Lodge was to take place on the 17th, and the production of the mace, &c. was indispensable on that occasion, repeated attendances on H. R. H., Lord Kenyon, Mr. Chetwode in the city, and on Mrs. C. at the Regent's Park, in my endeavours to procure them, when the articles were sent in consequence to Portman-square on the morning of the meeting; coach-hire, messengers, &c. - - - - -

1 8 -

Paid Mr. Bull for carpenter's work at the office, new inner door, window blind and curtain, new drawer to table, lock to ditto and to closet, with sundry other jobs - - -

5 16 2

Paid him for portage of parcels, postage to letters, &c. from country and town, of July 23, 1832 - - - - -

8 13 2

Paid David Sayers for four days' attendance at committee and grand lodge meetings, as evidence against Mr. Chetwode - - -

- 16 -

Paid William Osborn, as per account, for attending as grand lodge tyler at April meetings - - - - -

1 14 5

Paid him in May, as per receipt - - -

- 6 6

Paid him for attending at June meetings - -

- 17 6

Dr	The Deputy Grand Secretary in Account with the Grand Lodge—continued.	Cr
1832: Jan.	Brought forward - - -	£. s. d. 50 15 3
Sowerby	War. No. 270, Dues - - - Ditto for Certificates - - - Cash for New Warrant - - - Ditto for Certificates - - - Ditto from Br. Platt, for exchange of two Warrants - - - Ditto from Colonel Fletcher (ba- lance of account) - - - Balance due to D.G.S. & A.D.G.T.	- 10 - - 12 - 1 11 6 2 - - 1 - - 1 19 - 89 13 2
		1831: Brought forward - - -
		£. s. d. 24 14 3
	Paid John Condell, as per account, for attend- ing grand committees and grand lodge meetings, carrying out various letters and parcels, as acting grand tyler, &c. - - - Paid him for soldiers' letters and paper - - - Paid him for coach-hire, &c.; expenses in moving books and papers from Lyon's Inn Paid, as per bill, for printing 700 circulars, proceedings of grand lodge, &c. in February, and for messengers with proofs and revises Paid, as per bill, for 800 copies, with ditto ditto in April - - - - - Paid ditto ditto, 1,000 copies in June - - - - - Paid William Taylor, of Chatham, on his giving in the warrant, No. 253, not as a fee, but as a gratuity to assist him on his return Stationery, as per accounts delivered - - - - - To six dozen seals for warrants - - - - - Expenses at committee meetings in February, three days - - - - - Ditto in April, two days - - - - - Ditto in June, two days - - - - - Rent of Office, six months to 25th June 1832 Allowance six months to D.G.S. and A.D. G.T. up to same period - - - - - Contingencies, comprising various incidental expenses paid by Colonel Fairman while acting D.G.S. <i>pro tem.</i> of which, owing to the confusion then existing in the affairs of the institution, by reason of the absence of the late D.G.S. and of all books and pa- pers, no account could be taken at the time, but which, from an estimate made before the grand committee, was computed by them to amount to - - - - -	6 17 6 - 6 - 1 5 - 5 7 6 8 15 6 9 19 6 - 5 - 3 6 2 1 16 - 9 - - 6 - - 6 - - 19 - - 40 - - 5 8 6
		£. 148 - 11
		£. 148 - 11

These Accounts are up to this date, 31st of July 1832, and were examined and audited by

J. Eedes, Chairman.
J. Morris.

The D.G.S. having, since his appointment to the Office, been compelled to act without the aid of any of the books or documents possessed by his predecessor, endless trouble and heavy additional expenses have been occasioned thereby, which have been further increased by his efforts to extend the society, and by the frequency of the meetings which have necessarily taken place; as also by the return of letters and parcels, for want of knowing the correct addresses. Some of these circumstances are not likely to recur in future—others, it is hoped, will have the effect of beneficial returns hereafter. These observations are appended, merely to account for those charges which may possibly appear to be somewhat larger than might otherwise have been anticipated by the brethren unacquainted with the facts in question. Should any errors appear on the face of the accounts, they will be subjected to future rectification, and must be attributed to the unprecedented difficulties under which the D.G.S. undertook the affairs of the institution, at a moment's notice. The receipts speak for themselves, but the disbursements, in no few instances, were committed to memory. The extra business, occasioned by arrears of correspondence for a considerable time past, the D.G.S. has, with immense labour, now brought up, to the satisfaction of the parties previously complaining of Mr. Chetwode's general neglect.

N.B.—The attention of masters of warrants is hereby directed to article No. 5, in the Circular for April, with the resolution thereupon, the observance of which will be expected in all cases.

Appendix, No. 5.

Appeal to the
Conservatives of
England.

LOYAL ORANGE INSTITUTION OF GREAT BRITAIN.
(ROYAL ARMS.)

Grand Master of the Empire, His Royal Highness the Duke of CUMBERLAND.

APPEAL to the CONSERVATIVES of ENGLAND.

WHEN all the important interests of a country are exposed to danger from the influence of revolutionary principles, there is but one duty for its friends—to unite in defence of its laws and institutions. In such a crisis, the efforts of those who are constituted by their wealth or station the guardians of society, are always sufficient, if well directed, to defeat the attempts of its disturbers; and the history of Great Britain proves that this end can be most effectually attained by confederacy and co-operation. To loyal clubs and Protestant associations, the Brunswick throne has, in a great measure owed its defence from domestic perils; and by such means the crisis of Jacobinism have often been forced to surrender to the watch-word of Protestant Ascendancy.

Several associations have lately been formed among the loyal and Protestant members of the kingdom; but most of them have failed of acquiring any very extensive usefulness, chiefly on account of their being founded on too narrow a basis. There is one society alone which is capable of being converted into an organ of wide-spreading good, and which has been long established under the name of the Loyal Orange Institution of Great Britain.

In many quarters where the Orange Institution is not yet properly known, its design and objects have been misunderstood; and from the name which it bears, being connected in every one's mind with the history of parties in Ireland, some are apt to suppose that its sphere is necessarily confined, not reflecting that an instrument which has been chiefly used for the suppression of Popery and rebellion in one country, may be made as serviceable in checking faction and sedition in another. A concise enumeration of the most obvious advantages of this institution may place it in its proper light.

The Orange Institution is constituted upon the broadest principle of national freedom, and individual right, which it is possible to select from the history of our country. It takes its stand upon that glorious display of patriotic zeal, which, under the name of the English Revolution, abolished tyranny, and laid the foundation of that system of British liberty which has been the admiration of the world. Orangeism is not the badge of faction, but the emblem of the great event which delivered us from the abuse of power, and placed a succession of constitutional monarchs upon the British throne.

It derives from this origin a beautiful example, which cannot be too constantly before the eyes of the present generation, of a general union of men of all parties, and of different political sentiments, to protect the constitution, and repel the encroachment of one of its branches. "The Prince of Orange," says Mr. Hume, "was invited to England by a coalition of parties, who were united by a common sense of danger." The Orange Institution endeavours to effect the salvation of the country by a similar coalition, and calls upon "the sons of Britain now" to lay aside their political feuds, and sacrifice every private consideration to the public interest, like those illustrious ancestors who signed and sealed our great covenant of freedom.

It furnishes to us an opportunity of assisting and encouraging our loyal and Protestant brethren in Ireland, who are offering a courageous resistance to the intimidation of agitators, and struggling against the marauders upon their Protestant church. That unhappy country has been selected as the first point of attack in the scheme of revolutionary spoliation; and it well becomes Britons of every denomination to espouse the cause of the sound Protestant among whom Orangeism had its birth, lest their own national establishments and liberal institutions should be swept away by the destructive arm of innovation. *Est etenim tua res paries dum proximus ardet.*

It appeals to the patronage of a consistent supporter of constitutional principles of royal blood, and of many of the most respected among the nobility and clergy of England, Scotland, and Ireland.

It recommends itself for its comprehensiveness and centralization, as a large body extending its limbs over every part of the empire, and by a system of parent suction, giving vital nourishment to all the branches of the constitutional party.

It offers the means of combining talent, wealth and influence in the service of the cause, of promoting every plan for the national good, and of checking and subduing that system of intimidation and bribery which prevents the freedom of choice in every public exercise of opinion, and which is inwardly destroying the vitals of the country.

It

It presents aids and inducements to the supporters of Church and State, to petition against the invasion of national privileges, and to encourage each other by feeling their strength, which, in their present scattered state, they can neither use nor ascertain.

Lastly, it enables men possessing wealth and patronage in their command, to distinguish the true supporters of constitutional principles, and to reward merit and honesty whenever it suffers oppression and distress.

These are among the most prominent considerations which recommend an institution now extending itself over the kingdom, and embracing in its ranks men of talent, worth and respectability. Already the Orange Institution has done much good—by the exertion of its friends it may do much more. It would be of immense service to have a strong association of its members in every considerable town and city; and, in fact, this idea has presented itself so forcibly that many new lodges have been opened in various parts of England and Scotland, under the auspices of the neighbouring nobility and gentry, as deputy grand masters of their respective districts. To the firm friends of monarchy and religion, it is unnecessary to show, that the present moment calls upon them to unite themselves with a body professing such objects, for the time may not be far distant, when all their endeavours to arrest the tide of revolution will prove unavailing, and when they shall regret having lost the opportunity of standing between the living and the dead, while the plague could yet be stayed.

As parts of a great conservative body extending over the whole kingdom, and having its head in the metropolis, the value of such provincial establishments is immense, not only in presenting demonstrations of attachment to the constitution, but in keeping prepared the means of resistance to any breach of the peace by the lawless vindicators of mob supremacy.

Sanctioned by the high patronage of a constitutional Prince, supported by an enlightened and respected portion of the British peerage and parliament, rejecting all party distinctions, except those of honesty and truth, and recognizing those principles only which secured the Protestant succession, and joined, by an indissoluble tie, the welfare of the Church and State, the Orange Institution appeals to the support of every loyal individual, and particularly invites into its ranks all who possess the means of swaying the opinions of their well-meaning fellow subjects.

The time for such associations has more than arrived—throughout the kingdoms the symptoms of revolution are becoming daily more alarming. Already venerated institutions have been wantonly assailed with scarcely any remonstrance from the body of the landowners and wealthy classes, to proclaim their rights; and now the Church, the dear sister of the State, is exhibited to public view in the mangling embraces of a lustful ravisher. The trumpet of invasion has been sounded on our walls—the outworks of the constitution are being violently forced; and we must either rally round the ancient banner of the State, in time to save it from the desecration of the deluded multitude, or idly delay till the ensign of revolution is hoisted in its stead, and our last sally shall lead us to defeat and bondage. Let, then, the staunch adherents of Protestant ascendancy awake from the apathy in which they have suffered the enemy to advance upon them; and, in order to increase their strength, let them act in concert, and under the influence of a brotherly bond of co-operation, assured that, by such means all will command respect: and he will deserve crowns and thanks of his country who thus records the declaration of the Roman Consul—*Nil desperandum de Republica.*

3, Cannon-row, Westminster.

W. Blennerhassett Fairman, D. G. S. &c.

N.B. As a permanent advertisement, it would be highly desirable that this Address should be posted up in well-frequented rooms of respectable houses, for general perusal. Deputy grand chaplains and magistrates are requested, for the same reason, to cause it to be placarded in town halls and church porches, for the inspection of the public.

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PROGRESS OF ORANGEISM.

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GLASGOW COURIER.

WE announced last week that Colonel Fairman, the deputy grand secretary of the Loyal Orange Institution, had arrived in this city, in the course of a tour which he has been performing through the kingdom, for the purpose of concentrating the resources of the Protestants, and of defeating the insidious attempts of those societies which have been so actively at work in inculcating seditious principles into the minds of our well-disposed and industrious countrymen. Just as we anticipated, the organs of that party, which has countenanced the operations of political unions, and other illegal associations, with the view of extending its own pernicious doctrines, no sooner heard of the arrival of an honourable and patriotic supporter of the constitutional creed, than they let loose all their malice and vexation, in endeavouring to misrepresent the objects of his exertions, and to calumniate the venerable institution which he represents, although protected under the shadow of a royal patron, and boasting amongst its members many of the most enlightened and respected of our nobility. It is not difficult to discover the motives for such a gratuitous and illiberal attack, when we consider that the portion of the press with whom it originates, has always

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attempted, by the most daring and outrageous abuse, to intimidate the lovers of order in the discharge of their duty, and to suppress every proceeding that could lead to the fair investigation of truth. So far, therefore, from taking it as an insinuation calculated to do them injury, that their meetings are productive of mischievous results, Orangemen should every where hail this declaration with the greatest confidence, proceeding, as it does, from a faction whose designs it is their object to overthrow, and who can only maintain their hold upon the public mind, by means much more questionable than any which the friends of the constitution have ever found it necessary to adopt. Orangeism, wherever it is cherished, will indeed be productive of mischief to these intriguing men, for it will confound their schemes and scatter their ranks; and the anxiety which its enemies always betray to prevent its obtaining from the public an open and impartial hearing, is the surest testimony to its own merit, and the best omen of its speedy triumph over an intolerant spirit and a wicked cause.

A very gratifying evidence of the benefits resulting from such an organization of the defenders of church and state, as that which the Orange Institution affords, was witnessed on Saturday last at Airdrie, to which place Colonel Fairman proceeded, in company with several gentlemen of this town, for the purpose of conferring with the Orange Lodge established there, and with deputies sent from others in the neighbourhood. The party left Glasgow in the forenoon in two carriages, and were met about a mile from Airdrie by a numerous procession of Orangemen, decorated with scarfs and banners, and preceded by a band of music. Immediately upon the approach of the elegant barouche in which Colonel Fairman was seated, wearing the splendid insignia of a dignitary of the institution, the most devoted marks of respect were shown to him, and after some conversation with the worshipful masters, he and his party alighted, and headed the procession into the town. During their progress, they were attended with the most cheering demonstrations of enthusiasm, by an immense crowd who had collected to witness the imposing spectacle; and on their being conducted to the lodge-room, a passage was readily afforded for their admission, and the greatest desire was evinced that Colonel Fairman should gratify the meeting with a speech. The right worshipful dignitary accordingly took his station at a window, and addressed the crowd who were without in an elegant and spirited harangue. At the present time, he well remarked, when the spirit of infidelity and revolution was spreading its poisonous breath over the land, it became the duty of every friend of religion and order to assist in arresting its pernicious influence, and in restoring to the energies of our country their pristine health and vigour. Too long, he continued, the radical and revolutionary attempts of disloyal men had been left unrestrained, to corrupt the feelings of the British people; and he appealed to their own experience, whether the event had not already disappointed the expectations they had been led to entertain from that miscalled measure of reform, which in their weak but honest enthusiasm they had been seduced for a season to support. (Loud cheers.) The time was now arrived, the eloquent speaker further added, when it became the imperative duty of every good Protestant to come boldly forward in support of those principles whose badge he carried upon his breast, and by uniting with the brethren by whose invitation he had come among them, to display their attachment to those institutions with which the prosperity of the country was inseparably identified. In conclusion, he asserted a fact, with which it was not to be presumed that they were so well acquainted as himself, that the illustrious grand master of the order, than whom a more calumniated man did not exist, was as firmly devoted to the interests of the Protestant faith as any prince of the line of Brunswick, and that his Royal Highness was as proud of the institution as the institution had just cause to be proud of him. Immense cheering followed this declaration; and after the loyalty of the multitude had given vent to itself in this signal way, the right worshipful dignitary proceeded to the private business of the lodge. In the mean time, a large party of Orangemen had collected with their band in an adjacent apartment, where a collation was prepared for the refreshment of the distinguished guest. After a short time, the right worshipful dignitary, supported by his friends, took his seat at the head of the table, with a newly-initiated deputy grand chaplain on his right hand, and, amidst the greatest harmony and enthusiasm, proposed the ordinary toasts. "The glorious and immortal memory" was followed by "The King, and the very right worshipful dignitaries of the institution;" and upon the health of the deputy grand chaplains being given, the assembly burst out into three hearty and spontaneous cheers for the church. The right worshipful dignitary soon after took his leave, and in company with his friends was conducted in the same order of procession through the town, marching to the tunes of "Boyne Water," "Protestant Boys," and other loyal airs, till he reached the inn. The good humour of the crowd was, without a single exception, creditable to their town; and, in requital for their loyal and orderly conduct, Colonel Fairman scattered money and distributed wine among them, to drink the health of the illustrious chief of the institution. The colonel then returned with his friends to Glasgow, highly impressed with the loyalty and constitutional feeling of the people of Airdrie.

Great credit is due to Colonel Fairman, for his indefatigable spirit in travelling through the country, with the view of promoting among our countrymen such public exhibitions of an honest attachment to the principles which have raised their country to its exalted rank; and it is the fault of the Conservatives that they do not preserve their interests among the lower classes, by similar displays of condescension and liberality. No one could have expected that, in a town where every art has been practised to render the minds of the inhabitants disaffected to the monarchy, and the institutions dependent upon it, the avowed defenders of the constitution would have been received with an enthusiasm, which was harmonious without exception and sprung from the genuine feelings of the soul. But the successful result of such an experiment is surely sufficient to encourage its repetition; or rather, imposes it as a bounden duty upon every man who has the welfare of his country at heart, to act by every

every means in his power on the lesson which it teaches. When the system of organization among Protestants and Conservatives is complete, and wealth and talent are united in their defence, they will speedily confirm the national character of Britain in that devoted admiration of all that is good and honourable, on which the bribes and falsehoods of interested demagogues have been insufficient to produce a permanent change; and the church and the state will still continue to spread their blessings over us, as they did over our forefathers, to the confusion of their enemies who would profit by their downfall. We rejoice that the invigoration of the Orange party in our city and neighbourhood has struck such terror into our political opponents, and we regard the accusation of secret oaths and dark designs as a weak invention of those self-condemning agitators, whose own deeds being evil are hidden from the sight. So far from such disguise being resorted to by Orangemen, we know and we declare that there are in this town a few resolute individuals professing their principles, who are determined that the revolutionary system of political intimidation shall no longer continue to operate without a check, and that they will use every means to enlist in their ranks the most wealthy and influential members of Conservatism in our neighbourhood, that so the forces of the party may be organized, and a fund realized for the purpose of counteracting such levelling principles as have owed their sole support to misrepresentation and corruption. With the assurance of such a fact, we warn the daring practisers upon a nation's virtue to take heed lest they fall; for if every honest man but does his duty, such a storm will be blown about their ears as will awaken the enthusiasm of loyalty from one end of Scotland to the other; and the adversary, caught in his own snare, will see the orange ribbon banishing every where the tri-colour ensign of revolution.—*April 1833.*

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We are glad to observe, from our able constitutional contemporary, *The Edinburgh Evening Post*, that the mission of Colonel Fairman, in connexion with the Orange Institution, has been as successful in the east of Scotland as we had the happiness some days ago of stating it had proved in this part of the country. Our liberal journals are quite alarmed at the spread of sound constitutional and Protestant principles in this recent hot-bed of revolution, radicalism, infidelity and sectarianism; and each, according to his degree, has been pouring the vial of his wrath upon our devoted head, because we, in support of church and state, and of the Brunswick dynasty, have ventured to express our honest approbation of these associations of loyal and religious men, whose avowed object is to counteract the pernicious influence of societies inimical to the church and to the Crown as by law established. Respecting Orangeism, our contemporaries of the liberal school display such an utter ignorance, that we, in pity for their lack of knowledge, save them from that castigation which ignorance, united to malevolence and political rancour, deserves at our hands. The Orange Institution is called a mysterious association. If to profess a devoted attachment to the civil and religious institutions of the country, and an unflinching loyalty to the House of Brunswick, being Protestant, be a mystery to radicals and revolutionists, then we admit that the Orange Institution is such as they choose to describe it. If to be opposed to lawless violence—if to be a supporter of the civil magistrate and of order—if to be tolerant of all men's faith, and to be at peace with all men who are disposed to live at peace with others, be crimes, then indeed the Orangemen have much to answer for. On the other hand, if it be an honour, a virtue, and a great moral duty, to rally around the sacred standards of a Protestant Church and a Protestant King—if it be right to support order, vindicate the laws, protect property, and maintain inviolate the best relations of humanity and of society, then the empty declamation of jacobinical liberalism goes for nothing. For the information of these abettors of treasonable clubs and disseminators of sedition, we beg to assure them that, notwithstanding all their ferocious gabble, the Orange Institution is spreading far and wide its gigantic branches, and now embraces all the loyal and well-affected—all eminent for talent, moral principle, and sound religion, within the three kingdoms.—*May 1833.*

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PROGRESS OF ORANGEISM IN THE WEST OF SCOTLAND.

(From the Glasgow *Courier* of 26th December 1833.)Progress of
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SOME time ago we had the pleasure of detailing, in our columns, the results of Colonel Fairman's first tour of inspection through the various Orange Lodges in this part of the country, and it is with equal pleasure we give the following brief narrative of his proceedings on his second, and still more important visit. His main object was to concentrate the strength, and ascertain the resources of the brethren—to inculcate obedience to the laws of the institution, and secure a strict discipline amongst those who, under the taint of revolutionary and republican notions, had become refractory and mutinous. Another principal motive of his journey was to correct those misrepresentations regarding Orangeism, which the enemies of the state, and of true religion, had industriously propagated to injure the utility of an association which was banded together for the preservation of all that was venerable and dear, tolerant, moral and good, in the eyes of virtuous and well-affected citizens. In these objects he was eminently successful, and his labours, we think, honestly entitle him to the best wishes of all good men. From Glasgow, his head quarters, and where, owing to his exertions, Orangeism has now

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reached a height and standing for respectability and moral influence never attained before, the gallant colonel, on the 20th of last month, accompanied by Mr. Samuel Thompson, one of the dignities of the grand lodge, proceeded to Kilmarnock, where he was received by the brethren in that populous manufacturing town with many marks of esteem and respect. From thence he proceeded to Ayr, Maybole and Girvan, at each of which stations he was received with equal demonstrations of attachment to the good old cause. All the members gave in their adhesion to the new system, and the spirited manifesto which the colonel was reluctantly obliged to issue, previous to his visit, regarding the factions, had, so far as could be judged from appearances, the desired and the most salutary effects. The meetings were every where numerously and respectfully attended, and the colonel omitted no occasion on which to inculcate those moral, religious, and conservative principles and obligations, upon which all true Orangeism and social order are essentially founded.

From these towns he directed his steps towards Stranraer, where, on being intercepted some miles upon the road by a cavalcade, with a military band, appropriate flags, and the Orangemen of the district in full costume, Colonel Fairman declined to join it unless the ceremony were sanctioned, not only by the authorities of Stranraer, but likewise by the inhabitants generally. Before he alighted from the carriage of a private friend, he ascertained that their proceedings were encouraged, as well by the magistrates as by the residents. On the establishment of this fact, he placed himself at their head, and marched in procession through the town, with drums beating, music playing, banners flying, guns firing, and all the trophies of war, amidst the shouts of a concourse of people, who had assembled on the occasion, till he reached the lodge room, from the window of which he addressed the crowd, and distributed some money, to the no small delight of the motley group, who testified their feelings, when the scramble was over, by loud vociferations. In the course of his address, he did not fail to pay a well-merited tribute to the sound principles of the local authorities, who had acted so courteously towards him,—as likewise to the praiseworthy behaviour of those whose good conduct had thus deservedly recommended them to the favour of the municipal powers. He, moreover, observed, that it was a source of gratification to him to witness the harmony which subsisted between the towns-people and the brotherhood, who, by their obligation as Orangemen, were, in a *virtual* sense, all special constables, and, so far from being the disturbers of the peace, they ought to hold themselves in readiness to turn out in any case when called on by the civil authority, not alone to restore but to preserve it. His speech, which was followed by hearty cheers, produced the effect he intended, for in the evening one of the bailies, in the name of the rest, made him a call, and accompanied him to the lodge room. This afforded Colonel Fairman an opportunity of giving as a toast—"The magistrates of Stranraer, for their attachment to the Orange cause, and for the kind patronage they had extended to its members in their neighbourhood," which he introduced with such remarks as were complimentary to the townsmen of the place. In returning his thanks, the baily was pleased to observe, that the town felt much honoured by the gallant colonel's presence, and was anxious to show him every mark of attention, as the representative of royalty, and as the organ of an institution, the demeanour of whose members had uniformly been so much to their satisfaction. The health of the Duke of Cumberland was drunk with reiterated and most enthusiastic shouts, as was likewise that of the Duke of Gordon, Lord Kenyon, the Earl of Enniskillen, the Bishop of Salisbury, the Marquis of Chandos, the Marquis of Thomond, Lord Wynford, and other dignitaries of the institution. On Colonel Fairman giving as a toast, the deputy grand master and the brethren of the Stranraer district, he repeated, that it had afforded him the highest satisfaction to find that they were so true to the principles for the maintenance of which they had associated, as not to have been led away by the popular but delusive measures of reform. This pleasure was in no small degree increased by the unqualified approbation which, by the public functionaries of the town, had been bestowed upon their orderly proceedings, in all instances, notwithstanding the radical spirit that had pervaded throughout the country. With a few remarks of a similar kind, he concluded a speech which was amazingly well received. His own health was then proposed, with every mark of kindness and respect that could possibly be attached to such a toast. In acknowledging the honour which had been conferred on him, and in reference to some allusions to the vast sacrifice he had made for the welfare of the society, the colonel stated most distinctly that no emolument could induce him to undergo the fatigues and privations to which he was exposed, to the injury of his health, in his efforts to extend the objects and principles of the institution, but from the conviction of his own mind that they were calculated to promote the best interests of the state. After glancing at some other points incidental to the general business, he resumed his seat, having recommended them to continue the laudable regularity of their proceedings, by which they would not only strengthen their force, but add to its respectability. He then took his leave, amidst the huzzas of the party, many of whom attended him to his hotel, as a mark of respect.

After leaving the hospitable brethren of Stranraer, the colonel proceeded to Glenluce, Newtown Stewart, Gatehouse, Wigton, Kirkcudbright, Port Patrick, Dumfries, and surrounding stations. Everywhere he was received with the greatest respect and attention, and everywhere he took care to enforce those principles of loyalty, conservatism, and social order, which are the corner stones of the invaluable association which he represented. At one of these meetings, the colonel, owing to the inclemency of the weather, and his impaired state of health, arising from incessant fatigues, and unremitting application to business, could not be present, but his place was supplied by Mr. Thompson, who, in his absence, acted as chairman, and most efficiently discharged its duties, before a party of Orangemen respectable in themselves, and highly creditable to the institution. During the whole course of his tour, the colonel had everywhere, we believe, reason to congratulate himself upon the success

success of his mission, and the unanimity which prevailed among the brethren. His great object in passing through these districts, we believe, was most essentially promoted, namely, to undeceive all classes regarding the principles and aims of Orangemen, and to remove those erroneous impressions among the Protestants of Scotland, which, to a certain extent, prevailed, regarding the alleged intolerance of their oppressed Protestant brethren of Ireland. In conclusion, we may observe, that in his unwearied exertions to promote the welfare, extend the objects, and disseminate the principles of the glorious institution of which he is deputy grand secretary, he not only deserves the warmest acknowledgments on the part of its dignitaries and members, but the best thanks of every genuine lover of his country, by whom Protestantism and true liberty, civil and religious, are still held in veneration and esteem.

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Appendix, No. 8.

MODE OF COLLECTING THE NATIONAL PROTESTANT FUND.

ANY person beginning to collect subscriptions for the National Protestant Fund, should say to himself or herself, it is manageable and convenient to me to collect or to have collected subscriptions, say from twenty families, who live in the same street or in the same townland, or who live convenient to each other.

Such a number of families, so portioned out in any convenient way, shall constitute a division, and the person taking upon himself or herself the management of that division shall be called the manager of said division, and the first division so constituted shall be called Division, No. 1.

The manager of No. 1, can readily communicate to a neighbouring person similarly disposed, who will on a similar principle select out a neighbouring portion of the country containing a number of families, whom it may be practicable or convenient to collect from. This shall be Division, No. 2.

In the same way, there may be ten neighbouring divisions (more or less) so constituted, and these shall form a district.

The managers of the divisions of a district shall meet and appoint a secretary to the district.

The managers in a district shall meet together from time to time, say once a month, give in a list of the collections made by each, and transmit through the secretary the amount collected, with an accurate list of the contributors, to the treasurer of the Conservative society, which shall be acknowledged at the ensuing meeting.

Thus the whole country may be supplied with a means by which the poorest Protestant in the remotest part may contribute to defend and protect his poor brother, whom perhaps he never saw, and may procure a certain means of having himself protected and defended from the desperate combination with which all are now assailed.

It might be found convenient to form a certain number of districts into a barony, or into a county, with a view to save the expense of transmitting small sums; but experience would show whether this would be convenient or not; and in the meanwhile it is better to simplify. Any one may set on foot a division. This division will readily generate another in its neighbourhood, until two or three, or four or five, or ten, or any convenient number of divisions can be formed into a district, which can appoint its secretary; the district to have the name of the post town of the secretary.

It would be very convenient to have the parochial divisions of the country adopted by county managers, so that a district should contain all the Protestant families exactly, in one or two or more parishes, in order that no Protestant in the whole county should be omitted. This division by parishes would be convenient, because it might at any time be seen, what those parts of the country were from which no contribution was made.

It is also desirable that the managers, or their sons or daughters, or whatever trustworthy collectors they employ, should visit weekly the individuals contributing; that they should receive the smallest sums, and from the poorest persons, at the most convenient periods; that it is better to receive a penny each from six in a family, from the old man to the infant in the cradle, than sixpence from the head of the family, as it will express still more strongly the determined confederation of every individual Protestant to stand by and protect his Protestant fellow-countrymen, and to have the laws fairly and firmly administered, the Protestant Crown supported, the peace preserved, outrage, violence and disaffection put down, true religion and scriptural education sustained, and the power of a faction broken, by which the Protestants of all ranks in this country so long have been trampled in the dust.

The manager of each division should have a book, in which the payment made by each contributor should be entered in his presence, that no erasures should ever be permitted, or the tearing out of a leaf under any pretext, and that these books should be carefully preserved for the inspection of the society, or the person deputed by it, in order that the most perfect security and confidence shall be given to the smallest contributor.

In some cases, perhaps, it may be convenient to substitute a printed card, for the book, which shall be carefully preserved, and no erasures permitted.

That in case any injury be done, or oppression by means of a combination, or otherwise, threatened upon any individual who had previously subscribed to the National Protestant Fund, he shall make a statement of the same to the manager of the division to which he belongs, who shall lay the same before the district, who, after enquiring into and properly

authenticating

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authenticating the facts of the case, shall transmit through their acting secretary a statement thereof to the society, who shall direct their solicitor for that county to take the necessary steps for the protection and vindication of the individual aggrieved, or shall adopt such other measures as seem best calculated to protect the party in his lawful rights, and sustain him against any unjust attack with which he may be threatened.

That the managers be requested from time to time to forward through the society any facts within the range of their observation calculated to throw light upon the condition of the country, and to facilitate, on all occasions, the adoption and transmission of petitions to Parliament from their respective divisions or districts, for the protection of Protestant rights, on the various occasions upon which they may hereafter be threatened.

That the incidental expenses of postage, &c. incurred by the district, be defrayed out of the sum collected therefrom.

It is desirable too, that each division be supplied with one Protestant newspaper containing the proceedings of the society, or at least when those proceedings are particularly important, and that each manager therefore, do send to the secretary the address of the party to whom for the use of said division the paper be occasionally directed.

That those who undertake to act as managers be requested to include in each division the nobility and gentry and clergy within its precincts, so as to have in this great national defensive confederation against a powerful combination, a complete identification of all classes and all ranks.

That especially every effort be made to enlist the young gentry of both sexes in the completion of this just and necessary measure.

That persons subscribing, who do not wish to have their names published, shall have their names suppressed, and the amount contributed acknowledged in any form they think proper.

It is not intended by these rules to preclude any other mode of collection which may be thought convenient for adoption, but they are thrown out as means to any well disposed person of practically commencing the collection at once. If a district cannot be formed, the manager of the division should communicate directly with the treasurer of the society.

No person disposed to collect should delay a moment, nor should the utmost exertions be remitted till the fate of the Protestants of Ireland be decided.

Any person wanting to commence collecting, may, if he think it necessary, apply for prospectuses and tracts, descriptive of the objects to which the fund is to be applied, (if by letter post-paid) to the secretaries of the society.

OBJECTS OF THE NATIONAL PROTESTANT FUND.

To protect the poor Protestant who may be persecuted or injured.

To bring those to justice who may illegally or wantonly persecute or injure him.

To protect Protestants generally from any oppressive combination directed against them.

To secure to the rank and property of the country its just influence; to protect the interests of religion and education; to preserve peace, suppress outrage, to improve the trading manufacturing interests of the country, and to advance these and all the other interests of the country by such means only as are strictly conformable to the law.

The fund to be entrusted to the care of the Earl of Roden, the Earl of Enniskillen, and the Viscount Lorton.

All money to be disposed of by the public vote of the society.

Subscriptions received by Lieutenant Colonel Fairman; at the office of the Orange Institution, Cannon-row, Westminster; the Banking-houses of Messrs. Cockburn & Co. London; Messrs. Taylors, Lloyd & Co. Birmingham; and Messrs. Foster & Co. Walsall.

Appendix, No. 9.**Appendix, No. 9.****Address to the
Members of the
Carlton Club.****To the MEMBERS of the CARLTON CLUB and the CONSERVATIVES of England.**

Noble Lords, Gentlemen, and fellow Countrymen,

AT this, the most awful conjuncture that has occurred in England since the great rebellion,—a terrible crisis, to which events are now not only rapidly leading, but are displaying characteristics even more destructive of all rights and all property, than at that period of spoliation, fanaticism and disloyalty,—it is worthy of the gravest consideration of those in high station, as well as of all loyal men of every degree, whether there may not yet be means, by consolidating their resources, of giving energy to the friends of order, so that, although they may be numerically weaker than the destructives, they may still, by union, organization and good management, become, not only a match for their reckless enemies, but be able to maintain unimpaired what yet remains of the great principles of our social constitution.

It is no longer in the power of the greatest, the ablest, the most talented statesmen, to arrest in the legislature, the current which has set in so steadily, strongly and rapidly. To stop this overwhelming torrent they must act in concert with promptitude and vigour, out of Parliament, since nothing that shall be done there, which is not destructive, will satisfy the *mouvement*

mouvement and now dominant party. The day has passed when a debate and a vote, of either house, could settle even for a time a vital question. To restore that day, a large portion of the community must be bound in union for the support of the institutions of the country. Their ostensibility would give physical weight to the efforts of those spirited and truly patriotic members of both houses, who should have the moral courage to oppose the will of bold innovators, and the rash measures of wild experimentalists. Where, then, is this union to be found? Where is the nucleus around which may be arrayed the advocates of our social system, who are now disheartened, passive lookers-on at the march of radicalism, since they are without leaders on whom they can rely?

Such an union, such a nucleus has, (to a limited extent in England), some years existed, and requires only to be well understood and adopted by the Conservatives generally, to become so expanded as to present the happiest means, not only of saving the vessel of the state from wreck, but of carrying her in safety clear of all the rocks, shoals and shallows which at present peril her navigation: that union, that nucleus, noble lords, gentlemen and fellow countrymen, is—"THE LOYAL ORANGE INSTITUTION."

This is the only society peculiar to Great Britain and Ireland, which already includes persons of every rank and grade, from the first male subject in the realm down to the humblest individual.

It is not an occult society—it is not one of concealments—it is not bound by oaths—although every member has either taken, or is willing to take the oaths of allegiance and supremacy; but it is a society, every member of which pledges himself to support, to the utmost of his ability and by all legal means, our Protestant establishment, and ancient institutions in church and state.

It is governed by a grand master, the first prince of the blood, who, with the aid of noblemen and gentlemen, eminent for loyalty, wisdom and sound discretion, will be able (when the institution shall become more extensively ramified) to muster, in every part of the empire, no small portion of all that is sound in the community, and thus present in every quarter, a phalanx too strong to be overpowered by the destructives—which will give a moral as well as known physical strength to the government of the King, and will enable it to set at defiance the tyrannous power that has been so madly called into existence.

Even in ordinary times the Orange Institution can be made eminently useful, for the purposes of intercourse between the higher, the middle and the lower orders, not only in cementing that mutual regard and respect, without which the social system must ever be incomplete and insecure, but as a desirable medium of facilitating correspondence with bodies and individuals, upon all points in which concert is absolutely necessary to defeat the insidious or audacious assaults of the levellers.

As it is at all times necessary that representatives in Parliament should be men who, from principle, will support the Protestant establishment in church and state, where can a better mean for ensuring so desirable a result at any election be found, than the co-operation of Orangemen? and that the constituency may be able to know the patriot from the demagogue—the honest man from the pretender—where can they so well apply for information and advice as to the grand lodge of the institution, which being in active correspondence with all its branches, possesses the facility of knowing the principles of every man in the country.

It is also peculiarly available for the collection and furtherance of petitions, addresses and subscriptions.

But that wherein consists one of its principal advantages, is the opportunity it affords to country gentlemen of disseminating, among the people around them, those wholesome tenets upon which are based the English throne—by showing to them, in contra-distinction to the pestiferous doctrine of pseudo-liberalism, that England's moral greatness has arisen with the maintenance of a principle, and that principle the establishment of the national church. Look back on the days of the regal destroyer of Popery, to the transient but bright reign of that princely flower his son, the restorer of our ancient and pure church—look at the reign of his sister, Elizabeth, as contra-distinguished from that of the first Mary. That principle, however shaded by sectarianism, again became the bulwark of Protestantism in Europe, while the licentiousness and attempted bigotry which followed, were but the natural re-action from the excesses of puritanism. The glorious reigns of William and Mary, and of Anne, were the revivification of our holy system, which was afterwards secured and cemented by the accession of the first George, and made the strong hold of Christianity and the monarchical principle, against all the assaults of infidelity and republicanism, by that venerated monarch, George III. Let not those principles be departed from—let every nobleman and gentleman establish an Orange Lodge in his own neighbourhood, and thus unite the people with him in one common bond of kindliness, of brotherhood and of sound principle.

Although Orangemen are brethren, yet of Orangeism discipline and subordination are prominent features, and that respect which the constitution concedes to rank is always shown by Orangemen, although, to give it additional grace and weight, the honours of the institution should be held by every man, properly qualified, in the realm. The office, for instance, of deputy grand master of a county, a city or a borough, or other Orange dignity, is well worthy the honourable ambition of any nobleman or gentleman who desires to exercise a laudable influence at the seat of his fortune, or on the estate of his inheritance.

If there be any cause akin to that of religion, it is that of its defenders, and such are professedly, primarily and principally the members of the Orange Institution. If you, members of the Carlton, an exclusive club of noblemen and gentlemen, should, like the

Appendix, No. 9.

**Address of the
Members of the
Carlton Fund.**

peers and noblesse of France, be swept away by the coming deluge, the fault is not ours, who offer to you the preventive remedy—if you conquer "*In hoc signo vinces.*"

By the GRAND COMMITTEE of the LOYAL ORANGE INSTITUTION of Great Britain.

N. B. Lest this description of the Orange Institution should be questioned, all the books and regulations of the society may be inspected, (for it has no concealments,) and every information given by any of the members of the grand committee, whose names, &c. can be obtained from the deputy grand secretary, at the temporary office of the Institution, 3, Cannon-row, Westminster. And it is further intended that an account of the rise, progress, objects, and present state of the institution shall be shortly published, for general information.

Appendix, No. 10.

**Appeal to the
Conservatives in
the West of
Scotland.**

Appendix, No. 10.**GORDON LODGE OF SCOTLAND.****ORANGE INSTITUTION.**

PATRON: His Grace the Duke of *Gordon*.

APPEAL to the CONSERVATIVES in the WEST of SCOTLAND.

(This Appeal appears addressed to the Conservatives of England,
see Appendix, No. 5.)

WHEN all the important interests of a country are exposed to danger from the influence of revolutionary principles, there is but one duty for its friends—to unite, in defence of its laws and institutions.—And he will deserve crowns and thanks of his country who thus records the declaration of the Roman consul,—“ *Nil desperandum de Republica.*”

Glasgow, Buck's Head Hotel,
25 June 1833.

Addressed by Col. B. Fairman, and
circulated by him.)

Appendix, No. 11.

Warrant.

Appendix, No 11.**ORANGE INSTITUTION.**

By the Right honourable and Right Worshipful the Grand Lodge of Great Britain.

To all true Orangemen,—Greeting :

THIS is to certify, That our well beloved Brother _____ was this day duly appointed _____ in the Orange Institution, to hold the same and enjoy the privileges of the aforesaid dignity, within Great Britain, from the date hereof.

Given under the seal of the grand lodge, at London, this _____ day of
in the year of our Lord 18

Deputy grand master of England, &c.

Grand Sec.

N.B.—This Document must be presented on application for admission to the grand lodge.

Appendix, No. 12.

CASES AND OPINIONS, referred to in Lord Kenyon's Evidence, 21 August 1835.

CASE.

THE object of submitting the rules and regulations of the Orange Institution, left herewith for your consideration and opinion, is for the purpose of ascertaining if a society so constituted violates the common law, or any existing statute, particularly the Acts of the 37 Geo. 3, c. 123; 39 Geo. 3, c. 79; and 57 Geo. 3, c. 19.

The 39 Geo. 3, recites in its preamble the existence of a traitorous conspiracy, the institution of societies of a new and dangerous nature, inconsistent with the public tranquillity, particularly certain societies which it names, United Englishmen, United Irishmen, United Britons, and the Corresponding Society. It then proceeds to state that "whereas members of many of such societies have taken unlawful oaths and engagements of fidelity and secrecy, and used secret signs, and appointed committees, secretaries and other officers in a secret manner, and many of such societies are composed of different divisions, branches or parts, which communicate with each other by secretaries, delegates or otherwise, and by means thereof maintain an influence over large bodies of men, and delude many ignorant and unwary persons into the commission of acts highly criminal; and whereas it is expedient and necessary that all such societies as aforesaid, and all societies of the like nature, should be entirely suppressed and prohibited as unlawful combinations and confederacies, highly dangerous to the peace and tranquillity of these kingdoms, and to the constitution of the Government thereof, as by law established:" It enacts that all the said societies, and all other societies called Corresponding Societies, shall be suppressed or prohibited as being unlawful combinations.

The statute then proceeds, in the second section, to enact, that all and every the said societies, and also every other society now established, or hereafter to be established, the members whereof shall, according to the rules thereof, or to any provision or agreement for that purpose, be required or admitted to take any oath or engagement which shall be an unlawful oath or engagement, within the intent and meaning of statute 37 Geo. 3, c. 123, or to take any other oath not required or authorized by law; and every society, the members whereof, or any of them, shall take or in any manner bind themselves by any such oath or engagement on becoming, or in consequence of being members of such society, and every society the members whereof shall take, subscribe, or assent to any test or declaration not required by law, and every society of which the names of the members or any of them shall be kept secret from the society at large, or which shall have any committee or select body so chosen or appointed that the members constituting the same shall not be known by the society at large to be members of such committee or select body, or which shall have any president, treasurer, secretary, delegate or other officers so chosen or appointed that the election or appointment of such persons to such offices shall not be known to the society at large, or of which the names of all the members, and of all committees of select bodies of members, and of all presidents, treasurers, secretaries, delegates and other officers shall not be entered in a book or books to be kept for that purpose, and to be open to the inspection of all the members of such society, and every society which shall be composed of different divisions or branches, or of different parts acting in any manner separate or distinct from each other, or of which any part shall have any separate or distinct president, secretary, treasurer, delegate, or other officer, elected or appointed for such part, or to act as an officer for such part, shall be deemed and taken to be unlawful combinations and confederacies, and every person who shall become a member of any such society, and every person who shall directly or indirectly maintain correspondence or intercourse with any such society, or with any division, branch committee or other select body, president, secretary, delegate, or other officer, or member thereof, as such, or who shall by contribution of money or otherwise aid, abet or support such society, or any members or officers thereof as such, shall be deemed guilty of an unlawful combination and confederacy.

The fifth section exempts lodges of Freemasons, and the sixth specifies the terms upon which the exemption shall be obtained.

In passing this Act of Parliament the Legislature seems to have had two objects; first, the suppression of the then existing societies, mentioned and described in the Act; secondly, the prevention of their institution in future. The legislature had found that the

Appendix, No. 12.

Cases and Opinions respecting Orange Institutions.

Appendix, No. 12. public peace, and the security of the Government had been endangered by the existence of societies, the members of which took unlawful oaths and engagements of fidelity and secrecy, and used secret signs, and appointed committees and officers in a secret manner. Societies composed of different divisions, branches or parts, which communicated with each other, and by means thereof maintained an influence over large bodies of men. It considered secret engagements and signs, secret officers or members, and different divisions, branches or parts of societies, the nature and tendency of which are described in the Act as mischievous; that the different divisions, branches or parts, gave a widely extended influence. It found the principle of those associations dangerous, as it gave to men the control and direction of a mighty engine, which had been employed for bad purposes, and might again be so employed.

It is submitted, however, that the Orange Institution is not such a society as is by the 2d section of the above recited Act made an illegal combination and confederacy; 1st, because it was established for loyal and constitutional purposes alone, which the title of the Act describes it to be for the suppression of those societies which are its exact reverse in their purposes, treasonable and seditious; 2dly, because the preamble of the Act recites the then existence of a traitorous conspiracy with the persons then exercising the powers of government in France, which government was subsequently recognised by England, and a treaty of peace executed with it, and ultimately displaced for the lawful monarchy of France wherewith we are now in alliance. And it is therefore submitted that the initiatory cause assigned for the enactment of the statute no longer exists; 3dly, because the preamble proceeds to recite the institution of divers societies in England and in Ireland, inconsistent "with public tranquillity and the existence of regular government," and particularizes some thereof in both countries, and in fact all the illegal associations then existing without any reference whatever to the Orange Association, though it was in full and notorious activity in Ireland at the time of the statute being proposed and discussed and enacted. 4thly, the preamble recites the several societies referred to therein, as well the named as the unnamed, to have been instituted in pursuance and for the effectuation of the afore-recited conspiracy with the then government of France, and does not refer to any other design or connexion whatever. The preamble also refers to the object of overturning the "ecclesiastical" state in England and Ireland, which it is the peculiar purpose of the Orange Association to preserve. 5thly, because the preamble refers to the oaths, engagements, signs and regulations of many of such societies, and not of any other kind. The preamble also recites that such societies have deluded ignorant and unwary persons into the commission of acts highly criminal, while no criminality whatever was at any time attempted or affected by the Orange Association.

6thly. Because the preamble recites the expediency of suppressing the societies named therein, and all societies of the like nature, describing also their unlawful character, without any reference to the Orange Association, and the first enacting clause of the statute suppresses those societies alone which are named in the preamble as being unlawful combinations against the King's Government and the public peace, and extends this suppression to none others, except those which are styled "Corresponding Societies," without any reference direct or implied to the Orange Association.

The Report of the Select Committee of the English House of Commons, made to the House in March 1799, about three months before the passing of this statute, and whereon this statute was founded, is full of references to the several societies in England, in Scotland, and in Ireland, which were instituted for "seditious and treasonable purposes," but has no reference whatever to the Orange Association.

This Report, however, refers to the Reports of the Committees of the two Houses of the Irish Parliament, wherein the Orange Association of Ireland is frequently mentioned, not as a seditious and treasonable society, but as the opposite and impediment of that society of United Irishmen, which this statute recites and suppresses as seditious and treasonable.

It is submitted that this being a penal statute, its letter is not only to be construed favourably for the subject, but entirely to be set aside wheresoever it shall appear to be adverse to its spirit. It is also submitted that the Orange Association cannot be brought within the original contemplation of the framers of this statute, if we consider its spirit, which nothing except matters of mere form and regulation alone can bring the association within its letter. It is conceived to be as much a breach of the law to apply its letter beyond its spirit, as it would be to make its spirit extend its letter.

It should be here observed, that in the rules of this association it is expressly provided, that no Orangemen can at any time or place, meet, or transact business, as forming among themselves a separate or distinct branch or part of the institution; but that any meeting of Orangemen, assembled as such, may elect and admit members into the society at large, provided that five members be present. It may be contended that the Legislature has not said that societies shall be legal or illegal, according to the intentions, or even the professed object of the persons of whom they are composed, but that societies constituted in a certain manner shall be prohibited. In some of the societies suppressed, observation was eluded by secrecy, and by the combination of many divisions, branches or parts, spread over the kingdom, a widely extended influence was acquired. It is confidently submitted, however, that this society is founded upon very different principles, and that the members thereof mean what they profess. This society requires no oaths to be taken upon the admission of a member, it only requires the proposer and seconder of such member to certify that the person proposed is a Protestant of known loyalty, and has produced satisfactory proof of his having taken the oath of allegiance before a proper lawful authority, and of his having taken the oaths of abjuration and supremacy.

The

The proposer and seconder of a candidate are to satisfy themselves of his principles, but the society prescribes no mode of their inquiry thereon, and assuredly wishes them to obtain their assurance legally; this may be done by general conversation. The society has no division, branches or parts acting separately, for there is only one grand lodge, and the deputy masters, secretaries or other dignitaries, are not appointed by name for any one place, although it may be expected that the permanent residents in and about any place will usually meet, yet there is no reason to infer that no others will join them; every secretary has a book to himself, and he enters therein not what is transacted in any particular place, but what is transacted wheresoever he is present. The whole society is one general assembly; a dignitary acts wherever he chances to be, to-day in Yorkshire, tomorrow in Cornwall, to-day with his known friends, to-morrow with strangers, nothing depends on place, everything on person; and although the society may maintain an influence over large bodies of men, yet they will not delude unwary persons in the commission of criminal acts. It is indeed contended, that inasmuch as the object of the institution is not to subvert but to support the constitution, it is neither within the letter or the spirit of the statute. It may be urged that as the society possesses certain secret signs, it is therefore one of the societies which the Legislature had in contemplation to suppress, but it is submitted that it is very questionable whether secret signs are prohibited by the Act, for although it appears that the use of secret signs were by the preamble enumerated as one of the characteristics attending the societies therein specified, and the preamble states it to be expedient and necessary that all such societies, and all societies of the like nature should be entirely suppressed and prohibited; yet as the enacting part of the first clause only suppresses the particular societies therein enumerated, and all other societies called Corresponding Societies, and the second section does not mention those using secret signs that they are not within the provisions of the statute.

Your opinion is therefore requested, whether this society is a violation of any of the statutes referred to, and if so you are requested to state in what respect; and you are also requested to give your opinion on the legal application of the letter and spirit of the before-named statutes to a society so constituted.

OPINION.

I HAVE perused the copy of the rules and regulations which accompany this case, with reference to the terms and provisions of the statutes, particularly 39 Geo. 3, c. 79, and 57 Geo. 3, c. 19, and I am of opinion that the establishment of the proposed society cannot be deemed to be in violation of any of the statutes referred to, or of the provisions and restrictions intended to be introduced by the several enactments contained in them. It is indeed stated, that the proposers of the institution have purposely endeavoured to avoid that effect, and have surrendered to the necessity of conforming to it, many of the regulations which it might otherwise have been thought advisable to have introduced into it. It is truly observed in the case, that the circumstance which appears to be stated as important in the recital and preamble, is not embodied in the enacting clause, and that there is no special enactment against using secret signs. I think, therefore, that this society, if it be objectionable at all, must be so on the principles of common law, and not as falling within the particular penalties of the statutes. It is rightly remarked, that the denomination of loyal, or any other epithet which a society affixes to itself, and wishes to announce as the object of its institution, will not decide or alter the nature or legal description of it. No one will, in this case, suspect the sincerity of that declaration, or that any other purpose is in view than that which is exhibited; but, it must be observed, that an institution of the extent and influence which must, from its constitution, belong to the present, may be made an engine of great power, if it should be capable of abuse in its application.

It must also be observed, that its object is not distinctly defined as to the nature of what is to be done. "Its affairs" are mentioned in general terms, but the affairs are not specified, nor are the particular functions or duties which the grand master has to execute anywhere defined. (See fol. 12 and 14, Rules, &c.)

The grand lodge is, I presume, to be composed of all the members, and there is to be no separate division inaccessible to the general body; and in that and other respects it is clear of the particular objections made to such societies in sec. 2 of 39 Geo. 3, c. 79.

The secrecy of the signs and symbols, which may be changed from time to time, (see fol. 17 and 21, Rules, &c.), I cannot help thinking is objectionable; and if any question were hereafter to arise on the legality of any of its proceedings, might be urged as a circumstance of great suspicion. It is also to be remembered, that the societies known as regular Freemasons' lodges, are particularly and specially exempted from the operation of the Acts only under certain conditions to be observed in future. (See section 5, 6 & 7, 39 Geo. 3.)

I have it right to state thus particularly the grounds and extent of this opinion.

Serjeant's Inn, Dec. 20, 1821.

John Lens.

COPY CASE.

THE proposed rules and regulations of the Orange Institution, together with your former opinion thereon, are herewith again left for your perusal, for the purpose of considering the propriety of making some alteration in page 13, and in rule 42, page 23, respecting the meeting of the grand lodge, which you have presumed to be composed of all the members of the society. This lodge has hitherto only been composed of the

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Appendix, No. 12. Cases and Opinions respecting Orange Institutions.

dignitaries of the institution, who are entrusted with the general superintendence and management of the affairs of the society; but all business transacted by the grand lodge is entered in the books of the society, and open to the inspection of all the members thereof, upon application for that purpose. It is therefore submitted that in this respect it does not fall within the meaning of the second section of 39 Geo. 3, c. 79, relating to a division, branch or part, acting separately; but should the meeting of the grand lodge, so constituted, be considered as a division or branch acting separately, and thereby falling within the particular objections named in the Act, you are requested to advise whether the following alteration, proposed to be made in rule 42, will be sufficient to obviate the difficulty. The proposed amendment is as follows:—"That all meetings of the institution are open of right to every Orangeman, upon producing his certificate, without which none shall be admitted unless satisfactorily known by the president of the meeting to be an Orangeman; but the right of voting in the grand lodge shall be confined to the dignitaries of the society at large." And if this amendment be adopted, whether the institution would then become strictly legal in this point. You are also requested more explicitly to state your opinion as to the legality of the secrecy of the signs used by the institution, and if the adoption thereof merely for the purpose of preventing the intrusion of improper persons will bring the society within the meaning of the statutes before referred to.

COPY OPINION OF MR. SERJEANT LENS.

I AM of opinion, after referring more particularly to the formation of the grand lodge, the component parts of which are distinctly set forth and enumerated in the general rules, No. 3, and comparing that part of the institution with the several descriptions of matters meant to be prohibited by the enactments of sec. 2 of 39 Geo. 3, c. 79, that this part of the society is not liable to the objection of being deemed such a division, branch or part, as is thereby meant to be prohibited. I think the amendment proposed is unnecessary, and would not cure the objection, if any such existed; as the right of voting in the grand lodge, which is the material part of "acting separately or distinct," &c., is still reserved to those members exclusively.

It is for the "direction" of the affairs of the society at large that the grand lodge is declared to be assembled, and for "such direction" only, and not for any affairs of its own as a distinct branch, division or part. I still continue to think that, notwithstanding the large and comprehensive terms of the clause, this part of the institution will not be deemed to fall within the scope of it.

As to the use of secret signs and symbols, I retain the opinion which I before expressed, and have little to add to it; they are not within the prohibitory enactments though mentioned in the preamble; but if the legality of any subsisting society comes to be questioned, not with reference to these particular statutes, but on the principles of the common law, the existence of such secret signs and symbols among the members would be urged in argument to excite suspicion and distrust of its objects. The reason here given for its adoption, that is, to prevent the intrusion of improper persons, seems to me not entirely to remove the objection, as the same object may be otherwise provided for, and is already better secured by the 43d Rule, fol. 24, by the production of the required certificate.

I think it would be advisable to omit this part of the institution; but, confining myself to the precise question as here proposed, I think it is not a violation of these statutable provisions, nor simply considered an offence at common law.

John Lens.

Serjeant's Inn, 16 January 1822.

COPY OPINION OF MR. HORNE.

I HAVE perused the Acts of Parliament referred to, and the papers laid before me containing the rules and regulations of the society in question, and upon the best consideration I have been able to give to the subject, I am of opinion that this society is not, (due regard being had to the known principle of construction applied to penal Acts of Parliament,) within any of the Acts referred to, so as to be a violation of the Acts, or so as to subject any of the members individually to the penalties of them.

Wm. Horne.

Lincoln's Inn, 24 January 1822.

RULES AND REGULATIONS OF THE ORANGE INSTITUTION.

To the British Nation.

IT is not less the interest than the duty of Protestant Britons to support by every lawful means the religious and civil establishments of their country. By these, the honour of God and the happiness of man are most effectually secured. In the present æra our religion is menaced by the arts of popery and the attacks of infidelity, while our constitution is assailed by fanaticism and faction.

Against

Against this double danger, the Orange Institution was formed, being so named in honour of King William III. Prince of Orange, the illustrious champion to whom Great Britain owes her deliverance from thralldom, spiritual and political; the establishment of the Protestant religion, and the inheritance of the Brunswick throne.

We lay no claim to exclusive loyalty or exclusive Protestantism; but no man, unless his creed be Protestant and his principles loyal, can associate with us. We recognise no other exclusions, our institution receives, nay solicits into its circle every Briton whose religion and character can stand these tests.

We reject also an intolerant spirit; it is a previous qualification, without which the greatest and the wealthiest man would seek in vain our brotherhood, that he shall be incapable of injuring or upbraiding any person for his religious opinions, but on the contrary, that he shall be disposed to aid every loyal subject of every persuasion, and to protect him from violence and oppression.

We desire to fulfil the gracious and paternal command of the Sovereign, conciliation; we make no sacrifice in its fulfilment and assume no merit. It satisfies not only our duty but our principle; conciliation however is in its very nature reciprocal, and therefore alike imperative on the Roman-catholics as on the Protestants, that neither shall offend the other by reproaches or remembrances. But in our conscience we believe the King to have enjoined nothing beyond kind language and friendly demeanor, and that his Majesty has left unrestrained the right of attempting and of resisting any alteration of the established law.

Such, and such only are the principles upon which the Orange Institution was founded, and upon which it has uniformly acted; yet its enemies have affected to consider its forms and arrangements contrary to statutes, which were enacted against treasonable and seditious societies.

How loyalty could be prohibited with treason, or suppressed for sedition, many honest men not learned in the law have wondered. The spirit of such statutes could by no ingenuity of perversion be urged against the Orange Institution, and argument may be heaped on argument, to show that Orangemen were utterly beyond their purposes or their penalties. But where the most strained interpretation could question its legality, the institution refused to oppose and disdained to evade even the letter of these statutes. In such a contest defeat would have been less disastrous than victory. We have submitted to prohibitions which we well knew neither intended nor included ourselves, and we shrank not from the legality of our cause, but from the injurious spectacle of loyal men disputing the application of the law.

It might have been said that a statute is not infringed by the denial of its infringements; but this truth would scarcely have compensated for the misapplication which inconsiderate or malignant minds would make of its principle. When the Legislature has declared any societies unlawful whose constitutions and obligations are such as it describes, Orangemen would set no profitable or consistent example in vindicating their own oaths and ordinances.

Our rules are open not only to the members of our institution, but to the whole community; we have no reserve whatsoever except of the signs and symbols whereby Orangemen know each other, and those mysteries the law has not included in its prohibitions. Our association is general; it meets wherever Orangemen are to be found, and that we trust will soon be in every part of the empire. Its whole institution is one neighbourhood, within which every Orangeman is at home in the furthest parts of the world.

There is not either oath, or obligation, test, or assurance, which a candidate or brother can take or offer in our society. The proposition of members, their admission, and their continuance among us are wholly unfettered with pledge or promise. Nevertheless we can truly tell the world that no unqualified person can come into, and no unworthy person remain, in our fellowship.

The grand lodge declares that an inviolate union will be found in the Orange Institution, while the abandonment of those distinct and divisional functions which the letter of the statutes prohibits, has increased its security, its extent, and its efficacy.

Everything works for good. Those very enactments to which so many of our rules have been surrendered, have in the necessary exertion of our obedience, suggested the means of rendering our institution beyond all hope more powerful and permanent. The difficulty which we lamented has become our deliverance. The authority to which we yielded has strengthened our establishment.

Such is now the mechanism of our institution, that it shall spread, lawfully spread, its operation over the whole country. Every movement shall be felt and answered in every part; with the tenacity of an anchor, it shall possess the sensitiveness of a cobweb; the lightest touch at its furthest end shall vibrate to its centre; it shall be a moral telegraph, a political steam engine, with expansion and concentration, and comprehension beyond any illegal power to resist: thanks to the law, it shall support the law, and by means which no unlawful association can apply or imitate. Were all those treasonable societies, which the statutes have described and prohibited to use our machinery, they could not go on one moment; though we admit no oaths into our institution, perjury alone could set for them one wheel of ours in motion.

The statutes have not been evaded; their spirit is with us, and we comply with their letter. Our institution does not, and cannot come within any one of their prohibitions; for our suppression new enactments would be required, more restrictive and more penal than the English law admits, or than the friends of popery, who so strangely assume also to be the champions of freedom, can consistently support.

Appendix, No. 12.
Cases and Opinions respecting Orange Institutions.

The Orange Institution cannot be suppressed, but by means which would subvert the constitution of Great Britain, and erase the name of the Prince of Orange from among her Sovereigns. After that erasure, the Brunswick dynasty would speedily follow; the liberty of these realms, their religion and their monarchy, would then be replaced under papal darkness and despotic oppression.

Signed by order of the Grand Lodge,

C. E.,
Deputy Grand Secretary, Great Britain.

THE ORANGE INSTITUTION.

Its Objects.

This association is formed by persons, desiring to the utmost of their power to support and defend His Majesty King George the Fourth, the constitution and laws of this country, and the succession to the throne in His Majesty's illustrious house, being Protestant, for the defence of their persons and property, and for the maintenance of the peace of the country, and for these purposes the members hold themselves obliged, when lawfully called upon, to be at all times ready to assist the civil and military powers in the just and lawful discharge of their duty. They associate also in honour of King William the Third, Prince of Orange, whose name they bear as supporters of his glorious memory, and the true religion by him completely established in this United Kingdom.

This is exclusively a Protestant association, yet detesting an intolerant spirit, it admits no persons into its brotherhood, who are not well known to be incapable of persecuting, injuring or upbraiding any one on account of his religious opinions, but that their principle is to aid and assist every loyal subject of every religious description, by protecting him from violence and oppression.

LAWS AND ORDINANCES OF THE ORANGE INSTITUTION.

Qualifications requisite for an Orangeman.

He should have a sincere love and veneration for his Almighty Maker, productive of those lively and happy fruits, righteousness and obedience to his commands, a firm and steadfast faith in the Saviour of the world, convinced that he is the only Mediator between a sinful creature and an offended Creator; his disposition should be humane and compassionate, and his behaviour kind and conciliatory; he should be an enemy to savage brutality and unchristian cruelty, a lover of rational and improving society, faithfully regarding the Protestant religion and sincerely desiring to propagate its precepts, zealous in promoting the honour, happiness and prosperity of his king and country, heartily desirous of victory and success in those pursuits, yet convinced that God alone can grant them. He should have an hatred of cursing and swearing and taking the name of God in vain, and he should use all opportunities of discouraging those shameful practices among his brethren; wisdom and prudence should guide his actions, temperance and sobriety, honesty and integrity direct his conduct, and the honour and glory of his King and country be the motives of his endeavours.

Oath of Allegiance.

I, A. B., do sincerely promise and swear, that I will be faithful, and bear true allegiance to His Majesty King George.

So help me God.

Oath of Supremacy.

I, A. B., do swear, that I do, from my heart, abhor, detest and abjure, as impious and heretical that damnable doctrine and position that princes excommunicated or deprived by the Pope, or any authority of the See of Rome, may be deposed or murdered by their subjects, or any other whatsoever; and I do declare, that no foreign prince, person, prelate, state or potentate, hath or ought to have any jurisdiction, power, superiority, pre-eminence or authority, ecclesiastical or spiritual, within this realm.

So help me God.

Oath of Abjuration.

I, A. B. do truly and sincere acknowledge, profess, testify and declare in my conscience before God and the world, that our Sovereign Lord King George the Fourth is lawful and rightful king of this realm, and all other His Majesty's dominions and countries thereunto belonging. And I do solemnly and sincerely declare that I do not believe in my conscience that not any of the descendants of the person who pretended to be Prince of Wales during the life of the late King James 2, and since his decease pretended to be and took upon himself the style and title of King of England by the name of James 3, or of Scotland by the name of James 8, or the style and title of King of Great Britain, hath any right or title whatsoever to the Crown of this realm, or any other the dominions thereunto

therunto belonging, and I do renounce, refuse, and abjure any allegiance or obedience to any of them. And I do swear that I will bear faithful and true allegiance to His Majesty King George 4, and him will defend to the utmost of my power against all traitorous conspiracies and attempts whatsoever which shall be made against his person, crown or dignity. And I will do my utmost endeavour to disclose and make known to His Majesty and his successors all treasons and traitorous conspiracies which I shall know to be against him or any of them.

And I do faithfully promise to the utmost of my power to support, maintain, and defend the succession of the crown against the descendants of the said James, and against all other persons whatsoever, which succession, by Act intituled "An Act for the further limitation of the Crown and better securing the rights and liberties of the subject," is and stands limited to the Princess Sophia, Electress and Duchess Dowager of Hanover, and the heirs of her body being Protestants. And all those things I do plainly and sincerely acknowledge and swear according to these express words by me spoken, and according to the plain common sense and understanding of the same words, without any equivocation, mental evasion, or secret reservation whatsoever; and I do make this recognition, acknowledgment, abjuration, recrimination, and promise heartily, willingly and truly, upon the true faith of a Christian.

So help me God.

General Rules.

1. The Orange Institution consists of an unlimited number of brethren, whose admission is not regulated by any other tests than their religious character and principles.

2. In conformity with these tests, no Roman-catholic can be admitted into the institution, nor any person who is or was a member of any of the societies named in the statutes 39 Geo. 3, c. 79, or 57 Geo. 3, c. 19*, or of any other society or body of men hostile to the king and constitution of these realms.

3. Its affairs are directed by the grand lodge, which assembles only for such direction, and is composed of the following dignitaries:—

1st. The grand master of Great Britain, who is its chief and supreme head, he is chosen by the brethren at large convened for that purpose in the metropolis by the senior deputy grand master; his office is permanent and uncontrolled, being confided wholly to the loyalty and integrity of that Orangeman who shall be worthy of such a trust.

2d. The grand chaplain of Great Britain.

3d. The deputy grand master of Great Britain appointed by the grand master.

4th. The deputy grand chaplain of Great Britain.

5th. The grand treasurer.

6th. The grand secretary.

These high officers are appointed by the grand lodge.

7th. The grand committee, consisting of 21 members appointed out of the body at large by the grand lodge, on the 15th day of June in each year, five of these are competent to act, and their members are annually chosen in the room of those retiring, but who are eligible; the rota of retirement is fixed by the Committee on its first meeting.

8th. The deputy grand masters appointed in like manner by the grand lodge, without restriction of number, on the recommendation of the brethren; the appointment of all dignitaries and officers takes place on the 15th day of June, and they commence their functions on the 1st day of July following.

9th. The deputy grand chaplains.

10th. The deputy grand treasurer.

11th. The deputy grand secretary, appointed by the respective principals, and confirmed by the grand lodge.

12th. The masters appointed by the grand lodge, without restriction of numbers, at the recommendation of the brethren.

13th. The chaplains, appointed in the same manner.

No Orangeman is eligible to any dignity or office in the institution who is not a purple brother.

The precedence of the dignitaries takes place according to the above order, and among those of the same class, by the date of their certificates, which shall in all cases be under the seal of the grand lodge; such seal to be always in the custody of the grand or deputy grand secretary, and produced at its meetings.

4. The institution, fully relying on the honour, the loyalty and the discretion of its officers, requires from them no undertaking for the fulfilment of their respective duties.

5. To the grand master the honour and welfare of the institution are implicitly confided, but no particular functions or duties can be prescribed to our chief.

6. The grand chaplain cannot be invested with any especial duties. Whosoever he is present in the grand lodge its religious offices are committed to him. The learning and

Appendix, No. 12.

Cases and Opinions respecting Orange Institutions.

* The societies named in the above Acts are the United Englishmen, United Scotchmen, United Britons, United Irishmen, the London Corresponding Society, the Spenceans and Spencean Philanthropists.

Appendix, No. 12. piety of the distinguished prelate who shall hold this office will be duly revered by every true brother.

Cases and Opinions respecting Orange Institutions.

7. The grand treasurer examines the accounts of his deputy, and directs their production at every quarterly meeting of the grand lodge. The money of the institution shall be lodged in a banker's hands in his name, and drawn out for the purposes of the institution by his order, upon certificate of the grand committee.

All the monies and other effects of the institution are vested in the grand master and grand treasurer for the time being, and, on their respective deaths or removals, in their successors, without any transfer whatever, for the use of the institution.

8. The grand secretary has the custody, by himself or his deputy, of all the books and papers of the institution. He produces them whenever required by the grand master, the deputy grand master, the grand lodge or the grand committee. He exhibits the registry of the names of the brethren and officers of the institution to any brother desiring its inspection. He gives immediate attention to all correspondence.

As the office of deputy grand secretary is attended with great expense, and requires constant labour and attendance, its expenses shall be defrayed out of the funds of the institution; and the brother filling it shall be allowed an adequate compensation, to be fixed by the grand lodge, for his trouble; which shall be paid one quarter in advance.

9. The deputy grand masters receive and communicate to the grand lodge such reports as are made to them by the masters, to whom they also communicate the ordinances of the grand lodge. The general inspection of the institution, and of all its brethren not belonging to the grand lodge, is confided to their superintendence; they also transmit to the grand lodge all the monies which they receive on account of the institution.

10. The grand lodge meets in the metropolis quarterly, and oftener if necessary, for the general government of the institution; to wit, on the 25th of March, 15th June, 29th September and 29th December in each year.

11. At its meetings seven are a quorum; and, in the absence of the grand master, the senior member present of the highest class shall preside.

12. It cannot meet, unless in the metropolis, without the sanction of the grand master.

13. Those members who, upon being summoned, neither attend personally nor by proxy, nor send a reasonable excuse, shall, if within the metropolis, be fined 20s.; if absent from the metropolis, 10s. The grand master, the deputy grand master, and the grand and deputy grand chaplain of Great Britain, are exempted from this rule.

14. All the members of the grand Orange lodge of Ireland are honorary members of the grand lodge of Great Britain.

15. The signs, symbols and pass-words of the institution may be altered either wholly or in part by the grand lodge, provided that a dignitary not inferior to a deputy grand master is in the chair.

16. Every appointment in the institution is subject to the approbation of the grand lodge.

17. In all questions except appointments of committee-men and purple brethren, the dignitaries when sitting in grand lodge vote openly, commencing with the junior present according to his rank and date of certificate. In case of equality of voices, the president has an additional or casting vote.

18. The officers of the institution who are not dignitaries, are the deputy masters, the committee-men, the treasurers and the secretaries.

19. A master, or in his absence, a deputy master, presides at all meetings of the brethren in the absence of a dignitary or of his senior officer, maintains order therein, reports the proceedings to a deputy grand master or the deputy grand secretary.

20. No keeper of a public-house shall be a master.

21. The committee-men are elected in the proportion of five to each master, the first by the master himself, the second by the first, and so until the whole are elected. They preside according to their seniority in the institution, in the absence of a master or dignitary.

22. The brethren of the institution are all equal and alike eligible to all its dignitaries and offices, not any one Orangeman has higher claims on the regard or confidence of his associates than another; the only distinction recognized in its meetings is that of its dignitaries according to their official class and seniority therein.

23. The brethren form one general body; they cannot be appointed or act in or for any distinct part or purpose; every Orangeman may meet and transact business with his brethren wheresoever they assemble according to the rules of the institution, and his and their functions respectively.

24. Any number of brethren not less than five, may meet and transact Orange business in any part of Great Britain, provided that a dignitary is among them, or a master or deputy master or a committee-man who shall preside at their meeting.

25. The members present at such meeting are subordinate to the president, who has full power of fining any disorderly brother to an amount not exceeding 10s. He shall decide any dispute arising which is not provided for by the rules of the institution, and the parties must abide by his decision on pain of expulsion; but if one-fourth of the brethren

brethren present approve an appeal, it shall be made to the grand lodge, whose determination must in all respects be final.

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26. All business must be disposed of, and the meeting closed before any refreshments are introduced.

Cases and Opinions respecting Orange Institutions.

27. The laws of religion and morality, as well as the laws of the land, should be particularly observed by Orangemen. All cursing and swearing and all profane and indecent language are strictly prohibited at their meetings, under penalty of such fine as the president shall think proper to impose. Any brother who shall appear at such meeting intoxicated, shall be considered incapable to vote therein, and subject to be fined. In like manner, in all cases of offensive language or conduct, the president may order the offending person to be removed.

28. The election of members is by ballot, but no candidate shall be balloted for in any meeting at the time of his being proposed, if any one brother present shall desire a postponement, nor in any subsequent meeting, unless his proposer and seconder shall attend therat.

29. Nor at any meeting which is more than 10 miles from his accustomed residence, unless a deputy grand master shall be present; one black bean in five is sufficient for rejection.

30. No candidate shall be seconded at any meeting of the brethren until the proposer has certified in writing in the book of the secretary present, that he is a Protestant of known loyalty and above 18 years of age, and has produced to the meeting satisfactory proof of his having taken the oaths of allegiance, of abjuration and supremacy.

31. If any person applies to a brother to be proposed, who thinks fit to decline making such proposition, the brother shall forthwith communicate the name and fact to the grand lodge, which shall be notified by the deputy grand secretary to the several secretaries of the institution, to be by them entered into their respective books.

32. The names of all persons mentioned in the books of the institution shall be entered into an alphabetical index therein, which upon all propositions of candidates shall be referred to, and stated to the brethren present.

33. The proposer and seconder of a candidate shall be answerable to the institution for his fidelity when admitted.

34. They are, therefore, especially required to satisfy themselves previously of his religious, moral and political character; and the brethren present are required to state to the meeting their respective knowledge thereof, without fear or favour.

35. The proposer and seconder must have an entire confidence that he will be true and faithful to all its brethren, and obedient to its authorities in all just and lawful occasions, and that he will not in any manner whatever disclose or make known to any person who is not an Orangeman, the whole or any part or parts of any sign, symbol, pass-word, mystery or other matter communicated to him in the Orange Institution, or in any rank or order thereof; nor to any Orangeman who shall not then be advanced into such rank or order, unless authorized thereto by the proper authorities of the Orange Institution. And that he has not been proposed and rejected in, or expelled from the Orange Institution, or from any society which has borne or bears the title of Orange in this or any other part of the United Kingdom. And that he does not, and will not bear enmity against any person, on account of his or her religious opinions; nor will ever insult, upbraid or injure him or her on account thereof. But that his desire is as far as in him lies, to live in concord and quietness with all his fellow subjects of every religious persuasion, and to aid and support, in all their rights, privileges, possessions and liberties, the Protestant religion, the succession of the House of Brunswick, being Protestants, and the British Constitution, as they were happily established by the glorious Revolution, under our deliverer, King William the Third, Prince of Orange.

36. The proposer, will further satisfy the meeting, that he has put an authorized copy of these laws and ordinances into the hands of the candidate at least three days before such proposition.

37. But none of the above precautions are required in the case of persons who were Orangemen on or before the day of 182 , in whom the grand lodge shall be pleased to dispense therewith.

38. Upon the admission of a brother, his name, age, residence and quality, shall be duly transmitted to the grand lodge, with the other proceedings of the meeting. And the certificate thereof signed by the grand master and grand secretary, or in their respective absence, by a deputy grand master and the deputy grand secretary; shall be returned to the person by whom it was transmitted, and be signed in open meeting by the new brother, with his christian and surname, and then delivered to him.

39. All proceedings at any meeting shall be certified to a deputy grand master, by the secretary or acting secretary present therat. The propositions, postponements, admissions and rejections, which took place therat, shall be entered by the deputy grand secretary, in his official registry.

40. Each secretary shall also enter in his book all such propositions, &c., as happen to come to his knowledge.

41. The names of all the brethren and dignitaries, and the dates and places of their admissions and promotions shall be entered in a book which shall be kept in the custody

Appendix, No. 12. of the deputy grand secretary, the said book being always open to the inspection of every Orangeman.

Cases and Opinions respecting Orange Institutions. 42. All meetings of the institution, except that of the grand lodge, which is composed of its dignitaries, are open of right to every Orangeman upon producing his certificate, without which none shall be admitted, unless satisfactorily known by the president of the meeting to be an Orangeman.

43. No business shall be transacted at any meeting, except taking the chair and reading prayers, until the certificates of all the brethren present shall have been mutually shown, and a brother placed outside the door to prevent the intrusion of strangers. A book for the registry of names shall be previously delivered to him by the secretary present.

44. When a brother demands admission into a meeting, he shall be required by the door-keeper to produce his certificate, which shall be handed in to the president. He shall then be required to write his name in the said book, which shall be sent into the room in like manner. And upon satisfactory comparison thereof with the certificate, he shall be admitted, and take his station in the meeting according to his rank in the brotherhood, and bear a part in all its proceedings.

45. But if the president shall doubt the authenticity of the signature in the book, the applicant shall be refused admission; and the certificate shall be detained until the pleasure of the Grand Lodge is known therein.

46. The right of presence at Orange meetings is absolutely in every brother, complying with the regulations contained herein; and does not depend on his residence, local connections or knowledge of the brethren present.

47. When a meeting of Orangemen takes place in a regiment, it shall be sufficient that the commissioned officer of the highest rank present takes the chair, whether he is or is not a dignitary of the institution. In every other respect the above regulations take effect in regimental meetings.

Order of Business at each Meeting.

48. The chair taken; after which the president and other officers do not leave their functions on the entrance of any superior or senior dignitaries. The opening prayer read by a chaplain, if present; the brethren all standing.

Examination of the certificates of the brethren present.

Communications received and read from the grand lodge.

Communications made to the meeting by the brethren.

Communications resolved on.

Members proposed; members balloted.

Members initiated.

General business done.

The closing prayer read by a chaplain, if present; the brethren all standing.

49. The postage and carriage of all documents concerning any particular brother or candidate shall be paid by such individual.

50. No Orangeman shall be definitely expelled from the institution without the sanction of the grand lodge, upon which his expulsion shall be forthwith notified by the deputy grand secretary, according to Rule 31.

51. The grand lodge may suspend during its pleasure the brotherhood, and consequent privileges of any Orangeman; such suspension shall be notified by the deputy grand secretary, in like manner.

52. But if the suspended brother, or any three Orangemen, require an investigation of the cause of such suspension, it shall be examined by the grand lodge at its next quarterly meeting, and then or at the following one shall be decided thereby, either for his restoration or expulsion.

53. Every brother shall, on the requisition of the deputy grand secretary, stating the demand of the grand lodge or grand committee, transmit to him his certificate, the delay or refusal whereof shall be notified as in Rule 31. And such brother's right of admission to any meeting shall be suspended until the determination of the grand lodge is known thereon, subject nevertheless to the right of investigation mentioned in the preceding rule.

The Purple Brethren.

54. Those Orangemen who have been at least twelve months in the brotherhood, and distinguished during that period by their fidelity, diligence and intelligence, may be raised to the dignity of the purple. This probation may be dispensed with at the discretion of the grand lodge or grand committee.

55. But no dignitary or other president shall initiate any Orangeman into the Purple Order without his personal knowledge of the said Orangeman, or a written recommendation from some officer not inferior in rank to a master.

56. Upon his receiving any new office or dignity in the institution, the certificate of an Orangeman shall be called in, and a new one given to him accordant therewith.

57. Every brother shall wear at the meetings of the institution an Orange ribbon; except those of the purple order; whose ribbons shall be purple and orange. The dignitaries and officers shall wear thereat the ribbons and symbols appropriate to their rank in the brotherhood. No other colours are permitted at Orange meetings.

Mutual assistance of the Brethren.

58. No Orangeman shall have the pecuniary aid of the institution in any prosecution or Appendix, No. 12.
suit originating with or occasioned by him through religious or party spirit.

59. No assistance from any meeting unless 20 miles distant from his abode, nor then
unless his situation earnestly requires it. The date and the amount of the relief granted
shall be endorsed and signed by the president on the back of his certificate.

60. Orangemen are strictly forbidden from soliciting relief upon the exhibition of their
certificates, in any other place than at the meetings of the institution.

61. Every brother save and except the grand master, the grand chaplain, the deputy
grand master, the grand treasurer and the grand secretary, shall undergo a new election
whensoever the grand lodge shall think expedient.

62. The charge of admission and initiation of the brethren shall in no case be less than	f.	s.	d.
Fees to the grand lodge for every certificate complete	-	-	- 5 -
A master's warrant, &c.	-	1	11 6
Ditto of a deputy grand master	-	1	1 -
Ditto of a deputy grand chaplain	-	5	-
Ditto of a grand committee-man	-	5	-
Ditto of the deputy grand treasurer	-	5	-
Ditto of the deputy grand secretary	-	5	-
Ditto of a chaplain, treasurer, secretary, and committee-man respectively	-	2	-

63. The annual contribution of each brother to the purposes of the grand lodge is not less than two shillings, in half-yearly payments, to be collected by the deputy masters, and transmitted by them to the grand lodge one month before the June and December meetings.

64. As our institution bears the title of William III., so in sign of our grateful affection to his memory, the anniversary of his birth-day, November 4, shall be celebrated as our grand æra for ever.

Prayer for opening the Meetings.

Gracious and Almighty God, who in all ages hast shown thy Almighty power in protecting Righteous Kings and States, we yield Thee hearty thanks for so miraculously bringing to light and frustrating the secret and horrible designs of our enemies, plotted and intended to have been executed against our Gracious King, our happy Constitution, and the true Religion established by our Glorious Deliverer William III. Prince of Orange.

Vouchsafe O Lord to continue unto us Thy protection, grant to our Gracious King long life, health and prosperity; let Thy Providence ever guard our happy Constitution, and enable us to transmit it to our latest posterity unimpaired and improved by our Holy Religion.

Bless we beseech Thee every member of the Orange Institution with charity, brotherly love and loyalty; make us truly respectable here on earth, and eternally happy hereafter. These and all other blessings we humbly beg in the name and through the mediation of Jesus Christ our Lord and Saviour. Amen.

Or this.

Almighty God and heavenly Father, who in all ages hast shown Thy power and mercy in graciously and miraculously delivering Thy church, and in protecting righteous and religious kings and states from the wicked conspiracies and malicious practices of all the enemies thereof, we yield Thee hearty thanks for so wonderfully discovering and confounding the horrible and wicked designs of our enemies, plotted and intended to have been executed against our most gracious Lord King George and the whole estates of the realm, for the subversion of government and the established religion. Be Thou, O Lord, still our mighty protector, and scatter our enemies that delight in blood; defeat their councils, abate their pride, assuage their malice and confound their devices; strengthen the hands of our gracious Sovereign and all that are in authority under him, with judgment and justice to suppress and punish all such workers of iniquity as turn religion into rebellion, and faith into faction, that they may never prevail in the ruin of Thy church amongst us; but that our gracious Sovereign and his realms being preserved in Thy true religion, and by Thy merciful goodness protected in the same, we may all duly serve Thee with praise and thanksgiving. And we beseech Thee to protect the King and Royal Family from all treason and conspiracies; preserve him in Thy faith, fear and love; make his reign long, prosperous and happy here on earth, and crown him hereafter with everlasting glory. Accept also, most gracious God, our unfeigned thanks for filling our hearts with joy and gladness, by sending thy servant the late King William for the deliverance of these nations from tyranny and arbitrary power.

Let truth and justice, devotion and piety, concord and unity, brotherly kindness and charity, with other christian virtues, so flourish amongst us, that they may be the stability of our times, and make this our association a praise here on earth. This we most humbly beg, in the name and for the sake of Jesus Christ our Lord and Saviour. Amen.

Cases and Opinions respecting Orange Institutions.

Form of Prayer to be used at closing.

Appendix, No. 12. Almighty God, who art a strong tower of defence unto thy servants against the face of their enemies : we yield Thee praise and thanks for our deliverance from those great and apparent dangers wherewith we were encompassed; we acknowledge Thy goodness that we were not delivered over as a prey unto them ; imploring Thee still to continue such Thy mercies towards us, that the world may know that Thou art our Saviour and mighty Deliverer through Jesus Christ. Amen.

It is earnestly recommended to all the brethren, that they will set an example of religious conduct in themselves and their families, by a due and decorous attendance at the places of Protestant worship, and a zealous observance of the Sabbath. And that they will, as far as in them lies, abstain from all dealings with those tradesmen whose character and conduct bear the stamp of disloyalty, and from subscribing to or advertising in any publications of the revolutionary press.

Appendix, No. 13.**CORRESPONDENCE between Lord *Kenyon* and Lieutenant-Colonel *Fairman*.****Appendix, No. 13.**

My dear Sir,

Portman-square, 8 February 1833.

I CALLED at 3, Cannon-row, yesterday, having attended His Royal Highness, our Grand Master, to the House of Lords, to sign Lord Aberdeen's proxy, and gave Clarke a frank to write to you, to say that His Royal Highness and I agreed that we were bound by our rules to have a meeting here on the 15th, and to signify to you, therefore, the necessity for your immediate return. You can easily return to the north, and continue your visitation ; but we must not run the risk of disappointing our brethren if they come up to attend our meeting.

Ever yours, most faithfully,

Kenyon.

Indorsement :

London, 8 Feb. 1833. Kenyon, Lord. My return from Doncaster was attended with an expense of upwards of 4*l.*

From Lieutenant-colonel *Fairman* to Lord *Kenyon*, February 12, 1833.

My dear Lord,

Doncaster, Tuesday.

For the life of me I cannot lay my hand on a letter, I am most anxious to lay before the Grand Lodge, from the gentlemen of Walsall. It was of a most flattering kind ; stating, that after the elections were over, if I could visit that borough, my reception would be attended with public marks of honour, and that all the respectability of the neighbourhood would join our institution. From the multiplicity of my papers, and the obtrusions to which I have been subjected, and from which it was impossible for me to make an escape, I fear I must have lost some documents of importance. My word, however, will be taken for the facts, I feel quite satisfied.

Lord Wynford, the soundness of whose judgment few persons would be so hardy as to call in question, was kind enough to write me word he had read with much pleasure the report of my proceedings at Birmingham. I believe I mentioned that I had consulted his Lordship on the propriety of my continuing to introduce the Duke's name in the prominent shape I had previously done, and with the policy of which he seemed to agree. There is one strong point which induces me to cherish a hope that I have worked a change in the sentiments of the press, which is, that the foulest part of it, I fancy, has not attacked me, nor attempted to gainsay my comments in refutation of the calumnies so lavishly put forth against our Illustrious Grand Master. If he would but make a tour into these parts, for which I have prepared the way, he would be idolized.

I am, with sincere respect, my dear Lord, ever most devotedly your Lordship's,

W. Blennerhassett Fairman.

My dear Lord,

Reindeer, Doncaster, Tuesday.

As I once mentioned to Lord Wynford, I really write such a number of letters, that I scarcely know to whom or where. I think, however, that I not only addressed one or two to your Lordship from Leeds, as well as from this place (before I received yours yesterday), but that I also sent you some documents in a parcel to Gredington, which I hope have been forwarded to you in London, as it might be very desirable to lay them before the Grand Lodge. The keeping a memorandum is wholly out of the question, from the constant state of turmoil and interruption I have endured, though I am frequently not in bed till two in the morning, labouring to get my business under, which in spite of all my industry still gains upon me. In the midst of my bustle yesterday, in consequence of my recall, and which by the way I consider to be highly complimentary, a party of gentlemen came over to me from Barnsley, to aid my endeavours for the establishment of a new lodge in this town, of the first respectability, for which I hope the way is paved. It was impossible that I could do otherwise than invite my new brothers, by whom I had been treated most princely, to take their dinner with me. About a week ago, I opened for them their warrant, and by way of a beginning I initiated 10 members, and, could I have staid another day

day, might as many more, who have since joined it; but the subsequent fees cannot be claimed by the Grand Lodge. These brethren are all men of fortune, of high spirit, to whom money is no object. In proof of this, Mr. Jadison, the master, who dined with me yesterday, said that a subscription of 50*l.* each had already been talked of, to get up an entertainment for our Illustrious Grand Master, if they might be permitted to look forward to so distinguished an honour as a visit from, in the autumn of the year. All the ladies are with us, and "the *Blue belles of Yorkshire*" are noble dames. So sensible were they of the injuries that have been heaped on our much-injured Prince, that at a dinner party at Mr. Jadison's when His Royal Highness's health was proposed (and in every party which I have attended it has been drank with enthusiasm), they actually shed tears. By excess of toil my own nerves are so unstrung too, that in making to your Lordship this report, I am playing the woman; though I am proof against persecution, I am not against kindness. While the one kindles my indignation, the other at once subdues me. I find, however, I must not pursue such a subject at this moment. The enclosure goes to the corroboration of what might probably have been effected could I have staid longer in a place since the elections. I have many more letters of a similar kind, upon which I cannot lay my finger at present, but doubtless shall speedily be able to do so. I have notified to most, if not the whole of the districts in this county, in Lancaster, and in Cheshire, as well as in Derbyshire, the assembling of the Grand Lodge on Friday next. I have written to the Duke of Gordon, to Glasgow, and elsewhere, to intimate that in all probability I should be directed to renew my circuit of the country so soon as the circular should be published. My inefficiency at the ensuing meeting will be excused, I hope, as I really stand in need of rest, and cannot promise to be more than a mere cipher. Towards its termination I will rally all my spirits, to give some account of my mission, but the very thought now unmans me.

The new lodge at Barnsley is named "The Royal Cumberland Lodge." In great haste,

My dear Lord, ever most devotedly your Lordship's,

W. Blennerhassett Fairman.

Indorsement:

This letter is important, and should be printed, from Col. Fairman to Lord Kenyon.

My dear Lord,

Doncaster, Tuesday.

By the time you receive this, by the Glasgow mail, I shall probably be in town. In that case I shall have the honour to offer you my respects, at your own house, on Thursday next at 12 o'clock. I believe I mentioned to your Lordship, for I really am so confused as scarcely to know whether I stand upon my head or upon my heels, that I had notified to the districts not yet visited, that I should most likely be directed to continue my circuit soon after the meeting of the Grand Lodge, for the purpose of imparting to those who had not received it, the new system. I have also done all in my power to soften the disappointment of not fulfilling my engagements, where I had previously made them. In short, I have spared no pains to put matters on the best footing that circumstances would permit me to do. Your Lordship will see, that it was wholly impossible for me to start at a moment's notice, but by leaving undone what I have done, unless indeed there had been an indispensable necessity for my doing so. As I could have rendered no service to the grand committee now sitting, my time has been employed to far more advantage by employing it in the manner I have. Had I been in London a day earlier, I should neither have had the ability nor the inclination to have attended the office. I trust, however, that all my proceedings will have met with the approbation of our Illustrious Grand Master and your Lordship, for no longer than while they are honoured with that, would I retain the situation I am now filling.

Most devotedly yours,

W. B. F.

Appendix, No. 14.

LETTER from the Hon. R. E. Plunket to Lieut.-Colonel Fairman.

Dear Sir and Brother,

James's Hotel, Jermyn-street, June 8.

WHEN might I be favoured with an audience of the committee, to which indeed I have the honour to belong, on subjects I think of some importance towards the furtherance of the institution.

I have the honour to be, dear Sir and Brother, very faithfully yours,
Randal E. Plunkett,

Grand Master County Meath, Deputy Grand Master Ireland,
Lieutenant-colonel Fairman, &c. and Grand Committee-man England.

Indorsement:

London, 8 June 1834. Plunkett, Honourable Randal. A committee was convened in consequence, which was attended by Mr. P. who developed his plan, and the committee will re-assemble on Monday the 16th for its maturation, when it shall be submitted to your Lordship in print.

Appendix, No. 14

To Members of the Carlton Club.

THE Orange Institution is the only society peculiar to Great Britain and Ireland, which already includes individuals of every rank and grade, from the nearest to the Throne to the poorest peasant.

This society is useful for the purposes of intercourse between the higher and lower orders; for correspondence, epistolary or otherwise, with bodies or individuals, and is capable of being rendered eminently available at elections, whenever it is desirable to return a representative whose principles are, primarily, the protection of the Protestant Establishment in Church and State.

It is also peculiarly available for the collection and furtherance of petitions, addresses and subscriptions throughout the country, &c. &c.

But that wherein seems to consist its peculiar merit, is in the opportunity it offers to country gentlemen, of disseminating among the people around them, those principles upon which is based the English Throne, and to which the former greatness of England is mainly attributable, since she was never in so proud a position, as when she stood forward as the champion of a principle, and that principle was Protestantism. This was sufficiently exemplified in the reigns of the first Protestant monarch and his daughter Elizabeth, the Protectorate, and the reigns of William of Glorious Memory, and Anne.

If a nobleman or gentleman has a lodge upon his estate, he is met with a feeling, which if it is equalled by any other, is at all events peculiar; for, although Orangeism is aristocratic in its very essence, and that its laws imperatively enjoin subordination and discipline, yet, whereas no other precedence is recognized in the institution, save that of the dignities therein conferred; and that although it is the invariable practice to place in eminent situations of the system, those whose conduct towards the institution is not unworthy of their rank in society, yet it is to the degree they hold in the order that deference is paid.

If we are not irrational in our apprehensions, that a time may come, nay is not far distant, when the combination against all property, commencing as it has with the confiscation of church revenues, when lawless force must be repelled by organized loyalty; what better means of co-operation can be offered them than the Orange Institution?

If there be any cause akin to that of religion, it is that of its defenders; and such are professedly, primarily and principally those belonging to the Orange Institution. If you fall away, the fault is not ours, who offer the order; if you conquer, "In hoc signo vinces." As it is not desired that these allegations should rest upon mere assertion, all the books, regulations, &c. &c. of the society, which is not a secret one, may be inspected.

A short account of the nature, origin and objects of the Orange Institution, will soon be published.

Meanwhile any information can be acquired from the committee.

Cannon-row, Westminster.

Indorsement:

London, 13 June 1834. Materials from the Honourable R. Plunkett, for an Address to the Carlton Club.

My dear Fairman,

I PERFECTLY agree with you that every care should be taken that we fall not under the lash of verbal critics, since such small fry are always more noisy than those who attack our arguments.

I cheerfully adopt most of your amendments; but there are some, particularly in the first and second pages, which appears rather to crowd with epithets than to increase the strength of the language. In the second page I avoided the phrase, "glorious constitution," as being so very hacknied that it has almost become a bye-word for ridicule with our enemies. To call what yet remains of our constitution wretched, would be styling the monarchy, the church, the peerage, &c. &c. wretched remains.

Should your concur in those adoptions which I have made, from your pencilling, you will be at the trouble of rubbing out what I have left; but I am not such a stickler for my own style as to stand out against that to which I have alluded above.

Ever yours truly,

J. F. Staveley.

I was calling on you last evening at the very time you called on me, I should have been very glad had we met. What are you going to do this evening with yourself, or to-morrow? Sunday.

Indorsement:

London, 29 June 1834. Staveley, J. F., Esq. Address to the Carlton.

My dear Sir,

St. James's Hotel, Jermyn-street, July 5.

I AM afraid that any suggestion I might have ventured to make upon the address or appeal to the Carlton Club would be too late to be of any practical benefit, as the proofs are printed. In the general tenor of the appeal I fully acquiesce, every word of it must find an echo in every loyal breast.

I had

I had thought, however, that it should refer to some publication as about to appear, wherein the origin, progress and objects of the Orange Institution, its peculiar and almost unique application to purposes of communication between persons of all grades, and to large bodies, whether the intent of such application be for ensuring an election, or strengthening the hands of a government, or of subscription and confidential intercourse; its physical strength in the last resort; and, lastly, its laws and ordinances, and its whole constitution and character could better be developed than in a short address, which should but point to such a forthcoming publication.

That such a pamphlet could be written, there is no doubt, and I think Smith, now in the jewel-room of the Tower, as proper a man to do it, if furnished with the necessary documents, as any one. I have marked on a proof sheet a few alterations, and an omission I think very desirable; we must ever remember, that the utmost we can pretend to offer is friendly and rational advice. Where advice takes the form of censure, or is clothed in severity of language, it must defeat its object wherever there is room for a difference of opinion.

There is nothing of more importance to the success of our objects, which I hope are the same, than to keep clear of too many projects at once. Conservatism is inferior to Orangeism, as it is solely, and almost selfishly, political. I cannot consent to lose your valuable exertions by identifying you with the politics of the Carlton Club. I should fly at higher game, and endeavour to make the members of the Carlton, Orangemen; who, when they ingraft our solemn and venerable institution upon their more worldly views, will have attained to all that can be desired. This has reference to what you mention in your last, about a wish to belong to the Carlton, of which you urge that you were the original proposer. If you are of opinion that such is desirable, you should get some more influential member of that club than I am, to lay any communication from you before it. I hope you will get up a good dinner for the 1st of August.

Faithfully yours,

Randal E. Plunkett.

Indorsement:

London, 5 July 1834. Plunkett, Hon. R. E. Carlton Club Address.

My dear Fairman,

You know, as well as the rest of the committee, that I apprehended one passage in the address might be considered by some members of the Carlton as offensive. I was, therefore, pleased to find Lord Kenyon approved. Mr. Plunkett, however, thinks as I supposed; but my answer to him is, that the very parties who will feel offended are those who never will be Orangemen, and who affect to treat our institution with contempt. Conciliate them if you can. I would attempt it. Let the committee alter the address as they may think proper; it is their address collectively, not mine individually. You will have had another proof by this time, in which I have recast the first four lines.

Yours truly,

I will be in committee to-day if possible.

J. F. S.

Indorsement:

London, 7 July 1834. Staveley, J. F., Esq., with the Carlton Club Address.

To the MEMBERS of the CARLTON CLUB and the CONSERVATIVES of *England*.

Noble Lords, Gentlemen and Fellow Countrymen,

At this, the most awful conjuncture that has occurred in England since the great rebellion; a terrible crisis, to which events are not only rapidly leading, but are displaying characteristics even more destructive of all rights, and all property, than at that period of spoliation, fanaticism and disloyalty; it is worthy of the gravest consideration, of those in high station, as well as of all loyal men of every degree, whether there may not yet be means, by consolidating their resources, of giving energy to the friends of order, so that, although they may be numerically weaker than the destructives, they may still, by union, organization and good management, become, not only a match for their reckless enemies, but be able to maintain, unimpaired, what yet remains of the great principles of our social constitution.

It is no longer in the power of the greatest, the ablest, the most talented statesmen, to arrest in the Legislature, the current which has set in so steadily, strongly and rapidly. To stop this whelming torrent, they must act in concert, with promptitude and vigour, out of Parliament, since nothing that shall be done there, which is not destructive, will satisfy the *mouvement*, and now dominant, party. The day has passed when a debate and a vote, of either House, could settle, even for a time, a vital question. To restore that day, a large portion of the community must be bound in union for the support of the institutions of the country. Their ostensibility would give physical weight to the efforts of those spirited and truly patriotic members, of both Houses, who should have the moral courage to oppose the will of bold innovators, and the rash measures of wild experimentalists. Where, then, is this union to be found? Where is the nucleus around which may be arrayed the advocates of our social system, who are now disheartened, passive lookers on at the march of Radicalism, since they are without leaders on whom they can rely?

Such an union, such a nucleus, has (to a very limited extent in England,) some years existed, and requires only to be well understood, and adopted by the Conservatives generally,

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to become so expanded as to present the happiest means, not only of saving the vessel of the state from wreck, but of carrying her in safety clear of all the rocks, shoals and shallows which at present peril her navigation : that union, that nucleus, noble lords, gentlemen and fellow countrymen, is "The Loyal Orange Institution."

This is the only society peculiar to Great Britain and Ireland, which already includes persons of every rank and grade, from the first male subject in the realm down to the humblest individual.

It is not an occult society ; it is not one of concealments ; it is not bound by oaths ; although every member has either taken, or is willing to take the oaths of allegiance and supremacy ; but it is a society, every member of which pledges himself to support to the utmost of his ability, and by all legal means, our Protestant Establishment, and ancient Institutions in Church and State.

It is governed by a Grand Master, the first Prince of the Blood, who, with the aid of noblemen and gentlemen, eminent for loyalty, wisdom and sound discretion, will be able (when the institution shall become more extensively ramified) to muster, in every part of the empire, no small portion of all that is sound in the community, and thus present, in every quarter, a phalanx too strong to be overpowered by the destructives, which will give a moral as well as a known physical strength to the government of the King, and will enable it to set at defiance the tyrannous power that has been so madly called into existence.

Even in ordinary times the Orange Institution can be made eminently useful for the purposes of intercourse between the higher, the middle and the lower orders, not only in cementing that mutual regard and respect, without which the social system must ever be incomplete and insecure, but as a desirable medium of facilitating correspondence with bodies and individuals, upon all points in which concert is absolutely necessary to defeat the insidious or audacious assaults of the levellers.

As it is at all times necessary that representatives in Parliament should be men, who, from principle, will support the Protestant Establishment in Church and State, where can a better mean for ensuring so desirable a result, at any election, be found, than the co-operation of Orangemen ? And that the constituency may be able to know the patriot from the demagogue, the honest man from the pretender, where can they so well apply for information and advice, as to the Grand Lodge of the Institution, which, being in active correspondence with all its branches, possesses the facility of knowing the principles of every man in the country.

It is, also, peculiarly available for the collection and furtherance of petitions, addresses and subscriptions.

But that wherein consists one of its principal advantages, is the opportunity it affords to country gentlemen, of disseminating, among the people around them, those wholesome tenets, upon which are based the English Throne, by showing to them, in contradistinction to the pestiferous doctrines of pseudo liberals, that England's moral greatness has arisen with the maintenance of a principle, and that principle the establishment of the National Church. Look back on the days of the regal destroyer of Popery, to the transient but bright reign of that princely flower, his son, the restorer of our ancient and pure Church ; look at the reign of his sister, Elizabeth, as contradistinguished from that of the first Mary. That principle, however, shaded by sectarianism, again became the bulwark of Protestantism in Europe, which the licentiousness and attempted bigotry, which followed, were but the natural reaction from the excesses of puritanism. The glorious reigns of William and Mary, and of Anne, were the revivification of our holy system, which was afterwards secured and cemented by the accession of the first George, and made the stronghold of Christianity and the monarchical principle, against all the assaults of infidelity and republicanism, by that venerated monarch, George III. Let not those principles be departed from ; let every nobleman and gentleman establish an Orange Lodge in his own neighbourhood, and thus unite the people with him in one common bond of kindness, of brotherhood, and of sound principle.

Although Orangemen are brethren, yet of Orangeism discipline and subordination are prominent features, and that respect which the constitution concedes to rank, is always shown by Orangemen, although, to give it additional grace and weight, the honours of the institution should be held by every man, properly qualified, in the realm. The office, for instance, of deputy-grand master of a county, a city, or a borough, or other Orange dignity, is well worthy the honourable ambition of any nobleman or gentleman, who desires to exercise a laudable influence at the seat of his fortune, or on the estate of his inheritance.

If there be any cause akin to that of religion, it is that of its defenders, and such are professedly, primarily, and principally the members of the Orange Institution. If you, members of the Carlton, and exclusive club of noblemen and gentlemen, should, like the peers and nobles of France, be swept away by the coming deluge, the fault is not ours, who offer to you the preventive remedy ; if you conquer, "*In hoc signo vinces.*"

By the Grand Committee of the Loyal Orange Institution of Great Britain.

N. B.—Lest this description of the Orange Institution should be questioned, all the books and regulations, &c. of the Society may be inspected (for it has no concealments), and every information given, by the Deputy Grand Secretary, at the temporary Office of the Institution, 3, Cannon-row, Westminster. And it is further intended that an account of the rise, progress, objects and present state of the Institution, shall be shortly published for general information.

Indorsement:

London, 12 July 1834. Address to the Carlton Club.

HEREWITH you will receive some conservative documents for circulation, if you would be so good as to take that trouble, could it be effected, the placarding them in church-porches and reading-rooms, in market-places and town-halls, in public libraries and humble pot-houses, where they might not be unnecessarily exposed to destruction, would be desirable. Placed in such situations, they might serve as a sort of permanent advertisement for the calm perusal of the lower orders.

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Should you feel any inclination to join the Orange Association, now fast increasing in numbers and respectability, it will afford me the greatest pleasure to give you every information you can possibly require. Allow me in the meantime to add, that the Lord Bishop of Salisbury is our Grand Prelate, and that any friend in the church of my introduction might immediately be appointed a deputy-grand chaplain; but I must not omit to state, that no emolument is attached to the situation, though it might lead to patronage.

Indorsement:

Conservative documents. This circular was written to some clerical friends, with Lord Roden's address, and other placards, the first paragraph of which may serve for a like purpose, with such printed papers as may be hereafter published.

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Appendix, No. 15.

LOYAL ORANGE INSTITUTION OF GREAT BRITAIN.

(ROYAL ARMS.)

Proceedings of
Orange Institutions,
17 June 1828.

PROCEEDINGS of a Meeting of the Grand Lodge, held at the Residence of the Right Hon. Lord Kenyon, Portman-square, on Tuesday the 17th day of June 1828.

Present, His Royal Highness Prince Ernest Duke of Cumberland, Grand Master, &c. &c. &c. in the Chair.

The Right Hon. Lord Kenyon, Deputy Grand Master.

Rev. William Mann, Rev. Doctor Towne, Rev. W. W. Wilcocks, Rev. John Litton Crosbie, Rev. John Osmond Deakin, Rev. James Harris, Chetwode Eustace, Deputy Grand Secretary; Samuel Harman, Esq., A. D. G. T., proxy for D. G. M. Miller, of Newcastle-upon-Tyne; J. W. Sylvester, Esq.; J. Simmons, Esq.; Mr. C. Backhouse, Mr. T. Ratnett, Mr. William Green, Mr. W. Mason, Master of No. 35; Mr. William Pigney, of No. 35, (Visitor); Mr. Robert M'Clatchey, Master of No. 98; Mr. John Rayner, Master of No. 100; Mr. Richard Moxley, Master of No. 101; Mr. W. L. Thompson, Master of No. 198; Mr. John Stead, Master of No. 209; Mr. James Hanna, Master of No. 234; John Oldis and John Evans, Grand Tylers.

Prayer being read by Brother Mann, the senior deputy grand chaplain, His Royal Highness declared the Grand Lodge to be duly opened.

Apologies were received from His Grace the Duke of Gordon, the Lord Bishop of Salisbury, the Hon. Thomas Kenyon, Messrs. South, Eedes, Holt, Birt and Isherwood, and several other members of the institution, whose absence was occasioned by prior engagements, or other unavoidable circumstances.

Lord Kenyon proposed that the Most Noble the Marquis of Chandos, and George Ogle Moore, Esq. m. p., be introduced and initiated, they having been nominated to offices in the institution.—Agreed unanimously.

Moved by Lord Kenyon,—That this meeting hail with heartfelt satisfaction and gratitude the distinguished honour which has been conferred on the institution by His Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland's acceptance of the situation of Grand Master, and by his very gracious condescension in taking the chair this day.—Agreed unanimously.

Moved by the Rev. I. L. Crosbie,—That we feel it a bounden duty to congratulate our Orange brethren of Great Britain on the acquisition of two distinguished Members of the House of Commons, this day, to the ranks of our loyal institution, the Most Noble the Marquis of Chandos, and George Ogle Moore, Esq.; and from their zeal, integrity, and devotion to the Protestant cause in their places in Parliament, we anticipate the most happy results, as also from their exertions in the introduction of new members to this institution.—Agreed unanimously.

His Royal Highness the Grand Master's warrant, appointing the following dignitaries of the institution was read; viz.

The Right Hon. George Baron Kenyon, Deputy Grand Master for England and Wales; His Grace the Duke of Gordon, Deputy Grand Master for Scotland; the Right Reverend Thomas, Lord Bishop of Salisbury, Grand Chaplain of the Order; the Most Noble the Marquis of Chandos, m. p., Grand Secretary of Great Britain; Colonel Fletcher, Grand Treasurer of Great Britain; James Watkins, Esq. Deputy Grand Treasurer of Great Britain; Chetwode Eustace, Esq. Deputy Grand Secretary of Great Britain.

Moved by the Marquis of Chandos,—That having seriously and solemnly considered the objects and purposes of the Orange Institution, as faithfully detailed in its laws and ordinances, we fell ourselves imperatively called upon, as zealous and attached friends of the Constitution, as established in Church and State, to support and forward the interests of the Society by every legitimate means, and with this view we earnestly invite the cordial co-operation of all His Majesty's loyal Protestant subjects.—Agreed unanimously.

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Proceedings of
Orange Institutions,
17 June 1828.

Moved by Mr. Moore.—That this meeting view with deep and poignant regret, the misconceptions which, in many instances, are unjustly entertained of the principles of the society, and therefore deem it incumbent distinctly to declare, that so far from admitting or countenancing a spirit of hostility or division, the main object of this institution is the promotion of a cordial union amongst all classes of His Majesty's Protestant subjects, in support of the principles of the Constitution in Church and State, as finally established at the Revolution in 1688; principles on which the House of Brunswick was called to the British Throne.—Carried unanimously.

The report of the committee of the Grand Lodge was read and received.

Resolved.—That brother George Ogle Moore, Esq., M. P., be elected a member of the Grand Lodge.—Carried unanimously.

Deputies Grand Chaplains:—Rev. Henry Maxwell, M. A.; Rev. Thomas Comber, A. M.; Rev. William Mann, M. A.; Rev. William Towne, D. D.; Rev. Jonathan Wilkinson, M. A.; Rev. W. W. Wilcocks, M. A.; Rev. D. A. Williams, A. M.; Rev. E. Booth, A. M.; Rev. T. Lowe, A. M.; Rev. C. Copner, A. M.; Rev. J. L. Crosbie, A. M.; Rev. J. O. Deakin, A. M.; Rev. James Harris, A. M.; Rev. Thomas Wharton, M. A.

Honorary Members:—The Right Hon. Earl O'Neill, late Grand Master of Ireland; Colonel Wm. Verner, late Deputy Grand Master of Ireland; Rev. Sir Harcourt Lees, Bart., late a Grand Chaplain; Rev. Holt Waring, late a grand Chaplain; Captain John Verner, late Grand Secretary of Ireland; Major Jonathan Chetwood, late Grand Master of the King's County, in Ireland.

Committee of the Grand Lodge:—Brothers, the Hon. Thomas Kenyon, Moses Jervis, Thomas Thornley, W. A. South, John Eedes, J. W. Sylvester, Josiah Towne, Richard Rishworth, Robert Holt, W. A. Woodburne, J. G. Hague, John Simmons, John Platt, G. J. Twiss, Cornelius Backhouse, T. Ratnett, W. E. Varco, Samuel Harman.

Deputy Grand Masters:

John Simmons	- - -	London. 59, 72, 98, 99, 100, 101, 122, 198, 209, 234, 248.
Wm. Fildes	- - -	Manchester. 1, 8, 160.
Wm. Green	- - -	Ditto. 3, 16, 40, 115, 168, 224.
Richard Corner	- - -	Liverpool. 48, 145, 154, 177, 179, 227, 247.
T. Miller	- - -	Newcastle-upon-Tyne. 45, 52, 63, 69, 74, 105, 110, 161, 226.
Joseph Silverwood	- - -	Barnsley. 49, 85, 155, 157.
Thomas Cox	- - -	Gloucester. 82, 89, 206.
Wm. Bamford	- - -	Oldham. 2, 5, 15, 17, 20, 111, 191, 244.
H. Denmark	- - -	Norwich. 50, 75, 213.
R. Freeburn	- - -	Newton Stewart. 173, 208, 215, 216, 217, 245.
T. Baron	- - -	Bolton. 7, 92, 93, 108, 116, 147, 148, 194, 222, 246.
William Wilde	- - -	Ashton-under-Line. 14, 18, 19.
J. Speakman	- - -	Middleton. 25, 26, 171.
J. Holmes	- - -	Sheffield. 42, 133, 135, 185.
R. Holt	- - -	Wigan. 11, 21, 56, 73, 76, 109, 158.
John Hargreaves	- -	Bradford. 70, 78, 119, 150, 153, 203, 207, 239, 250, 251.
John Pickard	- -	Halifax. 10, 61, 62, 86, 237.
D. Robinson	- -	Blackburne. 41, 90, 163, 166.
G. Pollock	- -	Edinburgh. 27, 43, 130, 220, 235.
Alexander Adamson	-	Glasgow. 44, 83, 102, 106, 167, 176, 178, 201, 230.
J. Isherwood	-	Bury. 6, 57, 95, 112, 139, 164, 195.
James Taylor	-	Haslingdon. 174, 196, 202.
J. W. Sylvester	-	Chowbent. 55, 113, 117, 124, 143, 162, 169, 172, 199, 210.
W. Thomas	-	Carmarthen. 37, 71, 144, 146, 214, 238, 242.
T. Thornely	-	Glossop. 9, 13, 22, 80, 81, 159.
J. Thorpe	-	Holmfirth. 46, 79, 91, 127, 152, 160.
J. Sherriff	-	Birmingham. 60, 136, 236.
J. Wilks	-	Kidderminster. 38, 249.
J. K. Winterbottom	-	Stockport. 4.
David Luke	-	Ayr. 123, 129, 132, 137, 197.
Robert Whittle	-	Rochdale. 12, 68, 140, 142, 170, 175, 187, 192.
John Sinclair	-	Carlisle. 138, 149, 151, 178, 184, 186, 235.
	- - -	Devonport. 24, 36, 114.

Brothers John Oldis and John Evans, Grand Tylers.

Resolved.—That warrants be granted to the following applicants, they being duly certified:—

No. 248, to John Rayner, of London.

No. 249, to James Parker, of Ponty-pool, Monmouthshire.

No. 250, to Samuel Burton, of Leeds.

No. 251, to William Nicholson, of Idle, near Bradford, Yorkshire.

Resolved.—That George Haslem, holding a certificate from warrant No. 6, be suspended.

Resolved.—That the decision of the meeting held in Manchester, on the 14th ultimo, as reported by Colonel Fletcher, be approved.

Resolved.—That this meeting cannot allow the present opportunity to pass without expressing their deep and grateful sense of the obligations the Institution is under to the Right Honourable the Lord Kenyon, whose protecting and fostering care has supported and cherished

cherished it in infancy, and whose zeal, kindness and urbanity have drawn around it its present distinguished supporters, and given it that maturity and stability which, under a gracious Providence, it this day pre-eminently enjoys.—Unanimous.

The concluding prayer was read by the Rev. Brother Crosbie, when His Royal Highness declared the Grand Lodge to be duly closed.

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Proceedings of
Orange Institutions,
17 June 1828.

(By Order,

Chetwode Eustace,

Deputy Grand Secretary.

All communications to be made as hitherto, to the deputy-grand secretary, (post paid,) Queen's Head Hotel, Holborn, London.

Misunderstandings having arisen respecting certificates, it is to be observed, that there are not any now printed on parchment, and that the charge, as fixed by the laws and ordinances for those documents, (on paper,) is 2 s. each.

Deputy-grand masters and masters are earnestly requested to transmit their returns, and make their communications at the periods directed by the rules, page 14, viz. "On or before the 1st of February, 1st of June, and 1st of October in each year;" want of attention in this respect having occasioned great interruption in the business of the institution.

Appendix, No. 16.

Appendix, No. 16.

RESOLUTIONS moved by Lord Kenyon.

Resolutions moved
by Lord Kenyon.

THE Grand Lodge having learnt that in some instances meetings have been held on Sundays, they feel it their duty to express their decided objection to any meetings of the O. I. being held on that sacred day, and consider any such holding of meetings to be in direct repugnance to the principles of the Orange Institution.

[Unanimously passed.

That the suggestions from the Lodge at Sheffield be adopted; and that in the recommendations given by any Lodge in behalf of a brother, there be inserted the length of time during which such brother has attended such Lodge, the date of the recommendation itself, and the amount of assistance given.

That the brethren at Ayr be informed that this Grand Lodge much regret the unfortunate state to which the members of the O. I. are reduced, in consequence of their attachment to its cause. The Grand Lodge, therefore, wish to suggest the expediency of the brethren assembling in the private house of some brother, as the local authorities seem to object so decidedly to their being admitted to public-houses. The G. L. consider it imperative to recommend the greatest possible circumspection as to their peaceable and orderly conduct, that no such calamitous occurrence as the last lamentable one may be liable again to take place, and that the O. I. may again regain that favourable opinion to which it is justly entitled on account of its true Protestant principles.

Indorsement:

Ayr. Resolution moved by Lord Kenyon, and carried unanimously.

RESOLUTIONS penned and moved by Lord Kenyon.

THAT considering the extent of dissatisfaction which has for a long time existed with respect to the conduct of Mr. C. E. Chetwode, as Deputy Grand Secretary to this Institution, the Grand Lodge feel it necessary, for the interests of this Society, that a successor be appointed to his office. That Colonel Fairman be such successor. That Mr. C. E. Chetwode having been unexpectedly prevented from attending this day, which till last he hoped to have done, the further inquiries as to his conduct be postponed till he can attend in person, or by his representative.

[This Resolution was unanimously passed.

Indorsement:

Grand Lodge, 19th April 1832. Resolutions penned and moved by Lord Kenyon.

Appendix, No. 17.

Laws and Ordinances, 1826:

LAWS AND ORDINANCES OF THE LOYAL ORANGE INSTITUTION OF GREAT BRITAIN, 1826.

(ROYAL ARMS.)

“Thou shalt teach them ordinances and laws, and shalt shew them the way wherein they must walk, and the work that they must do. Moreover, thou shalt provide out of all the people able men, such as fear God, men of truth, hating covetousness; and place such over them, to be rulers of thousands, and rulers of hundreds, rulers of fifties, and rulers of tens.”—EXODUS, c. xviii. v. 20, 21.

To the British Nation.

It is not less the interest than the duty of Protestant Britons to support, by every lawful means, the religious and civil establishments of their country. By these, the honour of God and the happiness of man are most effectually secured. In the present æra, our religion is menaced by the arts of popery and the attacks of infidelity; while our constitution is assailed by fanaticism and faction.

Against this double danger, the Orange institution was formed; being so named in honour of King William the Third, Prince of Orange; the illustrious champion, to whom Great Britain owes her deliverance from thraldom—spiritual and political—the establishment of the Protestant religion, and the inheritance of the Brunswick throne.

We lay no claim to exclusive loyalty or exclusive Protestantism. But no man, unless his creed be Protestant and his principles loyal, can associate with us. We recognise no other exclusions: our institution receives, nay, solicits into its circle every Briton, whose religion and character can stand these tests.

We reject also an intolerant spirit. It is a previous qualification, without which the greatest and the wealthiest man would seek in vain our brotherhood, that he shall “be incapable of persecuting, injuring, or upbraiding any one for his religious opinions;” and equally incapable of refusing “to aid and assist every loyal subject, of whatever religious persuasion, in order to protect him from violence and oppression.”

Such, and such only are the principles upon which the Orange institution was founded, and upon which it has uniformly acted. Yet its enemies have affected to consider its forms and arrangements contrary to statutes which were enacted against treasonable and seditious societies.

Many honest men, not learned in the law, have wondered how loyalty could be confounded with treason, or suppressed for sedition. The spirit of such statutes could, by no ingenuity of perversion, be urged against the Orange institution: and argument might be heaped on argument, to show that Orangemen were utterly beyond their purposes, or their penalties.

But, where the most strained interpretation could question its legality, the institution refused to oppose, and disdained to evade, even the letter of these statutes. In such a contest, defeat would have been less disastrous than victory. We have submitted to prohibitions which, we well knew, neither intended nor included ourselves; and we shrank not from the legality of our cause, but from the injurious spectacle of loyal men disputing the application of the law.

Our rules are open, not only to the members of our institution, but to the whole community. We have no reserve whatsoever, except of the signs and symbols whereby Orangemen know each other: and those mysteries the law has not included in its prohibitions. Our association is general. It meets wherever Orangemen are to be found: and that, we trust, will soon be in every part of the empire. Its whole institution is one neighbourhood; within which every Orangeman is at home in the farthest parts of the world.

There is not either oath or obligation, test or assurance, which candidate or brother can take or offer in our society. The proposition of members, their admission, and their continuance among us, are wholly unfettered with pledge or promise. Nevertheless, we can truly tell the world that no unqualified person can come into, and no unworthy person remain in our fellowship.

The

The grand lodge declares, that an inviolable union will be found in the Orange institution ; while the abandonment of those distinct and divisional functions, which the letter of the statute prohibits, has increased its security, its extent, and its efficacy.

Such is now the mechanism of our institution that it shall spread, lawfully spread, its operation over the whole country. Every movement shall be felt and answered in every part. Thanks to the law, it shall support the law ; and by means which no unlawful association can apply or imitate.

The Orange institution cannot be suppressed, but by means which would subvert the constitution of Great Britain, and erase the name of the Prince of Orange from among her sovereigns. After that erasure, the Brunswick dynasty would speedily follow. The liberty of these realms, their religion, and their monarchy, would then be replaced under papal darkness and despotic oppression.

By order of the Grand Lodge,

Chetwoode Eustace,
Deputy Grand Secretary of Great Britain.

London, March 30, 1826.

Appendix, No. 17.

Laws and Ordinances, 1826.

LOYAL ORANGE INSTITUTION OF GREAT BRITAIN.

At a Quarterly Meeting of the Grand Lodge, held at No. 9, Portman-square, London, on Saturday the 25th, and by adjournment on Thursday the 30th of March 1826 ; the Right Honourable George, Lord Kenyon, Deputy Grand Master of Great Britain, in the chair, the revised Code of Laws and Ordinances, herein set forth for the future government of the Institution, was approved and established.

This association is formed by persons desiring, to the utmost of their power, to support and defend His Majesty King George the Fourth, the constitution and laws of this country, and the succession to the throne in His Majesty's illustrious house, being Protestant, for the defence of their persons and property, and for the maintenance of the peace of the country, and for these purposes the members hold themselves obliged, when lawfully called upon, to be at all times ready to assist the civil and military powers in the just and lawful discharge of their duty. They associate also in honour of King William III, Prince of Orange, whose name they will perpetually bear, as supporters of his glorious memory, and the true religion by him completely established in this United Kingdom.

This is, exclusively, a Protestant association ; yet, detesting an intolerant spirit, it admits no persons into its brotherhood who are not well known to be incapable of persecuting, injuring, or upbraiding any one on account of his religious opinions : its principle is to aid and assist every loyal subject, of whatever religious persuasion, by protecting him from violence and oppression.

Qualifications.

An Orangeman should have a sincere love and veneration for his Almighty Maker, a firm and steadfast faith in the Saviour of the World, convinced that He is the only Mediator between a sinful creature and an offended Creator. His disposition should be humane and compassionate, and his behaviour kind and conciliatory, an enemy to savage brutality and unchristian cruelty. He should love rational and improving society, regard with affection the Protestant established religion, and sincerely desire to propagate its precepts. He should have an hatred of cursing and swearing, and taking the name of God in vain ; and he should use all opportunities of discouraging these shameful practices, especially among his brethren. Wisdom and prudence should guide his actions ; temperance and sobriety, honesty and integrity, direct his conduct ; and the honour and glory of his king and country, be the motives of his exertions.

GENERAL RULES.

1. THE Orange institution consists of an unlimited number of brethren, whose admission is not regulated by any other tests than their religion, character and principles.

2. No person who now is, or at any time was, a Roman-catholic, can be admitted into the institution (except by special application to the grand lodge, accompanied by certificates and testimonials, which shall be so perfectly satisfactory as to produce an unanimous vote on the occasion) ; nor any person who was, or, is a member of any of the societies named in the Statutes 39 Geo. 3, c. 79, or 57 Geo. 3, c. 19,* or of any other society or body of men hostile to the King and constitution of these realms.

3. The

* The Societies named in the above Acts are the United Englishmen, United Scotsmen, United Britons, United Irishmen, the London Corresponding Society, the Spenceans, and Spencean Philanthropists.

Appendix, No. 17. 3. The affairs of this society are directed by the grand master of Great Britain, the deputy grand master of Great Britain, and by the grand lodge, which assembles only for such direction, and is composed of the following dignitaries:

Laws and Ordinances, 1826.

1. The grand master of Great Britain is its chief and supreme head. His office is permanent and uncontrolled; being confided wholly to the loyalty and integrity of that Orangeman who shall be worthy of such a trust.

2. The deputy grand master of Great Britain, appointed by the grand master.

3. The right rev. the grand chaplain of Great Britain.

4. The rev. the deputy grand chaplains.*

These high officers are permanent, except in cases of neglect of duty, or violation of the principles of the Orange institution.

5. The grand secretary of Great Britain.

6. The grand treasurer.

7. The deputy grand secretary.

8. The deputy grand treasurer.

9. The assistant deputy grand treasurer.

The deputy grand secretary, the deputy grand treasurer and the assistant deputy grand treasurer are appointed by the grand lodge, subject to the approval of such of the foregoing officers as may be present.

The preceding officers only are members of the grand committee in right of office.

10. The grand committee; consisting of 36 members (exclusive of the foregoing grand officers), appointed out of the body at large by the grand lodge. Five of these are competent to act; and six members are annually chosen in the room of six retiring, but who are re-eligible. The rota of retirement to be fixed by the committee.

11. The deputy grand masters; appointed also by the grand lodge, without restriction of number, on the recommendation of the brethren.

12. The masters of warrants; annually appointed by their respective members.

13. The rev. the chaplains of warrants; appointed in the same manner.

The foregoing grand officers comprise the dignitaries of the institution. The election of officers throughout the institution takes place in the month of January, so as to be notified in sufficient time to be submitted to the grand committee and grand lodge in February. The grand officers chosen at the meeting commence their duties on the day after the meeting of the grand lodge in June, and the other officers commence their duties at the next meeting of their respective warrants after that day.

No Orangeman is eligible to enter on the duties of any dignity or office in the institution who is not a Purple brother.

The precedence of the dignitaries takes place according to the foregoing order; and amongst those of the same class by the date of their certificates which shall in all cases be under the seal of the grand lodge.

4. To the grand master, or in his absence to the deputy grand master of Great Britain, the honour and welfare of the institution is implicitly confided: but to them no particular functions or duties can be prescribed.

5. The grand chaplain cannot be invested with any special duties. Whosoever he is present in the grand lodge, its religious offices are committed to him. The learning and piety of the distinguished prelate who shall hold this office, will be duly revered by every true brother.

6. The grand treasurer directs the production of the accounts of his deputy in June and October in each year, when they shall be audited by the grand committee. The assistant deputy grand treasurer to give satisfactory security to the deputy grand master of Great Britain for the trust reposed in him.

All the monies and other effects of the institution are vested in the grand master or deputy grand master for the time being; and, on their respective deaths or retirements, in their successors, without any transfer whatever, for the use of the institution.

7. The grand secretary has the custody, by himself or his deputy, of the seal of the grand lodge, and of all books and papers of the institution, except those connected with the accounts, which are deposited with the grand treasurer or his deputy. He produces them whenever required by the grand master, the deputy grand master, the grand lodge or the grand committee. He also gives early attention to all correspondence.

As the office of deputy grand secretary is attended with great expense, and requires constant labour and attendance, its expenses shall be defrayed out of the funds of the institution; and the brother filling it shall be allowed an annual compensation, to be fixed by the

* The deputy grand chaplains appear in grand lodge in their canonicals. Their insignia is a purple velvet scarf, with gold binding, gold fringe at the ends, and lined with orange silk.

the grand lodge, for his trouble and personal expenses. The brothers holding the offices of deputy grand treasurer, deputy grand secretary and assistant deputy grand treasurer, shall not under any circumstances, or on any pretext whatsoever, be contractors to the institution, or derive any benefit, directly or indirectly, in their respective business, profession or calling, from its funds.

Appendix, No. 17.

Laws and Ordinances, 1286.

8. Each deputy grand master shall convene a meeting of the several masters in his neighbourhood (at which he shall preside) once every four months, whereat all appeals and matters of a local nature shall be investigated, previous to any reference being made to the grand lodge. In those cases where it shall be deemed necessary to refer to the grand lodge, the deputy grand master's report must be accompanied by details of the proceedings and evidence, signed by him and the members present. All reports to be transmitted to the deputy grand secretary on or before the 1st of February, 1st of June and the 1st of October respectively, in each year. At this meeting, each master is to present a correct report of the state of the society in his neighbourhood, from which the deputy grand master shall make his report to the grand lodge. In those instances where only two warrants are in the neighbourhood, the meeting shall be composed of the deputy grand master, the masters, deputy masters, secretaries and treasurers—if three warrants, the secretaries and treasurers are not to have the privilege of voting, but may speak to any question; and if five warrants or more, none to vote but the deputy grand master and masters: in case of an equality of votes, the president, as in other cases, to have a second or casting vote. The deputy grand masters shall also inclose at the same time to the treasurer, or assistant deputy grand treasurer, sealed up (but under cover to the grand or deputy grand secretary), all the monies which they receive on account of the institution; the same to be duly acknowledged by the acting treasurer.

9. The grand lodge meets in the metropolis on the following days: viz., on the 15th of February, 15th of June and 15th of October. At its meetings, seven are a quorum; and in the absence of the grand master, or deputy grand master, the chairman shall be chosen by the members then present: proxies to produce the authority of those they represent.

10. No complaint, proposition, matter or thing shall be considered or discussed in the grand lodge, until the same shall have been submitted to the grand committee; unless three fourths of the members present shall be of opinion that inconvenience or injury would arise from its postponement.

11. No regulation, resolution or rule of the Orange institution shall be at any time rescinded, altered or amended, without notice of the intention to move to rescind, alter or amend the same being given at the regular meeting of the grand lodge previous to such motion being made.

12. The members of the late grand Orange lodge of Ireland are eligible to become honorary members of the grand lodge of Great Britain.

13. Should the grand lodge at any time think it necessary to change the signs, symbols, pass-words, or lectures of the institution, the brethren shall not on any account, or under any pretext whatever, receive the same, or any information purporting to be the same, otherwise than in regular meeting, and from a duly authorized officer of the institution. This rule to be strictly observed on pain of expulsion.

14. Every appointment in the institution is subject to the approbation of the grand lodge.

15. The officers of the institution, who are not dignitaries, are, the deputy masters, the committee-men, the treasurers and the secretaries.

16. No publican shall be eligible to become a deputy grand master, nor if he be master of a warrant, shall a meeting of that warrant be held in his house.

17. The committee-men are elected in the proportion of five to each master; the first by the master himself, the second by the first, and so on until the whole are elected.

18. The brethren of the institution are all equal, and alike eligible to all its dignities and offices. They form one general body, and cannot be appointed to act in or for any distinct part or purpose.

19. Any number of brethren, not less than five, may meet and transact Orange business in any part of Great Britain, under the authority of a master's warrant, which must be placed in some conspicuous part of the room; provided that a dignitary is among them, or a deputy master, or a committee man, who shall preside, and cause all proceedings of a special or peculiar nature to be reported to the nearest deputy grand master, or to the deputy grand secretary. The senior committee man to preside at all meetings of the brethren, in the absence of a master, or deputy master.

20. The members present at such meeting are subordinate to the president, who shall decide any dispute arising among themselves, which is not provided for by the rules of the institution; and the parties must abide by his decision on pain of expulsion. But if one-fourth of the brethren present approve of an appeal, it shall be made to the grand lodge, whose determination must, in all cases, be final.

21. All business must be disposed of, and the meeting closed, before any refreshments are introduced.

22. Every member who shall neglect for 12 months to attend the meeting of the warrant to which he belongs, shall cease to be a member; but he may be re-elected under the same warrant upon payment of the arrears, if the brethren of the warrant shall think proper.

Admission of Members.

Appendix, No. 17.

Laws and Ordinances, 1826.

23. The election of members is by ballot: but no candidate shall be balloted for in any meeting at the time of his being proposed, if any one brother present shall desire a postponement; nor at any other meeting than that nearest to his accustomed residence, except in cities or great towns, and in places where the candidate shall be well known to the brethren and shall be in the habit of frequenting. One black bean in five shall be sufficient for rejection.

24. No candidate shall be initiated at any meeting of the brethren, until the proposer has certified that he is a Protestant of known loyalty, and above 18 years of age; and has produced to the meeting satisfactory proof of his having taken the oaths of allegiance, supremacy, and abjuration, and made the declaration against transubstantiation, as authorized by the statutes.

25. The proposer of a candidate will satisfy the meeting that he has put an authorized copy of these laws and ordinances into the hands of the candidate, before such proposition. He also must have an entire confidence that the candidate will be true and faithful to all the brethren, and conformable to the prescribed rules and regulations of the institution; and that he has not been proposed in, rejected by, or expelled from, the Orange institution, or from any society which has borne or bears the title of Orange, in this or any other part of the United Kingdom.

26. Upon the admission of a member, his name, residence and quality shall be duly recorded with the other proceedings of the meeting; and his certificate, under the seal of the institution and signature of the grand secretary or deputy grand secretary, shall be signed in open meeting by the newly-admitted brother, and by the master, deputy master, secretary and treasurer present on the occasion. Any master granting a certificate to an individual not usually meeting under his warrant, or who has not been introduced in strict conformity to the existing rules, shall be expelled the institution for ever.

Oath of Allegiance, 1 Will. & Mary, c. 1, s. 8.

I, A.B. do sincerely promise and swear that I will be faithful, and bear true allegiance to His Majesty King George.

So help me God.

Oath of Supremacy, 1 Ann. st. 1, c. 22.

I, A.B. do swear that I do from my heart abhor, detest and abjure, as impious and heretical, that damnable doctrine and position that Princes excommunicated or deprived by the Pope, or any authority of the See of Rome, may be deposed or murdered by their subjects, or any other whatsoever; and I do declare, that no foreign prince, person, prelate, state or potentate hath, or ought to have, any jurisdiction, power, superiority, pre-eminence or authority, ecclesiastical or spiritual, within this realm.

So help me God.

Oath of Abjuration, 6 Geo. 3, c. 53.

I, A. B. do truly and sincerely acknowledge, profess, testify, and declare in my conscience, before God and the world, that our Sovereign Lord, King George the Fourth, is lawful and rightful King of this realm, and all other his Majesty's dominions and countries thereunto belonging. And I do solemnly and sincerely declare, that I do believe in my conscience that not any of the descendants of the person who pretended to be Prince of Wales during the life of the late King James the Second, and since his decease pretended to be, and took upon himself the style and title of King of England, by the name of James the Third, or of Scotland, by the name of James the Eighth, or the style and title of King of Great Britain, hath any right or title whatsoever to the Crown of this realm, or any other the dominions thereunto belonging: and I do renounce, refuse and abjure any allegiance or obedience to any of them. And I do swear that I will bear faithful and true allegiance to His Majesty King George the Fourth, and him will defend to the utmost of my power against all traitorous conspiracies and attempts whatsoever, which shall be made against his person, crown or dignity. And I will do my utmost endeavour to disclose and make known to his Majesty and his successors, all treasons and traitorous conspiracies which I shall know to be against him or any of them. And I do faithfully promise, to the utmost of my power, to support, maintain and defend the succession of the crown against the descendants of the said James, and against all other persons whatsoever; which succession, by an Act, intituled "An Act for the further limitation of the Crown, and better securing the rights and liberties of the subject," is, and stands limited to the Princess Sophia, Electress and Duchess Dowager of Hanover, and the heirs of her body, being Protestants. And all these things I do plainly and sincerely acknowledge and swear, according to these express words by me spoken, and according to the plain common sense and understanding of the same words, without any equivocation, mental evasion, or secret reservation whatsoever. And I do make this recognition, acknowledgment, abjuration, renunciation and promise, heartily, willingly and truly, upon the true faith of a Christian.

So help me God.

Declaration against Transubstantiation, 30 Car. 2, st. 2, s. 3.

I, A.B. do solemnly and sincerely, in the presence of God, profess, testify and declare, that I do believe that in the sacrament of the Lord's Supper there is not any transubstantiation of the elements of bread and wine into the body and blood of Christ, at or after the consecration thereof by any person whatsoever: and that the invocation or adoration of the Virgin Mary, or any other saint, and the sacrifice of the mass, as they are now used in the church of Rome, are superstitious and idolatrous. And I do solemnly, in the presence of God, profess, testify and declare that I do make this declaration, and every part thereof, in the plain and ordinary sense of the words read unto me as they are commonly understood by English Protestants, without any evasion, equivocation, or mental reservation whatsoever, and without any dispensation already granted me for this purpose by the Pope, or any other authority or person whatsoever, or without any hope of any such dispensation from any person or authority whatsoever, or without thinking that I am or can be acquitted before God or man, or absolved of this declaration or any part thereof, although the Pope, or any other person or persons, or power whatsoever, should dispense with or annul the same, or declare that it was null or void from the beginning.

Appendix, No. 17.

Laws and Ordinances, 1826.

27. The names of all newly-admitted members of the institution shall be regularly reported on the 1st of February and 1st of October in each year, through the several deputy grand masters, to the deputy grand secretary, who shall cause the same to be entered in an alphabetical register, which shall be open for the inspection of every member, or duly authorized person. (See form of Return annexed.)

28. All proceedings, propositions, postponements, admissions and rejections at any meeting, shall be entered by the secretary in his official registry.

29. All meetings of the institution, except that of the grand lodge, which is composed of its dignitaries, are open of right to every Orangeman, upon producing his certificate; without which none shall be admitted, unless satisfactorily made known to the president to be an Orangeman.

30. No business shall be transacted at any meeting until a brother is placed outside the room to prevent the intrusion of strangers. A book for the registry of the names of visiting brothers, shall be previously delivered to him. This brother to be styled the tyler.

31. When an individual, not well known to the brethren, demands admission into a meeting, he shall be required by the tyler to produce his certificate, and to write his name in the tyler's book, which, together with the certificate, shall be handed in to the master or president, and upon satisfactory comparison thereof, he shall be admitted, and take his station according to his rank in the brotherhood; but if a reasonable doubt exists as to the identity of the person, the applicant shall be refused admission, and the certificate shall be detained until the pleasure of the grand lodge is known thereon.

32. No Orangeman shall be definitively expelled from the institution without the sanction of the grand lodge; upon which his expulsion shall be notified by the deputy grand secretary in the printed proceedings.

33. The grand lodge may suspend, during its pleasure, the brotherhood, and consequent privileges of any Orangeman: and such suspension shall be notified by the deputy grand secretary in like manner. But if the suspended brother, or any three Orangemen, require an investigation of the cause of such suspension, it shall be examined by the grand lodge at its next regular meeting, and then, or at the following one, shall be decided either for his restoration or expulsion.

The Purple Brethren.

34. Those Orangemen who have been at least 12 months in the brotherhood, and distinguished during that period by their fidelity, diligence and intelligence, may be raised to the dignity of The Purple. This probation may be dispensed with at the discretion of the grand lodge or grand committee, or where a brother shall be elected to an office in the society.

35. Every brother shall wear, at the meetings of the institution, an orange ribbon; those of the Purple order shall wear purple and orange. The dignitaries and officers shall wear thereat the ribbons and symbols appropriate to their rank in the brotherhood. No other colours are authorized at Orange meetings.

Mutual Assistance of the Brethren.

36. No Orangeman shall have the pecuniary aid of the institution in any prosecution or suit originating with or occasioned by him through religious or party spirit, nor assistance from any meeting unless 20 miles distant from his abode; nor then, unless his situation urgently requires it. The date and the amount of the relief granted shall be endorsed and signed on the back of his certificate.

37. Orangemen are strictly forbidden from soliciting relief upon the exhibition of their certificate in any other place than at the meetings of the institution, unless to a dignitary or officer of the institution.

38. No person can be admitted into this institution for a less fee than 15s., except in cases of non-commissioned officers, soldiers and sailors, when the fee of admission shall be at the discretion of the meeting. This fee is applicable to the expenses of the meeting at which the member is admitted, and is not claimed by the grand lodge.

Appendix, No. 17.

Fees to the Grand Lodge.

Laws and Ordinances, 1826.

	£. s. d.
For certificate, on initiation	- 2 -
Annual contributions from each member (to be collected quarterly), not less than	- 2 -
For a master's warrant, with book of laws and ordinances and instructions complete	1 11 6
Exchange of an old warrant, with ditto ditto	- 10 6
Certificates of dignitaries, without which no brother can be admissible to the grand lodge; viz.	
The right reverend the grand chaplain	2 - -
The reverend the deputy grand chaplains	1 10 -
The grand secretary and grand treasurer	1 10 -
The deputy grand secretary	}
The deputy grand treasurers	1 - -
Members of the grand committee	} Annually
Deputy grand masters	- 10 -
Masters of warrants, 1st year	- 5 -
Ditto, on re-election	- 2 6

Contributions from the affluent members in aid of the grand lodge fund will be thankfully received by the dignitaries of the institution throughout the empire.

39. All applications for warrants must be accompanied with the applicant's certificate of the Orange and the Purple orders, and signed by the two highest dignitaries residing nearest to his usual place of abode, according to Form annexed.

40. The annual contribution of each brother to the purposes of the grand lodge to be collected by the deputy grand masters, and transmitted by them at the time and in the manner set forth in No. 8, p. 4.

41. Inasmuch as a popular error prevails respecting the landing of King William III., of glorious and immortal memory, that happy event having taken place on the 5th, and not on the 4th of November, as generally supposed; the former day being recognized by law, and a solemn form of prayer appointed to be used in all churches, &c. "for the happy deliverance of King James I. and the three estates of England from the most traitorous and bloody intended massacre by gunpowder; and also for the happy arrival of his Majesty William III. on this day, for the delivery of our church and nation;" the members of the Orange Institution will henceforth celebrate the 5th of November instead of the 4th as their grand æra, the same to be observed by the brethren attending divine service in their respective churches.

Order of Business at each Meeting.

The chair taken; after which the president and other officers do not leave their functions on the entrance of any superior or senior dignitaries. The opening prayer read by a chaplain, if present; the brethren all standing.

Examination of the certificates of the brethren present, if required.

Members proposed—members balloted—members initiated.

Communications received from the grand lodge read.

Communications made to the meeting by the brethren.

Communications resolved on.

General business done.

Lectures to be repeated.*

The closing prayer read by a chaplain, if present; the brethren all standing.

PRAYERS.

Prayer for Opening the Meetings.

GRACIOUS and Almighty God, who in all ages hast shown Thy Almighty power in protecting righteous kings and states, we yield Thee hearty thanks for so miraculously bringing to light and frustrating the secret and horrible designs of our enemies, plotted and intended to have been executed against our gracious King, our happy constitution, and the true religion established by our glorious deliverer, William the Third, Prince of Orange.

Vouchsafe, O Lord, to continue unto us Thy protection; grant to our gracious King long life, health and prosperity; let Thy providence ever guard our happy constitution, and enable us to transmit it to our latest posterity unimpaired and improved by our holy religion.

* Resolution of the Grand Lodge, 29th September, 1823: That, whether any new member is to be initiated or not, for the purpose of rendering all the brotherhood perfect in the prescribed form of initiation, such form be recapitulated at every meeting, and be regularly entered with the other business transacted at such meeting, in the following terms: "The prescribed Orange form of initiation recapitulated." Or in a Purple meeting: "The prescribed Orange and Purple forms of initiation recapitulated."

religion. Bless, we beseech Thee, every member of the Orange Institution with charity, brotherly love and loyalty :—make us truly respectable here on earth, and eternally happy hereafter. These and other blessings we humbly beg, in the name and through the mediation of Jesus Christ our Lord and Saviour. Amen.

Appendix, No. 17.
Laws and Ordinances, 1826.

Or this,

Almighty God and Heavenly Father, who in all ages has shown Thy power and mercy, in graciously and miraculously delivering Thy church, and in protecting righteous and religious kings and states from the wicked conspiracies and malicious practices of all the enemies thereof; we yield Thee hearty thanks for so wonderfully discovering and confounding the horrible and wicked designs of our enemies, plotted, and intended to have been executed against his gracious Majesty King James I. and the whole estates of the realm, for the subversion of government and the established religion. Be Thou, O Lord, still our mighty Protector, and scatter our enemies that delight in blood; defeat their councils, abate their pride, assuage their malice and confound their devices. Strengthen the hands of our gracious Sovereign, and all that are in authority under him, with judgment and justice to suppress and punish all such workers of iniquity as turn religion into rebellion and faith into faction; that they may never prevail in the ruin of Thy church amongst us; but that our gracious Sovereign and his realms, being preserved in Thy true religion, and by Thy merciful goodness protected in the same, we may all duly serve Thee with praise and thanksgiving. And we beseech Thee to protect the king and royal family from all treason and conspiracies; preserve him in Thy faith, fear and love; make his reign long, prosperous and happy here on earth, and crown him hereafter with everlasting glory. Accept, also, most gracious God, our unfeigned thanks for filling our hearts with joy and gladness, by sending Thy servant the late King William, for the deliverance of these nations from tyranny and arbitrary power.

Let truth and justice, devotion and piety, concord and unity, brotherly kindness and charity, with other Christian virtues, so flourish amongst us, that they may be the stability of our times, and make this our association a praise here on earth. This we most humbly beg, in the name and for the sake of Jesus Christ, our Lord and Saviour. Amen.

Prayer to be used at Closing.

O Almighty God, who art a strong tower of defence unto Thy servants against the face of their enemies; we yield Thee praise and thanks for our deliverance from those great and apparent dangers wherewith we were encompassed. We acknowledge Thy goodness that we were not delivered over as a prey unto them; imploring Thee still to continue such Thy mercies towards us, that all the world may know that thou art our Saviour and mighty Deliverer, through Jesus Christ. Amen.

By order,

Chetwode Eustace,
Deputy Grand Secretary of Great Britain.

FORM of Return of Members of the Orange Institution of *Great Britain*, who have assembled under the Authority of Warrant, No. _____ from the _____ day of _____ to the _____ day of 182_____.

Place of meeting _____

Time of meeting _____

These Returns are to be made to the 1st of February and the 1st of October in each year, and to be regularly forwarded to the deputy grand secretary.

No. 1.—Members Admitted since last Return.

Name and Age.	Residence.	Quality.	Remarks.

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No. 2.—Members Expelled or Suspended.

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Names.	Remarks.

No. 3.—Members Withdrawn or Deceased.

Names.	Remarks.

Number in last return on the day of
New members since admitted, (see List, No. 1.)

182

TOTAL

Members expelled or suspended by grand lodge, (see List, No. 2.)

Members withdrawn, (see List, No. 3.) - - - - -

TOTAL EXPelled, &c. &c.

TOTAL EFFECTIVE MEMBERS

Cash sent herewith for effective members, £.

(signed)

Deputy Grand Master.

Master, Warrant, No.

Form of Recommendation for a New Warrant.

"We, the undersigned deputy grand master and master (or Masters, as the case may be), being the highest dignitaries residing in this quarter, recommend the above-named
of in the county of as a worthy brother
Orangeman, who has received the Purple order, and is well qualified to hold a warrant
to act as master in the Orange institution.

(signed) _____ Deputy Grand Master.

Master, Warrant, No.

Dated at 182 ."

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LAWS AND ORDINANCES OF THE LOYAL ORANGE INSTITUTION OF
GREAT BRITAIN, 1834.

(ROYAL ARMS.)

"Thou shalt teach them ordinances and laws, and shalt show them the way wherein they must walk, and the work that they must do. Moreover, thou shalt provide out of all the people able men, such as fear God, men of truth, hating covetousness; and place such over them, to be rulers of thousands, and rulers of hundreds, rulers of fifties, and rulers of tens."—*Exodus*, xviii. 20, 21.

To the British Nation.

IT is not less the interest than the duty of Protestant Britons to support, by every lawful means, the religious and civil establishments of their country. By these, the honour of God and the happiness of man are most effectually secured. In the present era, our religion is menaced by the arts of Popery and the attacks of infidelity; while our constitution is assailed by fanaticism and impaired by faction.

Against this double danger, the Orange institution was formed; being so named in honour of the successful enterprise of King William the Third, Prince of Orange, to which, under Providence, the British isles owe their deliverance from thralldom, spiritual and political; the confirmed establishment of the Protestant religion, and the inheritance of the Brunswick throne.

We lay no claim to exclusive loyalty nor exclusive Protestantism. But no man, unless his creed be Protestant and his principles loyal, can associate with us. We recognize no other exclusions: our institution receives, nay, invites, into its circle every Briton, whose religion and character can stand these tests.

We reject also an intolerant spirit. It is a previous qualification, without which the greatest and the wealthiest man would seek in vain our brotherhood, that he shall "be incapable of persecuting, injuring, or upbraiding any one for his religious opinions;" and be equally incapable of refusing "to aid and assist every loyal subject, of whatever religious persuasion, in order to protect him from violence and oppression."

Such, and such only, are the principles upon which the Orange institution was founded, and upon which it has uniformly acted. Yet its enemies have affected to consider its forms and regulations contrary to statutes which were enacted against treasonable and seditious societies.

Many honest men, not learned in the law, have wondered how loyalty could be confounded with treason, or suppressed for sedition. The spirit of such statutes could, by no ingenuity of perversion, be urged against the Orange institution: and argument might be heaped on argument to show, that Orangemen were utterly beyond their purposes, or their penalties.

But, where the most strained interpretation could question its legality, the institution refused to oppose, and disdained to evade even the letter of these statutes. In such a contest, defeat would have been less disastrous than victory. We have submitted to prohibitions which, we well knew, were neither intended for us, nor included ourselves; and we shrank not from the legality of our cause, but from the injurious spectacle of loyal men disputing the application of the law.

Our rules are open, not only to the members of our institution, but to the whole community. We have no reserve whatsoever, except of the signs and symbols whereby Orangemen know each other: and those mysteries the law has not included in its prohibitions. Our association is general. It meets wherever Orangemen are to be found; and that, we trust, will soon be in every part of the empire. Its whole institution is one neighbourhood, within which every Orangeman is at home in the farthest parts of the world.

There is not either oath or obligation, test or assurance, which candidate or brother can take or offer in our society. The proposition of members, their admission, and their continuance among us, are wholly unfettered with pledge or promise. Nevertheless, we can truly tell the world that no unqualified person can come into, and no unworthy person remain in, our fellowship.

The imperial grand lodge declares, that an inviolable union will be found in the Orange institution; while the abandonment of those distinct and divisional functions, which the letter of the statute prohibits, has increased its security, its extent and its efficacy,

Such is now the mechanism of our institution, that it shall spread, lawfully spread, its operation over the whole country. Every movement shall be felt and answered in every part. Thanks to the law, it shall support the law; and by means which no unlawful association can apply nor imitate.

The Orange institution cannot be suppressed but by means which would subvert the constitution of Great Britain, and erase the name of the Prince of Orange from among her sovereigns.

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sovereigns. After that erasure, the Brunswick dynasty might speedily follow. The liberty of these realms their religion, and their monarchy, would then be replaced under papal darkness and despotic oppression.

By order of the Imperial Grand Lodge.

London, June 4, 1834.

W. Blennerhassett Fairman,
Deputy Grand Secretary of Great Britain.

LOYAL ORANGE INSTITUTION OF GREAT BRITAIN.

At the Anniversary Meeting of the Imperial Grand Lodge, held at the residence of the Right Honourable Lord Kenyon, No. 9, Portman Square, London, on Wednesday, the 4th of June 1834; His Royal Highness Prince Ernest, Duke of Cumberland, Grand Master of the Empire, in the Chair; the revised Code of Laws and Ordinances, herein set forth for the future government of the Institution, was approved and established.

THIS association is formed by persons desiring, to the utmost of their power, to support and defend his Majesty King William the Fourth, the constitution and laws of this country, and the succession to the throne in his Majesty's illustrious house, being Protestant; for the defence of their persons and property; and for the maintenance of the repose of the country. For these purposes the members will hold themselves obliged, when lawfully called upon, to be at all times ready to assist the civil and military powers in the just and lawful discharge of their duty. They associate also in honour of the revolution effected by William III. Prince of Orange, whose title they will perpetually bear, as supporters of his glorious memory, and the true religion completely established by him in this United Kingdom.

This is, exclusively, a Protestant association; yet, detesting an intolerant spirit, it admits no persons into its brotherhood who are not well known to be incapable of persecuting, injuring, or upbraiding any one on account of his religious opinions: its principle is, to aid and assist every loyal subject, of whatever religious persuasion, by protecting him from violence and oppression.

Qualifications.

An Orangeman should have a sincere love and veneration for his Almighty Maker, a firm and stedfast faith in the Saviour of the world, convinced that He is the only mediator between an offended Creator and a sinful creature. His disposition should be humane and compassionate, and his behaviour kind and benevolent; an enemy to savage brutality and unchristian cruelty. He should love rational and improving society; regard with affection the Protestant established religion, and sincerely desire to propagate its precepts. He should have an hatred of cursing and swearing, and taking the name of God in vain; and he should use all opportunities of discouraging these profane practices, especially among his brethren. Wisdom and prudence should guide his actions; temperance and sobriety, honesty and integrity direct his conduct; and the honour and glory of his king and country be the motives of his exertions.

GENERAL RULES.

1. THE Orange institution consists of an unlimited number of brethren, whose admission is not regulated by any other tests than their religion, character and principles.

2. No person who now is, or at any time was, a Roman-catholic, can be admitted into the institution (except by special application to the imperial grand lodge, accompanied by certificates and testimonials, which shall be so perfectly satisfactory as to produce an unanimous vote on the occasion); nor any person who has been, or is, a member of any society hostile to the fundamental principles of Orangeism, or at variance with the Constitutional Government of the United Kingdom, its Church and State, as by law established; the Orange institution being expressly bound to the support of the King and Constitution of these realms.

3. The affairs of this institution are directed by the grand master of the empire, the deputy grand master of the empire, and by the imperial grand lodge, which assembles only for such direction, and is composed of the following dignitaries:

1st. The grand master of the empire, who is its chief and supreme head. His office is permanent and uncontrolled; being confided wholly to the loyalty and integrity of that Orangeman who shall be worthy of so high a trust.

2d. The deputy grand master of the empire, appointed by the grand master, and in whom the same powers are vested, either by delegation from, or in the absence of, the grand master.

3d. The right rev. the lord prelate of the institution.

4th. The grand master of England.

5th. The grand master of Scotland.

6th. The grand master of Wales.

7th. The

7th. The grand treasurer of the institution.

8th. The grand secretary of ditto.

9th. The grand commissioner or inspector-general of counties, districts and warrants.

10th. The right rev. or rev. the grand chaplain of Great Britain.

11th. The deputy grand master of England.

12th. The deputy grand master of Scotland.

13th. The deputy grand master of Wales.

14th. The deputy grand treasurer.

15th. The deputy grand secretary.

16th. The rev. the deputy grand chaplains of the institution.*

17th. The assistant deputy grand secretary.

The preceding officers only are members of the grand committee in right of office.

18th. The grand committee, consisting of 36 members, (exclusively of the foregoing grand officers,) appointed by the imperial grand lodge, with power in the grand master of the empire, or subject to his authority, in the deputy grand master of the empire, to add to their number. Five of these are competent to act; and six members are annually nominated in the room of six retiring, but who are re-eligible. The rota of retirement to be fixed by the Committee.

19th. The deputy grand masters of counties, cities and boroughs sending Members to Parliament, appointed by the imperial grand lodge.

20th. The rev. the deputy grand chaplains of counties, cities, boroughs and districts, appointed in like manner.

21st. The deputy grand masters of districts, appointed by the imperial grand lodge, on the recommendation of the brethren.

22d. The masters of warrants are annually elected by their respective members, subject to the approbation of the imperial grand lodge, where they are represented by the deputy grand masters of districts.

23d. The rev. the chaplains of warrants, under similar approbation.

The foregoing grand and deputy grand officers, comprise the dignitaries of the institution.

As the anniversary meeting of the Orange institution is now held on the 4th of June, the birth-day of our late venerated monarch, George the Third, the annual election of district masters and officers of warrants takes place in the first week in May; the lists thereof to be transmitted to the office before the expiration of the third week in that month, for the purpose of being submitted, through the deputy grand secretary, first to the grand committee, and afterwards to the imperial grand lodge, on the 4th of June, for confirmation. The officers so confirmed, will enter on the execution of their duties on the 1st of July following.

No Orangeman is eligible to enter on the duties of any dignity or office in the institution who is not a certified Purple brother.

The precedence of the dignitaries takes place according to the foregoing order; and amongst those of the same class by the date of their certificates, which shall in all cases be under the seal of the imperial grand lodge. The deputy grand secretary being a most important officer, in the absence of any higher dignitary, presides, when present, at every lodge or meeting in the metropolis, or elsewhere.

4. To the grand master, or in his absence, to the deputy grand master of the empire, the honour and welfare of the institution are implicitly confided; but to them no particular functions or duties can be prescribed, as their powers and authority are discretionary, illimitable and absolute.

5. On the prelate of the institution no particular duties can be imposed: the religious department is alone especially confided to his superintendence; and whenever he is present in grand lodge, its religious ministrations are committed to him. The learning and piety of the distinguished individual who shall hold this office, will be duly revered by every true brother. On the grand chaplain of Great Britain,—appointed by the prelate, or the imperial grand lodge, and in whom the same sacred functions are reposed, either by delegation from, or in the absence of, the prelate,—no precise offices can be enjoined.

6. The grand treasurer directs the production of the accounts of his deputy in June and December in each year, to be audited by the grand committee with all convenient dispatch.

All the monies and other effects of the Institution are vested in the grand master, or deputy grand master of the empire, for the time being; and, on their respective deaths, or

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* The reverend functionaries of the institution appear in grand lodge in their canonicals. Their insignia is a purple velvet scarf, with gold binding, gold fringe at the ends, and lined with orange silk. The uniform of the lay dignitaries is a blue coat, with purple velvet cuffs and collar, a convex King William button, orange buff waistcoat, with white trowsers on the 4th of June, and blue in February—patterns of which may be seen at the office of the deputy grand secretary. An orange scarf and purple collar, with a medallion, are likewise to be worn on all occasions, in the imperial grand lodge, by those entitled to display such badges of distinction.

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7. The grand secretary has the custody, by himself or his deputy, of the seal of the imperial grand lodge, and of all seals, books and papers of the institution, except those which belong to the grand treasurer or his deputy. He produces them whenever required by the grand master, the deputy grand master, the imperial grand lodge, or the grand committee. He also gives early attention to all correspondence.

The duties of the grand commissioner, on his periodical tours of inspection, will be defined in the commission granted to him by the imperial grand master; the ratio of remuneration, including his expenses, to be fixed by the grand committee, subject to the confirmation of the imperial grand lodge.

As the office of deputy grand secretary is attended with no less expense than responsibility, and requires constant labour and attendance, its expenses shall be defrayed out of the funds of the institution; and the dignitary filling it shall be allowed an annual compensation, to be fixed by the imperial grand lodge, for his great trouble and personal liabilities; as also shall the brother filling the situation of assistant deputy grand secretary, for his services and daily attendance at the office. The dignitaries holding the situations of grand commissioner, deputy grand treasurer, deputy grand secretary, and assistant deputy grand secretary, shall not under any circumstances, nor on any pretext whatsoever, be contractors to the institution; neither shall they indirectly derive any benefit, in their respective business, profession or calling, from its funds.

By the present arrangement of offices and officers in the institution, the grand lodges are enumerated as under:

The imperial grand lodge.

The grand lodge of England.

The grand lodge of Scotland.

The grand lodge of Wales.

The grand provincial lodges of the grand commissioner or inspector-general on his periodical tours.

The grand lodges of counties.

The grand lodges of cities.

The grand lodges of boroughs.

The respective masters of warrants report or appeal, as the case may require, to the deputy grand masters of districts; these to the deputy grand masters of counties, cities or boroughs, in their respective localities; and these again, through the deputy grand secretary, and transmission of the grand committee, to the imperial grand lodge.

The grand masters of England, Scotland and Wales, have no official duties to perform, other than those of high dignitaries of the imperial grand lodge, and in their respective grand lodges together, as being the honorary heads of the lodges of their several counties and localities.

Isolated lodges, that is, such lodges as, by reason of distance or any other circumstances, cannot be conveniently attached to any particular district, may communicate with the nearest deputy grand master. They must be punctual in the transmission of their half-yearly returns, dues, &c. to the deputy grand secretary, and in all other respects conform strictly to the laws and ordinances of the institution.

Every member of the institution, from the rank of grand commissioner downwards, must belong to some specified lodge; and no person is of right entitled to a seat in the grand lodge, nor shall be proposed for office unless the lodge to which he belongs is mentioned in his certificate.

All members of the imperial grand lodge are members of every other lodge in Great Britain, and are entitled to their comparative rank therein and to vote on all subjects, except the distribution of their funds, the election of officers, and the bye-laws of the lodge, which must not vary from the fundamental laws of the institution.

Visitors, being of the Purple order, may be admitted, with the permission of the imperial grand lodge, to its meetings.

It will be the duty of the grand committee to watch over the interests of the institution while the imperial grand lodge is not sitting, and to decide on applications or appeals from subordinate lodges, and exercise such other powers of the imperial grand lodge, conformably to the rules of the institution, as the exigencies of the different cases coming within its knowledge may require. All the acts of the grand committee submitted to the scrutiny and concurrence of the imperial grand lodge at its ensuing meeting.

8. Each deputy grand master of a district shall convene a meeting of the several masters in his neighbourhood (at which he shall preside) once every six months, or oftener if necessary, whereat all appeals and matters of a local nature shall be investigated, previous to any reference being made to the local or imperial grand lodge. At the regular half-yearly meeting, each master is to present a correct report of the state of his warrant, from which the deputy grand master shall make his return. In those cases where it shall be deemed necessary to refer to a local grand lodge, or ultimately to the imperial grand lodge, the deputy grand master's report must be accompanied by details of the proceedings and evidence, signed by him and the members present. All returns to be transmitted to the deputy grand secretary on or before the 24th days of May and December respectively. In those instances where only two warrants are in the neighbourhood, the meeting shall be composed of the deputy grand master, the masters, deputy masters, secretaries and treasurers, of three warrants, the secretaries and treasurers are not to have the privilege of voting

voting, but may speak to any question, and if five warrants or more, none to vote but the deputy grand master and masters: in case of an equality of votes, the president, as in other cases, to have a second or casting vote. At such regular half-yearly meeting, the deputy grand masters shall collect, and transmit to the deputy grand treasurer, or secretary, the returns, with the fees, dues, and all monies which they receive on account of the institution, the same to be duly acknowledged by the acting treasurer or secretary, as the case may require.

9. The imperial grand lodge meets in the metropolis on the third Thursday in February; on the 4th of June; and at such other times as shall be appointed by the grand master or deputy grand master; when official vacancies may be intermediately filled up by the grand master, the deputy grand master, or the grand lodge. At its meetings, seven are a quorum; and in the absence of the high dignitaries above-named, the chair shall be taken by the chief dignitary then present. Proxies to produce the authority of those they represent; and, unless possessing in themselves a right of seat in the grand lodge, after the specific business on which they are deputed is dismissed, they must withdraw, except on sufferance.

N. B.—When the 4th of June shall happen to fall on a Sunday, the meeting will take place on the following day, June 5th, the anniversary of the birth of the present illustrious grand master of the empire.

10. No complaint, proposition, matter, nor thing shall be considered or discussed in the imperial grand lodge, until the same shall have been submitted to the grand committee; unless the grand master, the deputy grand master of the empire, or the dignitary then presiding, shall be of opinion that inconvenience or injury would arise from its postponement.

11. No regulation, resolution, nor rule of the Orange Institution shall be at any time rescinded, altered or amended, without notice of the intention to move or rescind, alter or amend, the same being given at the regular meeting of the imperial grand lodge previously to such motion being made.

12. The members of the late or present grand Orange lodge of Ireland are honorary members of the imperial grand lodge of Great Britain.

13. Should the imperial grand lodge at any time think it necessary to change the signs, symbols, pass-words, or lectures of the institution, the brethren shall not on any account, nor under any pretext whatever, receive the same, or any information, purporting to be the same, otherwise than in regular meeting, and from a duly authorized officer of the institution. This rule to be strictly observed, on pain of expulsion.

14. Every appointment in the institution is provisional and subject to the approbation of the imperial grand lodge.

15. No licensed victualler or innkeeper shall be eligible to become a deputy grand master, but by special permission; nor if he be master of a warrant, shall a meeting of that warrant be held in his house.

16. The committee men are elected in the proportion of five to each master; the first by the master himself, the second by the first, and so on until the whole are elected.

17. The brethren of the institution are all eligible, by appointment, to its dignities and offices. They form one general body, and cannot be appointed to act in or for any distinct part or purpose.

18. Any number of brethren, not less than five, may meet and transact Orange business in any part of Great Britain, under the authority of a master's warrant, which must be placed in some conspicuous part of the room, provided that a dignitary be among them, or a deputy master, or a committee man, who shall preside, and cause all proceedings of a special or peculiar nature to be reported to the nearest deputy grand master, or to the deputy grand secretary. The senior committee man to preside at all meetings of the brethren, in the absence of a master, or deputy master.

19. The members present at such meeting are subordinate to the chairman, who shall decide any dispute arising among themselves, which is not provided for by the rules of the institution; and the parties must abide by his decision on pain of expulsion. But if one-fourth of the brethren present demand an appeal, it shall be made to the local grand lodge, and thence, if needful, through the deputy grand secretary to the grand committee, and the imperial grand lodge, whose determination must, in all cases, be final.

20. All business must be disposed of, and the meeting closed, before any refreshments are introduced.

21. Every member who shall neglect for twelve months to attend the meetings of the warrant to which he belongs, shall cease to be a member, but he may be re-elected under the same warrant upon payment of the arrears, if the brethren of the warrant shall think proper. Members refusing to pay for their certificates, or fees, or dues, to be disqualified, subject to the same conditions of re-admission.

Admission of Members.

22. The mode of choosing members is by election; but no candidate shall be elected in any meeting at the time of his being proposed, if any one brother present shall desire a postponement; nor at any other meeting than that nearest to his accustomed residence, except in cities, in great towns, or in places where the candidate shall be well known to the brethren and shall be in the habit of frequenting. One third dissentient shall be sufficient for rejection.

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23. No oaths are administered by, or exacted from, members of this institution, as such ; but, in order to insure a loyal and peaceable demeanor on the part of all its members, no candidate shall be initiated at any meeting of the brethren, until the proposer has certified that he is a Protestant of known loyalty, and above eighteen years of age, and has produced to the meeting satisfactory proofs of his having taken the oaths of allegiance, supremacy and abjuration ; or that he is willing to do so when called upon by legal authority.

24. The proposer of a candidate will satisfy the meeting that he has put an authorized copy of these laws and ordinances into the hands of the candidate, before such proposition. He also must have an entire confidence that the candidate will be true and faithful to all the brethren, and conformable to the prescribed rules and regulations of the institution; and that he has not been proposed in, rejected by, nor expelled from, the Orange institution, or from any society which has borne or bears the title of Orange, in this or any other part of the United Kingdom or its dominions.

25. Upon the admission of a member, his name, residence and quality shall be duly recorded with the other proceedings of the meeting ; and his certificate, under the seal of the institution and signature of the grand secretary, or deputy grand secretary, shall be signed in open meeting by the newly-admitted brother, and by the master, deputy master, secretary and treasurer present on the occasion. Any master granting a certificate to an individual not usually meeting under his warrant, or who has not been introduced in strict conformity to the existing rules, shall be expelled the institution for ever.

26. Every member of the institution shall undergo a new election, at any future period, whenever the imperial grand lodge may think it expedient ; and in order to guard against the possibility of improper persons continuing to be members, whenever the imperial grand lodge shall deem it necessary to alter the system, all members shall undergo a new election, subject, nevertheless, to such rules and regulations as are laid down for the guidance of the order.

27. Each lodge then existing, shall, on such occasion, elect five of its members ; those five shall then proceed to re-admit or reject the remaining members of such lodge ; and each member, when so re-admitted, shall become qualified to proceed, with the said original members, to the further re-election of others.

28. Any member of the institution, who shall print or circulate anything affecting its character, or the character of any of its members, without the sanction of the imperial grand lodge, or of the grand committee, shall be expelled.

Oath of Allegiance, 1 William & Mary, c. 1, s. 8.

I, A. B. do sincerely promise and swear, that I will be faithful and bear true allegiance to His Majesty King William.

So help me God.

Oath of Supremacy, 1 Ann, st. 1, c. 22.

I, A. B. do swear that I do from my heart abhor, detest and abjure, as impious and heretical, that damnable doctrine and position, that Princes excommunicated, or deprived by the Pope, or any authority of the See of Rome, may be deposed or murdered by their subjects, or any other whatsoever ; and I do declare, that no foreign prince, person, prelate, state or potentate hath, or ought to have, any jurisdiction, power, superiority, pre-eminence or authority, ecclesiastical or spiritual, within this realm.

So help me God.

Oath of Abjuration, 6 Geo. 3, c. 53.

I, A. B. do truly and sincerely acknowledge, profess, testify, and declare in my conscience before God and the world, that our Sovereign Lord, King William the Fourth, is lawful and rightful King of this realm, and all other His Majesty's dominions and countries thereunto belonging. And I do solemnly and sincerely declare, that I do believe in my conscience that not any of the descendants of the person who pretended to be Prince of Wales during the life of the late King James the Second, and since his decease pretended to be, and took upon himself the style and title of King of England, by the name of James the Third, or of Scotland, by the name of James the Eighth, or the style and title of King of Great Britain, hath any right or title whatsoever to the Crown of this realm, or any other the dominions thereunto belonging : and I do renounce, refuse and abjure any allegiance or obedience to any of them. And I do swear that I will bear faithful and true allegiance to His Majesty King William the Fourth, and Him will defend to the utmost of my power against all traitorous conspiracies and attempts whatsoever, which shall be made against His person, crown or dignity. And I will do my utmost endeavour to disclose and make known to His Majesty and His successors, all treasons and traitorous conspiracies which I shall know to be against Him or any of them. And I do faithfully promise, to the utmost of my power, to support, maintain and defend the succession of the Crown against the descendants of the said James, and against all other persons whatsoever ; which succession, by an Act, intituled "An Act for the further limitation of the Crown, and better securing the Rights and Liberties of the Subject," is, and stands limited to the Princess Sophia, Electress and Duchess Dowager of Hanover, and the heirs of her body, being Protestants. And all these things I do plainly and sincerely acknowledge and swear, according to these express words by me spoken, and according to

to the plain common sense and understanding of the same words, without any equivocation, mental evasion, or secret reservation whatsoever. And I do make this recognition, acknowledgment, abjuration, renunciation and promise, heartily, willingly and truly, upon the true faith of a christian.

So help me God.

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29. The names of all newly-admitted members of the institution shall be regularly reported with the half-yearly returns, through the several deputy grand masters, to the deputy grand secretary, who shall cause the same to be entered in an alphabetical register, which shall be open for the inspection of every member, or duly authorized person, on the payment of one penny each. (See form of Return annexed.) To this end, every district master shall obtain a correct numerical account of the members, distinguishing the Orange and Purple, of each warrant under his jurisdiction; and any deputy grand master of a district or master of a warrant who shall be guilty of concealing the names, or of falsifying or withholding such correct return of the number of members, shall be liable to the pecuniary deficiencies thereby occasioned, and, in default of payment thereof, shall be expelled the institution for ever.

30. All proceedings, propositions, postponements, admissions and rejections at any meeting, shall be entered by the secretary in his official registry.

31. All meetings of warrants are open to every Orangeman, on producing his certificate; without which none shall be admitted, unless satisfactorily made known to the president to be an Orangeman.

32. No business shall be transacted at any meeting until a brother is placed outside the room to prevent the intrusion of strangers. A book for the registry of the names of visiting brothers shall be previously delivered to him. This brother is to be styled the Tyler.

33. When an individual, not well known to the brethren, shall seek admission into a meeting, he shall be required by the tyler to produce his certificate, and to write his name in the tyler's book, which, together with the certificate, shall be handed in to the master or president, and upon satisfactory comparison thereof, he shall be admitted, and take his station according to his rank in the brotherhood; but if a reasonable doubt exist as to the identity of the person, the applicant shall be refused admission, and the certificate shall be detained until the pleasure of the nearest grand lodge is known thereon.

34. No Orangeman shall be definitively expelled from the institution without the confirmation of the imperial grand lodge; upon which his expulsion shall be notified by the deputy grand secretary in the printed proceedings.

35. The grand committee may suspend any brother and his consequent privileges, on reasonable cause shown. Such suspension shall be notified to the imperial grand lodge, who, on the appeal of the suspended brother, or otherwise, will decide either for his restoration or expulsion.

36. To prevent an indulgence in vexatious and frivolous charges against any of the brotherhood, whereby much unwarrantable annoyance, trouble and expense have been heretofore occasioned; all parties complaining are held responsible, either to substantiate the general validity or importance of the allegations they may bring forward, or, in failure thereof, to pay the expenses of the investigation; and they shall previously make a sufficient deposit to cover such expenses, or sign a satisfactory undertaking to that effect, in case their charges shall not be so substantiated.

The Purple Brethren.

37. Those Orangemen who have been at least 12 months in the brotherhood, and distinguished during that period by their diligence, fidelity and intelligence, may be raised to the dignity of The Purple. This probation may be dispensed with at the discretion of the grand lodge or grand committee, or where a brother shall be elected to an office in the society.

38. Every brother shall wear at the meetings of the institution, an Orange ribbon; those of the Purple order shall wear Purple and Orange. The dignitaries and officers shall wear thereat the ribbons and symbols appropriate to their rank in the brotherhood. It is strictly forbidden that any other orders, degrees or colours, save the Orange and Purple, be recognized, worn or conferred, in this institution. Any member offending against this prohibition will be subject to immediate expulsion.

Mutual Assistance of the Brethren.

39. No Orangeman shall have the pecuniary aid of the institution in any prosecution or suit, originating with or occasioned by him through religious or party spirit; nor assistance from any meeting, unless 20 miles distant from his abode; nor then, unless his situation urgently requires it. The date and the amount of the relief granted shall be indorsed and signed on the back of his Purple certificate.

40. Orangemen are strictly forbidden from soliciting relief upon the exhibition of their certificate in any other place than at the meetings of the institution, unless to a dignitary or officer of the institution.

41. No person can be admitted into this institution for a less fee than 15 s., nor advanced
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Laws and Ordinances, 1834.

vanced into the Purple order, after a reasonable probation, for less than an extra fee of 5 s., except in cases of non-commissioned officers, soldiers and sailors, when the fee of admission shall be at the discretion of the meeting. These fees are applicable to the expenses of, and constitute a fund for, the warrant into which the candidate is admitted; and though not claimed by the grand lodge, ought to be partially husbanded for, and appropriated to, the liquidation of its prospective dues.

Fees to the Imperial Grand Lodge.

	£. s. d.
For certificate on initiation	- 3 -
Ditto to the Purple order	- 2 -
Annual contributions from each member, (to be collected monthly) for which the master is responsible, not less than	- 2 -
For a master's warrant, with book of laws, and ordinances, and instructions complete	1 11 6
Exchange of an old warrant, with ditto	- 10 6
Certificates of dignitaries, without which no brother can be admissible to the grand lodge: viz.	
The right rev. the prelate of the institution	5 - -
The right rev. or rev. the grand chaplain of Great Britain	3 - -
The grand secretary, grand treasurer and grand commissioner (each)	5 - -
The deputy grand secretary and deputy grand treasurer (each)	2 10 -
The rev. the deputy grand chaplains	2 - -
The deputy grand masters of counties, (annually)	3 - -
Ditto of cities (annually)	1 10 -
Ditto of boroughs, (ditto)	1 - -
Ditto of districts (ditto)	- 10 -
The rev. the chaplains of each	1 - -
Ditto of warrants	- 10 -
Members of the grand committee (annually)	- 10 -
Assistant deputy grand secretary	1 10 -
Members holding no office, nor appointment, entitling to a seat, an annual contribution of not less than *	1 1 -
Masters of warrants, 1st year	- 5 -
Ditto on re-election	- 2 6

To the grand and deputy grand masters of England, Scotland and Wales, no specific fees are prescribed. Their contributions to the fund of the imperial grand lodge are voluntary.

Contributions from other affluent members in aid of the Imperial Grand Lodge Fund, will be thankfully received by the deputy grand secretary, or the dignitaries of the institution throughout the empire.

42. All applications for warrants must be accompanied with the applicant's certificate of the Orange and the Purple orders, signed by the two highest dignitaries residing nearest his usual place of abode; and with a declaration of his readiness to abide by, and enforce in his lodge a strict obedience to, the recognized ordinances and principles of the institution, according to form annexed.

43. Inasmuch as a popular error prevails respecting the landing of King William III. of glorious and immortal memory, that happy event having taken place on the 5th, and not on the 4th of November, as generally supposed, the former day being recognized by law, and a solemn form of prayer appointed to be used in all churches, &c. "for the happy deliverance of King James I. and the three estates of England from the most traitorous and bloody intended massacre by gunpowder; and also for the happy arrival of his Majesty King William III. on this day, for the delivery of our church and nation;" the members of the Orange institution will henceforth celebrate the 5th of November, instead of the 4th, as their grand era, the same to be observed by the brethren attending divine service in their respective churches.

Order of Business at each Meeting.

The chair taken; after which, the president and other officers do not leave their functions on the entrance of any superior or senior dignitaries; with the exception of the grand master of the empire, the deputy grand master of the empire, and the grand master of England, Scotland, or Wales. The opening prayer read, by a chaplain if present, the brethren all standing.

Examination of the certificates of the brethren present, if required.

Members proposed: members balloted: members initiated.

Communications

* It is confidently hoped that all members, not destitute of the ability, will subscribe to this extent, by way of creating a fund for the indigent brethren.



Communications received from the grand lodge, read.

Appendix, No. 18.

Communications made to the meeting by the grand committee, or the deputy grand secretary.

Laws and Ordinances, 1834.

Communications resolved on.

General business done.

Lectures to be repeated.*

The closing prayer read, by a chaplain, if present; the brethren all standing.

PRAYERS.

Prayer for Opening the Meetings.

GRACIOUS and Almighty God, who in all ages hast shown Thy Almighty power, in protecting righteous kings and states, we yield Thee hearty thanks for so miraculously bringing to light, and frustrating the secret and horrible designs of our enemies, plotted and intended to have been executed against our sacred king, our happy constitution, and the true religion established by our glorious deliverer, William the Third, Prince of Orange.

Vouchsafe, O Lord, to continue unto us Thy protection; grant to our sacred King long life, health, and prosperity; let Thy Providence ever guard our happy constitution, and enable us to transmit it to our latest posterity, unimpaired and improved by our holy religion. Bless, we beseech Thee, every member of the Orange institution, with charity, brotherly love, and loyalty: make us truly respectable here on earth, and eternally happy hereafter. These, and all other blessings, we humbly beg in the name and through the mediation of Jesus Christ our Lord and Saviour. Amen.

Or this,

ALMIGHTY God and Heavenly Father, who in all ages hast shown Thy power and mercy, in graciously and miraculously delivering thy church, and in protecting righteous and religious kings and states from the wicked conspiracies and malicious practices of all the enemies thereof; we yield Thee hearty thanks for so wonderfully discovering and confounding the horrible and wicked designs of our enemies, plotted and intended to have been executed against his excellent Majesty King James I. and the whole estates of the realm, for the subversion of government and the established religion. Be Thou, O Lord, still our mighty Protector, and scatter our enemies that delight in blood; defeat their councils, abate their pride, assuage their malice, and confound their devices. Strengthen the hands of our righteous Sovereign, and all that are in authority under him, with judgment and justice to suppress and punish all such workers of iniquity as turn religion into rebellion, and faith into faction; that they may never prevail in the ruin of Thy church amongst us; but that our righteous Sovereign and his realms, being preserved in Thy true religion, and by Thy merciful goodness protected in the same, we may all duly serve Thee with praise and thanksgiving. And we beseech Thee to protect the King and Royal Family from all treason and conspiracies; preserve him in Thy faith, fear and love; make his reign long, prosperous and happy here on earth, and crown him hereafter with everlasting glory. Accept also, most gracious God, our unfeigned thanks for filling our hearts with joy and gladness, by sending Thy servant the late King William, for the deliverance of these nations from tyranny and arbitrary power.

Let truth and justice, devotion and piety, concord and unity, brotherly kindness and charity, with other christian virtues, so flourish amongst us, that they may be the stability of our times, and make this our association a praise here on earth. This we most humbly beg, in the name and for the sake of Jesus Christ, our Lord and Saviour. Amen.

Prayer to be used at Closing.

O ALMIGHTY God, who art a strong tower of defence unto Thy servants against the face of their enemies; we yield Thee praise and thanks for our deliverance from those great and apparent dangers wherewith we were encompassed. We acknowledge Thy goodness that we were not delivered over as a prey unto them; imploring Thee still to continue such Thy mercies towards us, that all the world may know that Thou art our Saviour and mighty Deliverer, through Jesus Christ. Amen.

By Order,

*W. Blennerhassett Fairman,
Deputy Grand Secretary of Great Britain.*

* Resolution of the grand lodge, 29th September, 1823: That, whether any new member is to be initiated or not, for the purpose of rendering all the brotherhood perfect in the prescribed form of initiation, such form be recapitulated at every meeting, and be regularly entered with the other business transacted at such meeting, in the following terms; "The prescribed Orange form of initiation recapitulated." Or in a Purple meeting, "The prescribed Orange and Purple forms of initiation recapitulated."

Appendix, No. 18.

Laws and Ordinances, 1834.

ADDENDA.

1. THE precedence of the lodges is to be regulated, not by the number affixed to the warrants, but by their priority of dates. Where there shall appear to be more than one warrant of the same date, the earlier number will be entitled to the precedence.*
2. Masters of warrants, as also of districts, are to regulate their movements and proceedings in conformity to the ordinances of the institution. No irregularity can hereafter be excused, on the plea of not holding their meetings, till subsequently to the periods now described, for the transmission of their returns with the half-yearly dues.*
3. No district shall consist of more than three lodges, unless such lodges be weak in members: in that case the district may be extended to six lodges, provided its aggregate members do not exceed two hundred.
4. To guard against the danger of sending up money in parcels by coaches, which in some instances have never been received, and in others have fallen short of the contents said to be forwarded, all remittances should be henceforth made through a provincial bank, by lodging the amount with the firm, to be paid over in London by their agent, to the order of the deputy grand secretary.† While to the parties who make the payments, this would be attended with less expense, such a mode would protect them in future from a repetition of those frauds, by whomsoever they were committed, which have set at defiance all detection. Persons who transmit cash hereafter, must do so therefore on their own responsibility; and if, on opening the parcel, which is always done in the presence of witnesses, there shall appear to be a deficiency, they will be expected to make good what is wanting.
5. The postage of all letters, and the carriage, with the portage of all parcels, must be paid by the parties who send them, or they will be returned, which must be attended with a great accumulation of expense, and an exposure of the affairs of the institution, for which those persons will be held amenable, through whose disobedience of this order such occurrences may arise.
6. All communications should be addressed officially to the deputy grand secretary, whether that functionary be in town or country; even if they be answers to letters written by any one duly appointed to act for him during a temporary absence. Unless this be attended to, they are liable to be opened by the irresponsible individuals to whom they might be directed, instead of those persons who may alone have been invested with such a power.
7. Benefit clubs being excrescences of which this association takes no cognizance whatever, a remission, or an occasional postponement of its dues, cannot hereafter be admitted on that score.
8. Though this institution does not recognize, it will not prohibit such ingraftments; but the sole condition on which they can be allowed is, that they do not interfere with any of its rules.
9. Candidates, who might otherwise be eligible, are not to be rejected on account of their advanced age; not only to the loss of many a sound member, but to an estrangement of the society from its first principles, by which Orangeism is made subservient to more circumscribed views.
10. Any member who, by personal communication, by secret correspondence, or any other means, kindles discontent, or scatters the seeds of insubordination, to the encouragement of a resistance of the laws of the institution, shall be liable to be expelled.‡
11. Any member who does not exercise the power vested in him to suppress the same, to do which is the bounden duty of every brother, by reporting forthwith such mischievous conduct to the deputy grand secretary, will be considered an accessory thereto, and be dealt with accordingly.
12. Any member who shall frequent or countenance such unions, clubs, or associations, as are at variance with the objects, are repugnant to the principles, or hostile to the spirit of this society; or who shall act in opposition to any of its recognized laws, or in contempt of its fundamental and well-known precepts, will incur the penalty of expulsion.§
13. If any member speak disrespectfully of the constituted authorities and the public functionaries of this institution, for the purpose of bringing them into hatred and contempt; or act contrary to, or in contumacy of, its revised rules; or of such resolutions and

* See rule 6, page 131 and rule 8, page 132.

† Where the remittance shall amount to any sum exceeding 5*l.*, perhaps by way of rendering assurance doubly certain, the safer way might be to direct the money to be paid into the hands of Messrs. Cockburns, Bankers, Whitehall, London, on account of Colonel Fairman.

‡ See rule 28, page 134.

§ See rule 2, page 130.

and orders as may be promulgated, from time to time, through the medium of the grand lodge circulars; or revile or calumniate a brother, he will be liable to expulsion.* Appendix, No. 18.

14. As the payment of the small sums herein specified, whether as dues or fees, will be rigidly exacted from every one, without favour or distinction, in common justice to all, for the unavoidable and equitable purposes of meeting the heavy and multifarious disbursements of this institution, and of creating a fund for charitable uses; and as these payments will entitle each member to enjoy every benefit of the same, so it is to be considered as distinctly implying his acquiescence in the rules of a society with which he was made previously acquainted, and to which he thus voluntarily attaches himself, as well as his submission to the restraints they enjoin, and to the full penalties they enact.

15. These regulations must be regarded as imperative on all the lodges; and in the event of any not subscribing to them till some time after, such lodges shall be placed at the bottom of the list, according to their tardiness in sending in their adhesion; as shall likewise all lodges that deviate from strict regularity.

Lastly, the brotherhood in general are hereby cautioned against entertaining or acknowledging any intelligence, directions or advice, unless officially imparted; all other notices instructions or council, of whatever nature or by whomsoever forwarded, should be rejected as spurious, unauthorized, and intended to mislead, which ought therefore to be transmitted immediately to the deputy grand secretary, that such insidious, meddling, restless spirits might promptly meet with their due deserts.

*Wm. Blennerhassett Fairman,
Deputy Grand Secretary of Great Britain.*

FORM of Return of Members of the Orange Institution of *Great Britain*, who have assembled under the Authority of Warrant, No. , from the day of to the day of 183 .

Place of meeting,

Time of meeting,

These Returns, for the sake of uniformity, should be printed on foolscap paper, and are to be made to the 1st of June and the 31st of December in each year, and regularly forwarded to the deputy grand secretary in the third week of those months.†

No. 1.—Members Admitted since last Return.

Name and Age.	Residence.	Quality.	Remarks.

No. 2.—Members Expelled or Suspended.

Names.	Remarks.

* See rule 24, page 134.

† See rule 6, page 131 and rule 8, page 132.

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No. 3.—Members Withdrawn or Deceased.

Cash sent herewith for effective members, £.

(signed) _____ Master, Warrant, No.

Secretary.

*Form of Application for a New Warrant.**

(signed) _____ Deputy Grand Master.

Master, Warrant, No.

Applicant.

Dated at 183 .

* See rule 42, p. 136.

Appendix, No. 19.

LOYAL ORANGE INSTITUTION.
(ROYAL ARMS.)LIST of WARRANTS held under the Authority of the Grand Lodge of *Great Britain*, with the Places and Times of Meeting.

(Corrected to November 1830.)

Appendix, No. 19.

Corrected List of
Warrants to Nov.
1830.

No.	CITY OR TOWN.	PLACE OF MEETING.	Time of Meeting.
1	London, The Grand Lodge	Lord Kenyon's, Portman-square	May & Nov.
1	Manchester	York Inn, Shude Hill	3d Monday.
2	Oldham	Dog and Duck, Eagle-street	2d Monday.
3	Manchester	Buck and Hawthorn, St. Anne-st.	Last Monday.
4	Stockport	Castle, Market-place	1st Monday.
5	Oldham	Stag's Head, West-street	2d Monday.
6	Bury	White Bear, Wild-street	2d Monday.
7	Bolton	Three Arrows, Old-hall	2d Thursday.
8	Newton Heath, near Manchester	Church Tavern	3d Monday.
9	Mottram, Cheshire	The Gun Inn	Last Saturday.
10	Halifax, Yorkshire	Waterhouse Arms, Nelson-street	Last Monday.
11	Wigan	The Old Dog, Market-place	Last Saturday.
12	Rochdale	Moulder's Arms	4th Tuesday.
13	Bridge-end, near Glossop, Derbysh.	Howard's Arms	1st Saturday.
14	Ashton-under-Line	Pitt and Nelson Inn, Old-street	2d Wednesday
15	Shaw Chapel, near Oldham	Duke of York	Last Monday.
16	London	D. G. M. C. E. Chetwode.	
17	Knot Lanes, Oldham	Horse Shoe	Last Saturday.
18	Houghton, near Denton, Lancash.	Clarke's Arms	2d Saturday.
19	Gorton, near Manchester	Bull's Head	2d Monday.
20	Dobcross, Yorkshire	Woolpack	Last Monday.
21	Wigan, Lancashire	Dog and Partridge, Wallgate	2d Saturday.
22	Hadfield, near Glossop, Derbysh.	Hope and Anchor	2d Saturday.
23	Exeter, Devonshire	Three Cranes, Butcher's-row	1st Tuesday.
24	Devonport	Commercial Inn, Fore-street	3d Monday.
25	Middleton, Lancashire	Dusty Miller Inn	3d Saturday.
26	Blakeley, near Manchester	White Lion Inn	2d Monday.
27	Edinburgh	142, Canongate	1st Tuesday.
28	Winchester	Mr. Horton's.	
29	Girvan, (Ayr)	M' Winey's Inn.	
30	13th Light Dragoons.		
31	Royal Sappers & Miners, 7th Com.	June 1825.	
32	Ipswich	Waggon and Horses	2d Thursday.
33	24th Regiment of Foot	June 1825.	
34	Cambridge	The Ram Inn	1st Wednesd.
35	Ditto	Crown and Woolpack, Sidney-st.	2d Wednesd.
36	Plymouth	Mason's Inn, High Broad-street.	
37	Monmouth	The Bell Inn	Every 2d Mond.
38	Kidderminster	Plough Inn, Church-fields	1st Monday.
39	Nant-y-Glo, Wales.		
40	Manchester	Fox Tavern, Deansgate	2d Monday.
41	Blackburne, Lancashire	Mason's Arms, North-gate	1st Monday.
42	Sheffield	King William, Solly-street	Last Tuesday.
43	Edinburgh	9, Greenside-place	2d Monday.
44	Glasgow	Deputy Grand Master's Warrant.	
45	Morpeth, Northumberland	Howard Arms Inn	3d Monday.
46	Huddersfield	White Hart Inn	Last Thursd.
47	Portsmouth	White Horse, White Horse-street	2d Tuesday.
48	Liverpool	J. Taylor's, Gilbert-street	1st Monday.
49	Barnsley, Yorkshire	The Nelson Inn	1st Saturday.
50	Norwich	Waggon and Horses, Tombland	1st Wednesd.
51	Bristol	The Coffee Pot	1st Wednesd.
52	North Shields	Tyne Inn, Camden-street	Last Tuesday.
54	Wibsey	The Black Dog.	
55	Lowton, near Warrington, Lancas.	Ram's Head.	
56	Upholland, near Wigan	White Lion	1st Monday.

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Corrected List of
Warrants to Nov.
1830.

No.	CITY OR TOWN.	PLACE OF MEETING.	Time of Meeting.
57	Prestwich, Lancashire	Ostrich, Church-gate	3d Monday.
58	95th, or Rifle Brigade.	- - - - -	
59	London	The Swan - - - - -	2d Monday.
60	Birmingham	Lamp Tavern, Edmund-street	3d Wednesd.
61	Greetland, near Halifax	Golden Fleece - - - - -	Last Saturday.
62	Sowerby, Yorkshire	Royal Oak - - - - -	2d Saturday.
63	Sunderland, County of Durham	Black Lion Inn, High-street	2d Monday.
64	35th Regiment.		
65	Royal Artillery Drivers.		
66	43d Regiment	Renewed to Samuel Morris.	
67	Royal Artillery.		
68	Rochdale	The Blue Balls - - - - -	2d Saturday.
69	Newcastle-upon-Tyne	Cock Inn, Head of the Side - - - - -	2d Tuesday.
70	Leeds	The Rodney Inn, Cull-lane - - - - -	Last Monday.
71	Brecon	- - - - -	1st Tuesday.
72	London	- - - - -	4th Thursday.
73	St. Helens, near Wigan.		
74	Newcastle-upon-Tyne	Dolphin Tavern, Close - - - - -	Last Monday.
75	Norwich	The King's Head, St. Stephen's - - - - -	1st Monday.
76	Skelmersdale, near Wigan.		
77	Royal Horse Artillery.		
78	Bradford, Yorkshire	Old Bishop Blaze - - - - -	2d Tuesday.
79	Honley, near Huddersfield	George Inn - - - - -	3d Saturday.
80	Charlesworth, near Glossop	George and Dragon Inn - - - - -	3d Saturday.
81	Chapel-en-le-Frith	Bull's Head - - - - -	2d Saturday.
82	Gloucester	The Fountain Inn.	
83	Glasgow	John Falconer's, Iron-gate - - - - -	1st Monday.
84	42d Foot (Highlanders).		
85	Southowram, near Halifax	- - - - -	2d Monday.
86	Ripponden, Yorkshire	Prince of Orange Inn - - - - -	3d Saturday.
87	59th Foot.		
88	Worcester	The New Greyhound Inn, New-st.	1st Tuesday.
89	Gloucester	Three Cock's-lane - - - - -	1st Wednesd.
90	Preston	Dog Inn - - - - -	3d Saturday.
91	Holmfirth, near Huddersfield	Rose and Crown - - - - -	2d Saturday.
92	Bolton, Long Moor-gate	The Starkie's Arms.	
93	Brieghtmet, near Bolton, Lancash.	Hare and Hounds - - - - -	2d Saturday.
94	Rifle Brigade, 2d battalion.		
95	Bury, Lancashire	Buck and Joiner's Arms, Rock-st.	
96	Shelf, near Leeds.		
97	Dumfries, North Britain.		
98	London	40, Bermondsey-street, Southwark	4th Monday.
99	Southwark, Surrey	Three Tuns, St. Margaret's-hill.	
100	Norwich.		
101	London.		
102	Paisley	M'Lea's, Moss-street - - - - -	1st Friday.
103	Shrewsbury	The Castle and Falcon - - - - -	1st Saturday.
104	42d Regiment.		
105	Durham City	Red Lion - - - - -	1st Tuesday.
106	Glasgow	Mr. Wilkie's, Gallowgate - - - - -	1st Monday.
107	Leicester	The Generous Briton, Wharf-st.	1st Monday.
108	Little Lever, near Bolton	The Unicorn - - - - -	1st Monday.
109	Wigan	King's Head, Market-place	3d Saturday.
110	Darlington, county of Durham	Hat and Feather - - - - -	Last Saturday.
111	Hollingwood, near Oldham	Waggon and Horses - - - - -	1st Monday.
112	Ratcliffe, near Bury	Royal Oak, Radcliffe-street	3d Saturday.
113	Three Lane Ends, Aspull	Red Lion - - - - -	2d Saturday.
114	Rifle Brigade.		
115	Manchester	Weaver's Arms, Cock Pitt Hill	1st Monday.
116	Horwich, near Bolton, Lancashire	Brown Cow.	
117	Hindley, Lancashire	Lord Nelson - - - - -	3d Saturday.
118	Musselburgh, near Edinburgh.	The Horse and Groom.	
119	Bradford	Plumbers' Arms, Sheep-street	1st Monday.
120	31st Foot.	Mr. Birt, Gloucester-house, Bishops-	
121	Northampton	gate-street.	
122	London	James Kennedy's - - - - -	2d Tuesday.
123	Girvan, (Ayrshire) North Britain	Packet Horse - - - - -	Last Saturday.
124	New Springs Haigh, near Wigan		
125	7th Dragoon Guards.		
126	Stranraer, Scotland.		

No.	CITY OR TOWN.	PLACE OF MEETING.	Time of Meeting.	Appendix, No. 19.
127	Whitehorn, Wigtonshire.			Corrected List of Warrants to Nov. 1830.
128	Southampton - - - - -	The Rose and Crown, French-st.		
129	Cross-hill, near Girvan, Ayrshire	James M'Neidger's - - -	1st Friday.	
130	Dundee - - - - -	Ancient Freemason's Lodge, Murrugate.	2d Monday.	
131	16th Light Dragoons.			
132	Wigton, N. B.			
133	Sheffield - - - - -	Royal Oak, Pond-street - -	2d Tuesday.	
134	Little Horton - - - - -	Lester's Arms.		
135	Sheffield - - - - -	The Dolphin, Edward-street -	1st Tuesday.	
137	Kilmarnock - - - - -	Black Bull, Portland-street -	1st Monday.	
138	Carlisle - - - - -	The White Ox, English-street -	2d Saturday.	
139*	Whitefield, near Bury - - -	Bull's Head - - - - -	4th Monday.	
139	Cheetham Hill, near Manchester.			
140	Milnrow, near Rochdale - - -	Woolpack Inn - - - - -	1st Saturday.	
141	Congleton - - - - -	Black Horse - - - - -	Last Monday.	
142	Rochdale - - - - -	The Collier's Arms - - - -	1st Saturday.	
143	Warrington - - - - -	Old Coffee House, Horse-market	Last Saturday.	
144	Merthyr, Wales - - - -	The Bee Hive - - - - -	4th Wednesd.	
145	Hammersmith, near London.			
146	Tredegar, Wales - - - -	The Black Prince.		
147	Little Bolton, Lancashire - - -	Bull and Wharf Inn - - -	3d Saturday.	
148	Harwood, near Bolton - - -	Nab Gate - - - - -	4th Saturday.	
149	Kendal, Westmoreland - - -	White Lion Inn, Strickland-gate	Last Saturday.	
150	Stricker-lane, near Bradford, Yorkshire.	Hand and Shuttle, Dudley-hill -	2d Saturday.	
151	Carlisle.			
152	Silkston, near Barnsley - - -	Angel Inn - - - - -	Last Saturday.	
153	Scarborough - - - - -	Old Globe, Globe-street - -	1st Monday.	
154	Liverpool - - - - -	Duke of York, Richmond-row -	1st Monday	
155	Goberhall, near Barnsley - -	The White Lion Inn - - -	3d Monday.	
156	Creeton, Scotland.			
157	Bretton, near Barnsley - - -	The Beaumont Arms - - -	Last Saturday.	
158	Wigan.			
159	Furness, near Whalley-bridge, Derbyshire.	Soldier Dick - - - - -	3d Saturday.	
160	Manchester - - - - -	Wheat-sheaf, Hulme - - -	1st Wednesd.	
161	South Shields - - - - -	Burn's Head, Long-row - -	2d Wednesd.	
162	Chowbent, Lancashire - - -	Red Lion, Market-place - -	Last Monday.	
163	Blackburn, Lancashire - - -	King's Arms, North-gate -	2d Monday.	
164	Nailor's Green, near Bury - -	King's Arms, Bowling-green -	1st Saturday.	
165	51st Light Infantry.			
166	Chorley, near Blackburn - - -	Swan Inn, Water-street - -	1st Saturday.	
167	Glasgow - - - - -	Mr. Falconer's, Iron-gate -	2d Monday.	
168	Manchester.			
169	Pemberton, near Chowbent.			
170	Caldermoor, near Rochdale - -	Dog and Partridge - - -	Saturday on or before full moon.	
171	Heywood, near Middleton - -	King's Arms - - - - -	1st Saturday.	
172	Chorley.			
173	Dumfries, N. B. - - - -	Mr. Black's, English-street.		
174	Burnley.			
175	Bacup, near Rochdale - - -	The Bull's Head - - - -	3d Saturday.	
176	Glasgow - - - - -	Christie's Tavern, Argyle-street -	Last Monday.	
177	Chester - - - - -	Pointer Dog, Watergate-row -	1st Wednesd.	
178	Paisley - - - - -	Donaldson's Tavern, Main-street	1st Monday.	
179	Liverpool - - - - -	The Sign of the Letters, Gilbert-st.	3d Monday.	
180	Stainland, near Huddersfield -	Coach and Six - - - -	1st Saturday.	
181	6th Foot.			
183	Wilson's Town, Lanarkshire - -	Clarkson's Inn - - - -	2d Monday.	
185	Sheffield - - - - -	Deputy Grand Master's Warrant.		
186	Whitehaven - - - - -	Globe Inn, King-street - -	1st Saturday.	
187	Small Bridge, near Rochdale - -	Waggon and Horses - -	3d Saturday.	
188	Leicester - - - - -	Sailor's Return, Bridge-street -	2d Monday.	
189	Wilson's Town, Lanarkshire - -	M'Culloch's Inn - - -	1st Monday.	
190	6th Dragoon Guards.			
191	Oldham - - - - -	Rope and Anchor - - -	1st Monday.	
192	Todmorden, near Bury - - -	The Golden Lion - - -	2d Saturday.	
193	Duilly, Ayrshire, N. B.			
194	Worsley, Lancashire - - -	Swan Inn - - - - -	Last Saturday.	
195	Hindley, Lancashire - - -	Swan Inn - - - - -	3d Saturday.	

Appendix, No. 19.

Corrected List of
Warrants to Nov.
1830.

No.	CITY OR TOWN.	PLACE OF MEETING.	Time of Meeting.
196	Burnley, Lancashire.		
197	Newton, Ayrshire, N. B.		
198	Northowram, Yorkshire - - -	The Marquis of Granby.	
199	Leigh, near Chowbent, Lancash.	Millstone Tavern - - -	1st Saturday.
200	Glasgow - - - -	Webster's Tavern, 62, Trongate	1st Monday.
201	Pollock Shaws, near Glasgow - -	James Walker's, Main-street - -	Last Monday.
202	Burnley, near Bury, Lancashire - -	Royal Oak - - -	3d Saturday.
203	Great Horton, Yorkshire - -	King's Arms, Knight-street - -	Last ditto.
204	5th Dragoon Guards.		
205	Royal Artillery, 4th Battalion.		
206	Nailsworth - - - -	The King's Head - - -	1st Wednesd.
207	Stanningly, near Leeds - - -	Golden Fleece Inn - - -	Last Saturday.
208	Stranraer, Ayrshire - - -	Andrew M'Masters - - -	1st Friday.
209	London - - - -	The Three Neats' Tongues, Pearl-street, Spitalfields.	1st Monday.
210	Little Hulton, Lancashire - - -	Golden Lion - - -	2d Saturday.
211	Fenton, Staffordshire - - -	Royal Oak - - -	1st Saturday.
212	Kirkcudbright, North Britain.		
213	Norwich - - - -	Two Quarts Tavern - - -	2d Monday.
214	Coln, near Haslingdon - - -	The Commercial Inn - - -	3d Tuesday.
215	Glenluce.		
216	Newton Stewart, Wigton, N. B. - -	James Vernon's - - -	1st Monday.
217	Stoney Kirk, Wigton, N. B.		
218	Lark Hall, near Hamilton, N. B. - -	William Frames, Main-street - -	1st Friday.
219	Port Glasgow - - - -	Mr. James Erskine's - - -	1st Monday.
220	Dalkeith, North Britain.		
221	Worksop, Notts - - -	Greyhound Inn - - -	1st Monday.
222	Darcy Lever, near Bolton - -	Farmer's Arms - - -	1st Saturday.
223	London.		
224	Manchester - - - -	Wellington Inn, Old Garrett-road	3d Monday.
225	Burnley - - - -	The Cross Keys.	
226	Wallsend, Northumberland - - -	Swan Inn - - -	1st Monday.
228	Maybole, (Ayr) N. B. - -	James Edgar's - - -	2d Friday.
229	St. Hellier's, Island of Jersey - -	The Navy and Friends Inn, Waterloo-street.	1st Wednesd.
230	Glasgow - - - -	Mr. Nisbet's, Laigh Kirk Close	1st Monday.
231	Mexico, South America - -	Granted to Brother J. Connybear.	
232	7th Battalion Royal Artillery - -	St. Hillier's, Jersey - - -	1st Friday.
233	Woolwich, Kent.		
234	London - - - -	The Phoenix, Stacey-st., 7 Dials	4th Tuesday.
235	Whitehaven - - - -	Globe, King-street - - -	Last Tuesday.
236	Bilstone, Staffordshire - - -	The Seven Stars.	
237	Halifax, Yorkshire - - -	Wheat Sheaf Inn, New Market-st.	2d Monday.
238	67th Foot.		
239	Horseforth, county of York - -	The Old King's Arms - - -	Last Saturday.
240	Stayley Bridge, Lancashire - -	Dog and Partridge - - -	3d Saturday.
241	29th Regiment of Foot.		
242	Hemsworth, near Barnsley - -	The King's Head Inn.	
243	Royal Sappers and Miners.		
244	Hollingwood, near Oldham - -	Coach and Horses.	
245	Gatehouse of Fleet, N. B.		
246	Kersley, near Bolton - -	Rawson's Arms.	
248	Royal Artillery, 5th Battalion.		
249	Pont-y-pool - - - -	The Duke of Wellington.	
250	Leeds - - - -	The Star Inn.	
251	Idle, near Bradford - - -	The White Hart Inn - - -	1st Saturday.
252	Wortley-lane, near Leeds - -	The Star Inn - - -	1st Saturday.
253	Chatham - - - -	The Old George.	
254	Royal Artillery, 6th Battalion.		
255	Manchester.		
256	Manchester.		
257	Woodmill, Yorkshire.		
258	94th Foot.		
259	Neilson, near Paisley - - -	Mrs. Anderson's - - -	1st Tuesday.
260	17th Foot.		
261	Maisemoor, near Gloucester - -	The Ship - - -	2d Wednesd.
262	Stanningley - - - -	The Sun Inn - - -	2d Saturday.
263	Pudsey - - - -	The White Cross Inn - -	3d Saturday.
264	Milnrow, Lancash. near Rochdale:		
265	Brickfield, ditto - ditto.		

Appendix, No. 20.

Appendix, No. 20.

District Warrants.

DISTRICT WARRANTS.

(Usually called) DISTRICT.	Warrants.	Members.	(Usually called) DISTRICT.	Warrants.	Members.
Ayr - - -	10	—	Haslingdon - -	6	144
Ashton-under-Lyne	4	113	Kidderminster - -	2	—
Bury - - -	10	—	Kilmarnock - -	—	—
Bolton - - -	7	—	London - - -	15	—
Blackburn - - -	5	95	Liverpool - - -	13	—
Barnsley - - -	8	—	Leicester - - -	4	—
Bristol - - -	6	—	Leeds - - -	14	257
Birmingham - - -	6	—	Manchester - - -	14	—
Burnley - - -	5	104	Middleton - - -	5	—
Bradford - - -	18	444	Newcastle - upon- } Tyne - - - }	10	—
Bilston - - -	3	—	Norwich - - -	3	—
Carlisle - - -	4	—	Oldham - - -	6	—
Chowbent - - -	8	101	Plymouth & Ports- } mouth Docks - - }	3	—
Cambridge - - -	3	—	Rochdale - - -	12	339
Congleton - - -	3	—	Rippondon - - -	—	—
Cardiff - - -	—	—	Stockport - - -	2	25
Dumfries - - -	2	16	Sheffield - - -	3	40
Edinburgh - - -	5	—	Stranraer - - -	4	25
Ellend - - -	3	120	Tredegar - - -	6	—
Glossop - - -	6	323	Unattached - - -	93	—
Glasgow - - -	12	—	Wigan - - -	9	—
Gloucester - - -	3	—	Woolwich - - -	9	—
Halifax - - -	8	208	Winchester - - -	2	—
Huddersfield - - -	5	79	Wilsonstown - - -	2	—
	144			237	
				144	
				381	

I hereby certify that the above is a true Account of Warrants in each District, &c., as appears by the Book from which it was taken; (viz.) The Grand Lodge Secretary.

Charles Colwill.

August 22, 1835.

Appendix, No. 21.

DEVONPORT.

89th Regiment.

Appendix, No. 21.

LETTERS and ANSWERS connected with REGIMENTS and ARTILLERY at Home.

No. 1.

Sir and Brother,

We beg leave to inform you, in reference to yours of the 16th July, respecting us sitting under warrant, No. 661, we have not done so as yet since our arrival in England, on the account of not holding a correspondence with the Grand Lodge for this 20 years that the regiment was in the East Indies, as already stated in Sergeant Dinnen's letter; but, sir, we wait with impatience, waiting for the approbation of the Right Worshipful Grand Master's sanction. Hoping you will forward our request, whether No. 661 is legal, or whether we may expect a renewal of another number,

Sir, we remain, your most obedient and humble Brothers,

Members of Orange Lodge, No. 661, 89th Regiment.	Sergeant John Bradley, Master. Sergeant James Massery, D. Master. Sergeant Samuel Scott, Secretary. Sergeant Mathew Dinnix, Treasurer.
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P. S. Please direct to Sergeant Samuel Scott, 89th Regiment, Devonport.

Indorsement:

Devonport, 23 October 1832. Bradley, John, Sergeant. Answered by J. Clarke. See Letter Book, folio 51. Opened by J. M. 23 October, D. E.

WESTMINSTER.

89th Regiment.

No. 2.

(From Letter Book, p. 51.)

Gentlemen and Brothers, 3, Cannon Row, Westminster, 25 October 1832.

Yours of 21st instant came safe to hand, and I beg to inform you that there will be a meeting of the G. L. shortly, and your letter shall be laid before them. You of course will be obliged to exchange your warrant and sit under the authority of the G. L. of England. You shall be further informed after the G. L. has had its meeting.

I am, Gentlemen and Brothers, your obedient servant,

For W. B. Fairman,

John Clarke.

To Sergeant John Bradley, W. M.
Warrant, No. 661, 89th Regiment, Devonport.

WOOLWICH.

4th Battalion Royal Artillery:

No. 3.

Dear Sir and Brother,

Woolwich, 13 May, 1832.

I HUMBLY beg to take the liberty of writing these few lines to you, hoping you will have the goodness to forward to the Noble Duke my situation in life:—Sir, I am a gunner in the Royal Regiment of Artillery, and I have a wife and four children to support of the pay of 1 s. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per day; therefore I can assure you that I can hardly get the necessities of life afforded me in decency, on account of my large family. Dear sir, my health is very bad also. Sir, on that ground I would humbly hope and trust that the Noble Duke would take my case in hand, and get me pensioned and discharged from the regiment.

I am in my 13th year in the regiment, and of all that time in the regiment I never was confined nor tried by a court-martial. Sir, if the Noble Duke would be so kind to me, and get me pensioned, with my discharge from the regiment, I would proceed to the Canadas, in British North America, together with Mr. Oagle Gowan, to promote to the utmost of my power the Orange Institution.

I remain, Sir, your most humble and obedient Friend and Brother,

Charles Nimens, 4th Batt. R. A.

Indorsement:

Woolwich, 10 May 1832. Nimens, Chas., 4th Batt. R. A.

Dear Friend and Brother,

Woolwich, 4 June 1832.

I WRITE these few lines to you to let you know that the letter I was speaking about to you I left at your office. I would have been very happy to have seen you before I left the Tower, but duty interfered that I could not. The brethren at Woolwich is happy to hear of your new appointment, and wishes that you would pay us a visit as soon as possible.

Our meeting is Tuesday instant; that is, every first Tuesday of the month.

So I remain your Friend and Brother,

Charles Nimens, Gunner, 4th Batt. Royal Artillery, Woolwich.

N. B. Sir, please to mention to the Duke of Cumberland that I do not wish my discharge on any account without a pension with it. My discharge would do me great harm, and my family, without a pension. Sir, if you would have the goodness to write a few lines from these letters, and state my wishes to his Grace his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland, that if he could exceed in getting my discharge and a pension, I would never forget your goodness and his grace. But if his Grace thinks he cannot get me a pension, I would not leave the regiment on any account; to give up the time I have served in the regiment without a pension I could never think of doing. Sir, without you can make me out a pension, if it was only 9d. per day, do not proceed any further in it.

Appendix, No. 21.

WOOLWICH.

4th Battalion Royal Artillery.

So I remain your sincere Friend and Brother,
Charles Nimens,
 Gunner, 4th Batt. Royal Artillery.

Write to me soon as possible, and put 1 d. with the letter.

Indorsement:
 Woolwich, 4 June 1832. Nimens, Chas. to procure his discharge with a pension.

No. 4.

November 5, 1833.

Sir and Brother,
 You are requested to meet your lodge this evening at six o'clock, at the Three Neats Tongues, Pearl-street, on business of the utmost importance; fail not as you are an Orangeman. By so doing you will much oblige,

Yours truly,
G. Payne.

Dear Sir and Brother, 3, Frederick-place, Hertford-road, Kingsland-road. Lieut. Col. Stanton, 1st Militia.
 I was favoured with yours and enclosures, and have to apologize for my non-attendance upon the committee, and not transmitting an earlier reply, which was owing to my having to attend the magistrates, as being elected by vestry at Hackney to the situation of overseer and trustee in the parish.

Should you consider it correct, I have no objection to give to the minister and churchwardens the declaration or justification of Orangemen as sent, but shall require a few more copies.

You will be pleased to let me know what dues or demands may be upon me, as a certified past master of the institution.

I remain, dear Sir, most respectfully,
 Your very obedient humble Friend and Brother,
 W. B. Fairman, Esq. } Henry Stanton, Lieutenant,
 Lieut. Col. and Secretary to the } Kings Own, Tower Hamlets Militia,
 Orange Institution, &c. &c. &c. } &c. &c. &c.

Indorsement:

Lieut. Stanton, received 15 April 1834, inclosing a summons from Payne.

No. 5.

DUBLIN.

Sir, Richmond Barracks, Dublin, 4 Nov. 1831.
 I RECEIVED a copy of the Grand Lodge proceedings of the 4th of June last, about 13th of August, to which was annexed a communication, stating if it was the wish of the members who formerly belonged to Lodge 53, to have a renewal of their warrant, it would be granted on their notifying their wishes to that effect by letter, post paid, directed to you; accordingly, on the 15th of August, I convened a meeting, at which it was unanimously resolved to make immediate application for it, and on the 17th of the same month I addressed a letter to you to that effect, stating that it was the wish of the members for the warrant to be issued in my name. Sir, we have received no answer to our application as yet, and I have made bold to address you again on this subject, humbly requesting for a renewal of the warrant as soon as is convenient. An answer to this will be thankfully received, stating if it will be granted to us, as we should feel extremely happy to have a renewal of it granted. When I wrote to you last I stated in the letter that the warrant would be received by us if it was directed to Templemore; but in consequence of the regiment removed from there to Dublin, you will please to direct the answer to this as follows: To Henry Nichols, Light Company, 50th Regiment, Richmond Barracks, Dublin.

50th Regiment Infantry.

I am, Sir, your most obedient humble servant,
Henry Nichols.

Indorsement:

Dublin, 4th Nov. 1831. Nichols, Henry, 50th regiment, for a new warrant.

Appendix, No. 21.
DUBLIN.
50th Regiment
Infantry.

Dear Sir and Brother,
HAVING recently had the honour of being appointed Deputy Grand Secretary to the Loyal Orange Institution, your letter, dated 4th of November 1831, has been put into my hands to answer; but not having seen your former correspondence on the subject, prevents me from giving you fully the information required. I am sorry the renewal of your warrant has been so long withheld.* If you will make a regular application, agreeable to the prescribed rules, it shall be attended to in due course, and every information forwarded to you. I have the pleasure of sending you with this a circular of the Grand Lodge proceedings at the meeting in April last, which I have no doubt will afford you a gratification, and by looking over which you will discover the cause of neglect you so justly complain of. I shall be most happy at all times to forward you all the information in my power. Feeling assured you will use your endeavours to promote our glorious institution, I beg to subscribe myself,

London, June 1832.

Sir and Brother, your obedient servant,

To Mr. Henry Nichols, &c. &c. &c.

D. G. S. L. O. I. of G. B.

No. 6.

DOVER.
1st Rifle Brigader.
Lodge 114.

Dear Sir and Brother,
We received your kind letter yesterday, the 25th ult., and we are all very glad to hear of the welfare of the Grand Lodge. But I am extremely sorry to say as we cannot send our returns or our dues, in consequence of having the distirition on us of the cholera, no person permitted to leave his barracks, and us having members in the 2d battalioin Rifle Brigade, and honorary members in the Royal Artillery, we cannot see one another, laying in different barracks, and a distance from one another; but we hope and trust by the 2d of the ensuing month we will be liberated. Then, sir, you may depend on me, as Master and a brother, as to have our dues regular, as we always have done since the first commencement, sir. There is no other warrant in Dover, no nearer than Chatham; but we begin to muster very well. In hopes we may do better, and that this letter may meet your approbation, and as soldiers we must obey, but in hopes of being emancipated soon again, when I shall transmit to you a regular return and our yearly dues,

Dover, 26 July 1832.

Believe me yours sincerely, Sir and Brother,
Wm. Hayes, 1st Rifle Brigade, Dover, Kent.

Indorsement:
Dover, 26 July 1832. Hayes, William, 1st Rifles. No answer required.

Dear Sir and Brother,
I HAVE the pleasure in forwarding you the dues from No. 114, held in 1st Rifle Brigade, up to June last, as it did not lay in our power to meet before, and the lodge is but few in number, but do begin to increase. The brethren that has been initiated since June we received no dues from them, being four in number, till the year, half-year or quarter, whichever may be. You wish no other lodge no nearer than Chatham to correspond with; we do it for the best. We should wish to know, if you please, which we will have to do, in sending our dues, as since we received the warrant we never received any receipt or letter. Hoping, sir and brother, this will get safe to your hands, and what instructions you can give we shall thank you for, as we have no one to look to but ourselves.

Brothers admitted since our last.

Robert Rainey, sergeant, 1st July.
John Lewes, corporal, 1st July.
Thomas Davey, bugler, 1st July.
John Jones, bugler, 1st July.

Four members from the Royal Artilley.

P.S.—I hope, sir and brother, you will excuse letter, as we are not properly acquainted with the forms.

I am, dear Sir and Brother, your humble servant,
Wm. Hayes, Master, 114, 1st Rifle Brigade.

Indorsement:

Dover 5 August 1832. Hayes, William, Master, 114, 1st Rifle Brigade.

As this does not appear to have been noticed, let it be answered with an explanation as to my absence.

Letter received, and the dues are entered 5th February 1833. Letter answered by J. C. See Letter Book, folio 70. Post-office order for 1*l.* received by D. G. S.

* Warrant, No. 53, appears in the list of warrants held under the authority of the Grand Lodge of Great Britain.—*Joseph Hume.*

Sir and Brother,

Your letter, dated 5th August 1832, has been transmitted to me by Colonel Fairman, with request for me to answer it. The Colonel is sorry it should have escaped his memory, but it was received at the time he was preparing for his tour of inspection through the society, when his mind and time was much occupied on business of importance for the institution, which he trusts will plead his neglect in not answering it sooner. Your dues came safe to hand (say 1*l.*), which is placed to your credit. There is no lodge now at Chatham, but I hope there soon will be one established there. I know of no better way of sending your dues than the way you sent the last. When you write again please send me a list of the names of all the brothers of your lodge, as I am making a new registry of the names of every member of the institution. If you will let me know the best way I can send you the circulars, &c. of the last Grand Lodge meetings, I shall be most happy so to do; I did not like to enclose any now, fearing I might be putting you to an expense you might not like. I think it very likely you may see Colonel Fairman shortly at Dover, to communicate the new system to you. I am glad to hear you are increasing in strength, as I am happy to say is the society generally.

3, Cannon-row, 5 February 1833. Appendix, No. 21.

DOVER.

1st Rifle Brigade,
Lodge 114.

Have the honour to be, for D. G. S. W. B. Fairman,

To Brother William Hayes,
W. M. No. 114, L. O. I. 1st Rifle Brigade, Dover.

Your obedient servant,
John Clarke.

Warrant, No. 114.

Rifle Brigade, Dover.

W. M. Wm. Fellowes, Regent, Jersey.

1832:	£.	s.	d.
Aug 5.	Dues to June last -	1	- -

1832:	£.	s.	d.
Aug. 5.	Cash received for dues	1	- -
	to June last		

Sir and Brother,

Dover 10 February 1833.

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 6th instant, and beg leave to state, that myself, officers and brothers of Lodge 114 are perfectly satisfied with every part thereof; and beg to say, that we should feel ourselves happy of a visit from either yourself or Colonel Fairman, whenever an opportunity may offer.

Agreeable to the instructions contained in your letter, I annex a list of the names of brothers of Lodge 114, which I trust will prove satisfactory. With respect to the circulars, you may send them, addressed to me, if only single sheet, as the expense will only be 1*d.*, if you pay 1*d.* with them when posted. The amount paid by you for postage can be repaid at the same time our yearly dues are forwarded.

I am, Sir, your very obedient servant,

Wm. Hayes, Master, L. O. L. 114.

Master, William Hayes.
D. M., William Fellows.
Secretary, T. Dutton.
Treasurer, R Rainey.
Tyler, H. King.
1st Com., H. Peachey.
2d - R. Patterson.
3d - J. Bryan.
4th - P. Hunter.
5th - T. Kersey.
Brother J. Florey.
C. Dougherty.

Brother J. Dennison.
J. Dixon.
W. Carter.
J. Clougherty.
T. Davey.
J. Jones.
J. Rapkins.
E. Manson.
J. Cosgrove.
G. Hendley.
W. Young.
J. Giddis.

Brother J. Davies.
H. Lewes.
R. Silbum.
T. Hall.
J. Phipps.
W. Silk.
C. Fellows.
B. Earl.
S. Stiles.
W. Adair.

TOTAL, 34.

Entered, J. C.

Indorsement:

Circular sent 10th March 1833. Dover, 11th February 1833: Hayes, William, Return entered, J. C.

Dear Sir and Brother,

Chatham, 10 April 1833.

IN consequence of a communication received this day from Brother John Condell, Master of Lodge 223, and G. M. Bearer to the Grand Lodge, respecting appointing a proxy for Lodge 114, Rifle Brigade, myself and brothers have unanimously agreed that Brother Peter Bostock, Deputy Master of 223, should act as such for us, and that an authority has been sent him for that purpose, acting in every respect in strict conformity with the rules and regulations of the Grand Lodge, which is our most earnest wish, and have no doubt but they will be complied with by Brother Bostock.

I am, Sir, your most obedient humble Servant,

William Hayes, Master of Lodge 114, L. O. I.

Indorsement:

Chatham, 10th April 1833, Appointment of Proxies. Hayes, William, appointing Brother Bostock Proxy, No. 114. 16 April, no admittance for Proxies. No. 10.

Appendix, No. 21.

CANTERBURY.
Lodge 269,
Military.

My Lord,

I TAKE the liberty of stating that the annual contribution from this lodge was sent in May last to Mr. Chetwode, deputy grand secretary to the Loyal Orange Institution of Great Britain, the receipt of which has not yet been noted to me. I hope your lordship will have the kindness to cause an acknowledgment to be sent, as also the present rules and regulations of the institution, as there are none in possession of a later date than 25th March 1822, with the exception of the opening and closing prayers.

I have heard that Mr. Chetwode is not now in office, and not knowing whom to address, will, I trust, plead my excuse in thus troubling your lordship.

In granting my request your lordship will confer a lasting obligation on myself and brethren of the lodge of the 1st or Royal Dragoons, and I beg leave to subscribe myself

Your lordship's most obedient and very humble servant,
Thomas Shields, Master of the Lodge, No. 269.

To the very Right Worshipful and Right Honourable Lord Kenyon,
Deputy Grand Master of England and Wales, &c. &c. &c.

Indorsement:

Canterbury Barracks, 23 November 1832. Shields, Thomas, 1st Royal Dragoons.
Answered in part by John Clarke, see letter book, folio 54.

Sir and Brother,

3, Cannon-row, Westminster, Nov. 27, 1832.

In the absence of Colonel Fairman, the present D. G. S., who is now on a tour of inspection through the society, I have to acknowledge the receipt of yours, dated 19th instant. I should think, by your sending the dues to the Grand Lodge so recently to Mr. Chetwode, that you cannot have received the last circulars. I, therefore, take the liberty of enclosing a copy of each for your information. As soon as the D. G. S. returns, further information shall be forwarded to you. The dues sent last May* have never been received at the proper quarter; when you write again, please to say the amount sent at different times, as dues, &c., since you have been in possession of your warrant, No. 269, and the date on which you received it, &c. &c. As will much oblige,

For W. B. Fairman, D. G. S., &c.
Your obedient servant,

John Clarke.

To Mr. Thomas Shields, W. M. Warrant, 269,
Canterbury Barracks, 1st Royal Dragoon Guards.

With two circulars and half a dozen addresses.

Warrant, No. 269, 1st Royal Dragoons, Canterbury Barracks. Instituted
4th June 1831.

1832:	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	1832:	£. s. d.
Nov. 23. By letter received dues sent to Mr. Chetwode in May last, 1 l. for one year's dues from 4th June 1831 to 4th June 1832	- - 1 - -		May. Cash sent to Mr. Chetwode for one year's dues, from 4th June 1831 to 4th June 1832, for 10 members	- - - 1 - -
(Acknowleged in a letter I have since seen. J. C.)				
1833:			1833	
Feb. 13. Master's certificate	- - - 5 -		June 4. Cash received for dues to this date	- - - 2 8 -
Postage of letter	- - - 9		Balance due	- - - 5 9
June 4. Dues to this date, 12 months, 24	- 2 8 -	3 13 9		3 13 9
Oct. 21. Master's certificate, Thomas Shields, W. M.	- - - 5 -	- 5 -		
Ditto, annual renewal	- - - 2 6	- 2 6		
1834:			1834:	
Aug. 9. To master's certificate, per Wm. Burton	- 5 -		July 3. By cash for dues to June 1834	- - - 1 4 -
Ten lodge certificates, at 2 s.	- - - 1 - -		Ditto, for two masters' certificates, brother Shields	- - - 7 6
July 3. Dues to June 1834, 12 months, 12	- 1 4 -			

* The dues for 10 members for one year, from 4th June 1831 to 4th June 1832, are credited in the account of Lodge, No. 269, amounting to 1 l. J.C.

Dear Sir and Brother,
AGREEABLE to your request I have forwarded a list of members of 269 Lodge of the First or Royal Dragoons.

Canterbury, 25 January 1833.

Appendix, No. 21.

CANTERBURY.Lodge 269,
Military.

1. Thomas Shields, Master.
2. James Vine, Deputy-master.
3. Sergeant William Burton.
4. Trumpeter Stephen Stokes.
5. Private Thomas Ward.
6. Sergeant Robert M'Doul.
7. Private Benjamin Sharman.
8. Sergeant John Robertson.
9. Private Joseph Croker.
10. Private Peter Osborn.
11. Trumpeter-major Charles Carey.
12. Private John M'Cunn.
13. Private James New.
14. Private William Rolls.
15. Private William Forster.
16. Private John Bilkey.
17. Private Paul Pauley.
18. Private George Brumley.
19. Troop Sergeant-major John Williams.
20. Private William Royston.
21. Private William Collins.
22. Private Robert Lambert.
23. Corporal Robert Boid.
24. Sergeant William Cottrell.

Entered J. C.

These names are the correct names of the regular attendants; there are others who are not regular, and we cannot return them. Accept the thanks of the Lodge, and to Brother Condell, who will hear from Brother Vine shortly. An answer to this will be thankfully received.

I remain yours, &c.

James Vine, Private 1st Dragoons.

Indorsement:

Canterbury, 25 January 1833. James Vine, D. M. 269. Answered by J. Clarke on the 27th January 1833.

Sir,

Dorchester, 23 March 1834.

WITH regret I am obliged to write concerning some money that was sent on the 26th of December last, but having no answer from the office, it makes the members uneasy, and me doubly so, as they look up to me for information, which I cannot give them. They say as it is a military lodge it is taken no notice of, or else we do not clear our dues, that makes the information be kept back, which is not the case. The only thing that is due is 7s. 6d. for two masters' certificates, which came along with the last circulars in September last, for June 1833, which the latter told us would do with the next yearly dues. The money that was sent last December was 1l. 5s.; the 1l. for certificates, and the 5s. for a letter seal; as Brother Condell told Brother Vine as that was the price. Not knowing the price of the certificates, you will be pleased to send as many as the 1l. will purchase.

Sir, by answering this by return of post you will much oblige me, as I am going to leave the regiment in a week or two, and I should like to make all things right first.

I remain yours, truly,

Thomas Shields,
Master of Warrant of 269.

Sir and Brother,

25 March 1834.

I WAS about to send the annexed letter with the present parcel of circulars, when yours of the 23d inst. came to hands, and I was much surprised on reading its contents, knowing that I had received no letter from you since I wrote you in October last. There must, therefore, be some mistake relative to the letter you mention as having sent on the 26th of December last with a remittance of 1l. 5s. Neither such letter nor the money mentioned has ever been received at this office. Be assured there is no intentional neglect on account of yours being a military lodge; quite the reverse. But you will perceive by the circular what confusion some parties have been endeavouring to introduce into the society, and more have since been discovered, and will be dealt with accordingly. But I must particularly request you will immediately write either to Colonel Fairman or myself, addressed to this office, and say how your letter was sent, when, and to whom directed, what was the money enclosed, and all possible particulars, that we may endeavour to trace the matter to the bottom, and regain the amount sent up. Pray do not fail to write as quickly as possible.

I am, Sir and Brother, yours faithfully,
(signed) J. Eade, M. G. C., &c.

Indorsement:

Dorchester, 23d March 1834. Thomas Shields, relative to a remittance of 1l. 5s. in December last. Answered 25th March, with circulars.

Appendix, No. 21.

CANTERBURY.
Lodge 269,
Military.

Sir and Brother,

I send you the lodge dues of No. 269, and with it payment for the two certificates of our former master, Brother Thomas Shields, which we have received at Dorchester. I wish to receive my certificate, with the circulars, as soon as convenient; and with the aforesaid, we hope and trust you will be so kind as to send the certificates which we have wrote to you before about. The reason of us wanting them so particularly is, as we have been reduced. By reduction in our regiment, a great many of our members have left the regiment, and felt very much aggrieved, as they could not get their certificates when leaving the regiment, and are continually writing to me for them; so I cannot answer their letters agreeable to my wish without the aforesaid. The complement of members I return are 12, but in the course of a short time we may have more, as there is a great prospect of our increase, so I conclude, worthy brother,

Brighton Barracks, 3 July 1834.

Yours, truly, &c. &c.

Sergeant William Burton,
First or Royal Dragoons, W. M. No. 269.

At the same time you send the certificates, we wish to have a seal something like the one you seal the letters with, as it will answer our purpose.

This letter was enclosed in the parcel directed to Mr. John Eade, 3 Cannon-row, Westminster, London, O.B.L. Carriage paid.

	£. s. d.
Enclosing 1 l. 11 s. 6 d.; that is { For T. Shield's certificates	- - - 7 6
Dues of Warrant 269, 12 members	1 4 -
	<hr/> £. 1 11 6

Parcel opened in the presence of Brothers Bromley and Staveley.

Indorsement:

Brighton Barracks, 3 July 1834. Sergeant William Burton, W. M. 269. Answered with certificates, 9 August 1834.

PORTSMOUTH.

Orange Lodge, 47.

No. 8.

Orange Lodge, No. 47.

Sir and Brother,

Antelope, Grand Parade, Portsmouth, June 3, 1833.

It is with extreme pain of mind we have to acquaint you that our military brethren of this garrison are prohibited visiting our lodge. This we understand was occasioned by an anonymous letter received by Sir C. Campbell, our lieutenant-governor; upon which he called the attention of the several commanding officers of corps in this garrison to a circular letter in the King's regulations of 1822 (about February), which prohibits soldiers attending Orange meetings. This knowledge we obtained in consequence of a deputation of our lodge waiting at the lieutenant-governor's office, with a view to obtain such information as would lead us to a knowledge of the charges brought against us, or the house at which we assemble. The answer from the principal clerk, Mr. Dodd, was, that no charge whatever had been made against either; but that the general having ascertained, beyond contradiction, that such Orange Lodge did exist, he felt it his duty to call the attention of commanding officers to the above circular letter. All the arguments we could make use of (and they were not a few), to justify our institution on the score of loyalty and morality, had no weight; the same answer was returned over and over again.

Under these distressing circumstances we feel ourselves painfully called upon, but rest fully assured that you will not neglect any favourable circumstance that may arise at the meeting of the Grand Lodge on Tuesday next, or with H. R. H. the Duke of Cumberland, or, in short, in any other way or manner you may judge best; so that our unoffending military brethren may again be restored to our society, which will be a gratification to us.

We remain, dear Sir and Brother,

Yours, in the bond of friendship and brotherly love,

The brethren of Orange Lodge, No. 47.

(signed) John Warmingham, Master,
 Eli Mills, Deputy-master,
 William Harmsly, Secretary.

P.S.—We received the certificates in due course, and we shall remit the money for them, with the lodge dues previous to the 24th of June. We shall feel obliged by your sending an answer as soon as possible.

Indorsement:

Portsmouth, June 3, 1833. John Warmington.

It is lamentable that the Government is so short sighted, or so wilfully blind, as not to encourage Orangeism in the army, which would operate as an additional security for the allegiance and fidelity of the soldiery in all cases. Answered, see letter book.

NAMES and RESIDENCES of the Members of Orange Lodge, No. 47, held at the
Antelope, Grand Parade, Portsmouth.

Appendix, No. 21.

PORTSMOUTH.

Orange Lodge, 47.

No.	NAMES.	QUALITY.	RESIDENCES, &c.
1	Right Worshipful John Tarrant.	Civilian - -	High-street, Portsmouth.
2	Deputy-master, John Jenkins.	ditto - -	Pud's-lane, Portsea.
3	Secretary, William Hammersley.	ditto - -	St. Mary's-street, Portsmouth.
4	John Warmingham -	ditto - -	Southsea.
5	Eli Mills - -	ditto - -	Broad-street, Portsmouth.
6	Richard Butterling -	ditto - -	Pud's-lane, Portsea.
7	William Wyld -	ditto - -	Grand Parade, Portsmouth.
8	Richard Walters -	ditto - -	Rope-walk, Portsea.
9	James Elcock -	ditto - -	St. Mary's-street, Portsmouth.
10	George Jenkins -	ditto - -	Isle of Wight.
11	John H. Stephens -	ditto - -	Catherine-row, Portsea.
12	John Dugdale -	ditto - -	Queen-street, Portsea.
13	George R. Walters -	ditto - -	High-street, Portsmouth.
14	Thomas Hobbins -	ditto - -	Grand Parade, Portsmouth.
15	James Cox -	ditto - -	High-street, Portsmouth.
16	Nehemiah Evans -	ditto - -	Landport, Portsmouth.
17	Joseph Cripps -	ditto - -	Marylebone, Landport.
18	George Batchelor -	ditto - -	St. Mary's-street, Portsmouth.
19	George Meldred -	ditto - -	Portsea.
20	David Dodd -	ditto - -	Portsea.
21	Peter Treadgold -	ditto - -	St. Mary's-street, Portsmouth.
22	John Perrin -	ditto - -	Portsmouth.
23	John Greenwood -	- Quarter-master-sergeant.	51st regiment, Gosport.
24	John Middleton -	Sergeant - -	- ditto - - ditto.
25	David Holland -	ditto - -	- ditto - - ditto.
26	John Robinson -	ditto - -	- ditto - - ditto.
27	John Ball -	ditto - -	- ditto - - ditto.
28	John Collins -	ditto - -	- ditto - - ditto.
29	John Stewart -	ditto - -	12th regiment, Portsmouth.
30	John Kelly -	ditto - -	- - ditto - - ditto.
31	Hugh Fraser -	ditto - -	86th ditto - - ditto.
32	Michael M'Cay -	ditto - -	84th ditto - - ditto.
33	Robert M'Cay -	ditto - -	- - ditto - - ditto.
34	John Murday -	ditto - -	- - ditto - - ditto.
35	James Braley -	Corporal - -	7th ditto - - Gosport.
36	George Crawford -	ditto - -	51st ditto - - ditto.
37	William Logan -	ditto - -	- - ditto - - ditto.
38	William Shaw -	ditto - -	- - ditto - - ditto.
39	John Robinson -	ditto - -	84th ditto - - Portsmouth.
40	John Henry -	Gunner - -	Royal Artillery.
41	John Williams -	Private - -	Royal Marines.
42	John Hemmings -	ditto - -	51st regiment, Gosport.
43	John Truslove -	ditto - -	- - ditto - - ditto.
44	William Crossley -	ditto - -	- - ditto - - ditto.
45	John Jones -	ditto - -	- - ditto - - ditto.
46	William Bleven -	ditto - -	- - ditto - - ditto.
47	Joseph Bristow -	ditto - -	- - ditto - - ditto.
48	John Bird -	ditto - -	- - ditto - - ditto.
49	James Crawthril -	ditto - -	- - ditto - - ditto.
50	John Eunmill -	ditto - -	- - ditto - - ditto.
51	James Hawthorn -	ditto - -	7th ditto - - ditto.
52	John Taylor -	ditto - -	12th ditto - - Portsmouth.
53	Matthew Stevens -	ditto - -	- - ditto - - ditto.
54	George Fossey -	ditto - -	- - ditto - - ditto.
55	George Foster -	ditto - -	- - ditto - - ditto.
56	James Patterson -	ditto - -	86th ditto - - ditto.
57	William Thompson -	ditto - -	- - ditto - - ditto.

Appendix, No. 21.
 —————
 PORTSMOUTH.
 —————
 Orange Lodge, 47.

Sir and Brother,
 We beg leave to enclose you the money for our certificates - - - £.- 18
 And also lodge dues - - - - - 7
 Total - - - £. 1 5

Cash entered J. C.

We also beg leave to inform you that our lodge is in a very prosperous state, and would have been more so, but for the malicious interference of some unknown enemy who has been the means of depriving us of the company of our military brethren, as was stated to you in a former letter.

We beg to remain, dear Brother, yours very respectfully,
John Tarrant, Worshipful Master.

Sir,
 Please to acknowledge the receipt of this as soon as convenient.

Indorsement:
 Portsmouth, 30 June 1833. Tarrant, John. (Mas. Warr. No. 47.) 1 L. 5 s. 6 d. entered J. C.

I have answered this. If there be anything wrong in the Returns, let it be pointed out with the circular when it is forwarded.

This letter answered by J. C. respecting dues, &c. &c., see letter book, folio 116.

Dear Sir and Brother, 3 Cannon-row, Westminster, 30 July 1833.

YOUR letter of last month has had my best attention. It is a lamentable thing that the Government is so short sighted, or so wilfully blind, as not to encourage Orangeism in the army, which would operate as an additional security for the allegiance and fidelity of the soldier on all occasions; but the Ministers of the present day are holding out premiums for disloyalty to subjects of every class. Much as I admire the good feeling which is displayed in your appeal, and which will be appreciated as it ought to be at head-quarters, or rather let me say (lest you should mistake me) by the Grand Lodge; I regret that it is not in my power to offer you more comfort at present than a sincere wish for a speedy change in the King's Councils. Recollect, in the mean time, that the first duty of a good soldier is to obey; go on peaceably and quietly, and do nothing to irritate. I know Sir Colin Campbell, who is an excellent man, and will send him some of our printed addresses. You can give one of each of the enclosures in the interim to Mr. Dodd, his principal clerk.

Believe me to remain, Dear Sir and Brothers, most sincerely yours,
W. B. Fairman.

Mr. Warmington,
 Antelope Tavern, Grand Parade, Portsmouth.

Jewel House, the Tower,
 February, 8, 1833.

My Lords and Gentlemen,
 Most painfully sensible that an appeal like this may appear to you as irregular as unusual, I am urged by my present unhappy situation to solicit your favour. Being, as I believe, one of the oldest members of the Orange Institution, into which I was unanimously admitted in 1797, nearly 36 years ago, and still faithfully retaining its principles as a loyal Protestant, I the more confidently hope that my intrusion before you will be excused, and that you will permit me briefly to state a few circumstances.

After having faithfully served through the Rebellion of 1798, and subsequently in 1803, in the lawyers' corps in Dublin, I was in 1810, (having some years previously been called to the Irish Bar) required by the Irish Government to give my literary services to their cause against the Romanists. Being then considerably advancing in my profession, I naturally wished for protection against the enmity which this step would bring upon me. It was promised to me; and I accordingly devoted my whole time and thought to the editorship of "The Patriot," a newspaper set up by the Government for the purpose; and I have the pride of being able to say that the Romanists soon found me not only one of their most strenuous but most formidable enemies. Their hostility was speedily excited against me; and by their influence I found my professional practice as speedily falling away. Toward the close of 1811, the Government thought proper to change its course and put "The Patriot" into other hands, less inimical to the Romanists, at the same time refusing to give me any of that protection which I had been taught to rely on. The Romanists still remembered my exertions, which had been denounced in their journals with my name openly proclaimed. I struggled against this as long as I could, but in vain. One Roman Catholic attorney, to whom I had done some kindness, told me that his priest had seen a brief on his table with my name, and commanded him never to employ me; and I learnt that even the prisoners in Newgate had been enjoined by their spiritual directors not to put a brief into my hand. By the close of 1812, I found my professional receipts wholly extinguished; and in 1813, having vainly solicited the late Duke of Richmond for any preferment, I obtained his Grace's introduction to Lord Liverpool, and went to London. Lord Liverpool and Mr. Peel both plainly told me that I was

was to hope for *nothing*, and then I said to Mr. Peel that in that case I was a ruined man, wholly by my devotion to the Protestant cause and Government; he answered me, in terms which I can never forget the sound of, that "*he could not help it.*" Appendix, No. 21.

At that period, my Lords and Gentlemen, having been authorized in conjunction with the late Mr. Gifford, to administer the oath to the Duke of York, as grand master of the institution, an honour which I had the great happiness of fulfilling, I became known to the present Marquis of Hertford, at whose admission, as of that of my noble friend, Lord Kenyon, and of the Duke of Gordon, I assisted. Shortly afterwards Lord Hertford obtained for me the office which I still hold and which is my only support, the custody of the Crown jewels. His Lordship also interested himself warmly on my behalf with the government, but without effect: it being resolved that *the Roman Catholics should not be offended by the favour of Government towards those who were distinguished against them.*

From that period, my Lords and Gentlemen, I have been struggling through life, with a large and increasing family, and no other income than the precarious receipts of my office, to which not any salary is attached, as it is wholly dependent on casual emoluments. I have frequently asked the favour of Government, but have been uniformly refused. In the meantime I rendered every service in my humble power to the Orange Institution. In 1821 or 1822, I framed, with great pains and diligence, the new system, which was rendered necessary by the statutory restrictions then enacted, and which was declared by eminent counsel to be adequate to that object. and during the aggressions of the Roman Catholics I diligently, and almost daily, opposed them in the "Sun," under the signatures of *Vigil* and *Tenax*, as I had formerly done in Ireland, in "The Patriot" under that of *Camillus*, a signature so well known and dreaded at that period. Gladly, my Lords and Gentlemen, I bear testimony to the splendid efforts now making in Ireland against our ancient enemies: but, while my energy was unbroken by age and sorrow, I yielded to none in zeal and to few in power.

I am now fast approaching to threescore, with a family of eleven children, and my only resource, this office, most sadly reduced, to such a point, indeed, that it is now scarcely of the amount of 200*l.* a year; and I am overwhelmed with petty debts, whose claimants allow me no peace even while I am for them depriving my children of education, of clothing almost and of food. The comforts of life have ceased to be mine: and if the Irish Roman Catholics knew but half my distress they would scarcely hold themselves well avenged. In this situation, however derogatory it may be to the name or station of a gentleman, and contrary to my education and early prospects, I have no other hope than by thus laying before you (at too great a length, I confess) my unhappy predicament, and entreating that relief may be extended to me as an old brother Orangeman, who may now be almost counted among the fathers of the institution.

I have the honour to remain,
My Lords and Gentlemen,
With the sincerest respect and regard,
Your very faithful Brother and Servant,

To the Members of the Grand Orange Lodge,
&c. &c. &c.

Edmund L. Swift.

Jewel House, the Tower, June 3d, 1834.

May it please your Royal Highness, my Lords and Gentlemen,

With the deepest reluctance, and compelled to a measure which nothing less than my sad state could excuse, I presume to lay before the Grand Orange Lodge my humble appeal.

I am one among the oldest of the brethren, having been sworn in the year 1797, nearly 40 years since, and have uniformly and strenuously endeavoured by my pen to support the interests of the Protestant Establishment. In 1810, when I had been some years at the Irish Bar, I was called by the then administration of Ireland to render my services, under the promises of preferment and protection. To this I willingly acceded, and thereby excited the animosity of the Irish Roman Catholics to such a degree that by their efforts, and particularly of their priests, (who even refused absolution to the persons of their religion who employed me) that my profession, in which I was making nearly 800*l.* a year, rapidly was broken down to nothing. The Government, in 1812, changed its policy; and required me to take gradually the advocacy of the Roman Catholic claims. I declined this on the ground of my principles; when I was plainly told by Sir Charles Saxton, the then Under Secretary for Ireland, that my pen was needed by the Government and not my principles.

The Irish Government refused to do any thing for me after this; and the continued downfall of my professional prospects obliged me to leave Ireland; and in 1813 I applied to Lord Liverpool and Mr. Secretary Peel, under the personal recommendation of the late Duke of Richmond, then the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

My application was peremptorily refused; and, when Mr. Peel said to me that any favour to one so obnoxious as I was to the Roman Catholics would increase their displeasure, I observed that I was then a ruined man for my services; he replied that he could not help it. At this time I had the distinguished honour to assist at the formation of the Grand Orange Lodge of England, at the residence of Lord Kenyon, when that nobleman and the then Marquis of Huntly and other distinguished personages were made Orangemen. I also bad

Appendix. No. 21. the honour of swearing into the office of grand master his Royal Highness the late Duke of York, whose death was one of the heaviest calamities which ever befel me. Upon the question arising in Parliament on the legality of the Orange Institution as a sworn body, I devised and prepared its new constitution, which afterwards received the sanction of eminent counsel as perfectly removing it from the operation of the statute. I have likewise watched and used every opportunity of exposing the designs of popery, and of serving the Protestant establishment; devoting to those objects whatever powers I possessed.

Being thus abandoned by the Government, and unable to return to my profession in Ireland, the kindness of the present Marquis of Hertford obtained for me, from his late father, the custody of the Crown jewels; an office which has not any salary, but is wholly dependent on the casual fees paid by the visitors: all its drawbacks and expenditures being payable by me. I have ever since held that office, which has been my only support, and that of my very numerous family. The late Governments having uniformly refused to show me any favour, and the present Government being, of course, indisposed to serve one of my principles. Under the difficulties of the times, and the occupation of the public mind, my office has gradually and greatly declined: without any extravagance whatever on my part, I have fallen into debt, and at this moment I have been obliged to remain nearly six months within the walls of the Tower, lest I should be arrested by a clergyman, to whom I am in debt under a charge for the tuition of one of my sons, and who will not listen to any terms which I can offer. Within the last half year three of my children have died, a fourth is dying; and my unhappy wife, worn out with grief and anxiety, is in the last stage of a decline. I have still nine children looking to me for their support, most of them mere infants, unable to help themselves.

Under these calamities, my own health and spirits broken down, and very near upon threescore, I venture on an appeal to the sympathies of my brethren. I acutely feel that even such misfortunes as mine can hardly excuse my intruding their detail upon the grand lodge; it is only in their apology that I would allude to principles and services which were my duty, though I must acknowledge them also to be my boast. If my heart and mind were better at ease, I still feel in me the power of advocating the good cause; and truly should I rejoice in the opportunity of proving that I am still in my old age what I was in my earliest youth, a faithful and (permit me to say) a serviceable Orangeman.

I have the honour to remain,
May it please your Royal Highness, my Lords and Gentlemen,
Your most devoted and attached Servant,

Edmund L. Swift.

No. 9.

Return from Lodge
233, at Chatham,
1832-33.

LOYAL ORANGE INSTITUTION of Great Britain, who have assembled under the Authority of Warrant No. 233, from March 1832 to March 1833, held in the Swan Inn, Old Charlton, time of meeting at five o'clock, the first Tuesday of each month.

NAMES.	Residence.	Quality	Remarks.	S.
John Gibson -	Woolwich -	Master -	an inhabitant -	1
Thomas Story -	ditto -	Dep. master -	ditto -	1
James Waddell -	ditto -	Secretary -	Royal Artillery -	1
James Greer -	ditto -	Treasurer -	ditto -	1
Joseph Brannan -	ditto -	1 Com.	ditto -	1
Thomas M'Man -	ditto -	2 ditto -	ditto -	1
Charles Wilson -	ditto -	3 ditto -	ditto -	1
William Kennedy -	ditto -	4 ditto -	an inhabitant -	1
William Brown -	ditto -	5 ditto -	ditto -	1
William Hunter -	ditto -	Member -	Royal Artillery -	1
William Kingsmill -	ditto -	ditto -	ditto -	1
Edward Wholmes -	ditto -	ditto -	ditto -	1
David Graham -	ditto -	ditto -	ditto -	1
James Bogie -	Joined in April 1833.			
Thomas Cooper -				13
William Rea -				

Entered with Master's Cert. 15 s. 6 d. J. C.

Indorsement:
Return from Woolwich to March 1833, one year, entered J. C.

No. 10.

ORANGE LODGES IN GREAT BRITAIN.—EXTRACT from the Books of the Institution.

Appendix, No. 21.

Warrants.

Number of Warrant.	REGIMENT.	REMARKS.
30	13th Light Dragoons (Madras)	- granted in 1824; no correspondence since.
31	Sappers and Miners - - -	-- appears to have been granted about the same time; nothing received since February 1824; 10 s. 6d.
33	4th Foot (abroad) - - -	-- granted 22d November 1824. By letter received 28th November 1832, there were 17 members; paid nothing since January 1826.
53	50th Foot (Jamaica) - - -	-- granted in 1824; it has since become dormant, and re-granted in 1832 to some person at West Bromwich.
58	95th or Rifle Brigade - - -	granted in 1824; no correspondence since.
64	35th Foot (Barbadoes) - - -	-- granted in 1824; the warrant has been returned, and re-granted to Wm. M'Laughlin, Kilmarnock, Ayrshire.
65	Royal Artillery (Barbadoes) - - -	granted in 1824; no correspondence since.
66	43d Foot (Gibraltar) - - -	granted in 1824; no correspondence since.
67	Royal Artillery (Gibraltar) - - -	granted in 1824; no correspondence since.
77	Royal Horse Artillery (abroad) - - -	granted in 1824; no correspondence since.
82	Royal Artillery (abroad) - - -	-- granted in 1824; but appears to have been since granted to some person at Gloucester.
87	59th Foot (Bengal) - - -	granted in 1824; no correspondence since.
104	Royal Highlanders (Malta) - - -	-- granted in 1824. By letter received 28th September 1832, number of members 37; no correspondence since.
120	31st Foot (abroad) - - -	granted in 1824; no correspondence since.
125	7th Dragoon Guards (Ireland) - - -	granted in 1824; no correspondence since.
131	16th Light Dragoons - - -	-- granted in 1823, but appears to have been re-granted to some person in London in 1833.
135	53d Foot (Gibraltar) - - -	granted June 1833.
165	51st Foot (Corfu) - - -	granted in 1824; no correspondence since.
181	6th Foot (Cape of Good Hope) - - -	granted in 1824; no correspondence since.
190	6th Dragoon Guards (Edinburgh) - - -	-- granted in 1825, but now appears to be dormant.
198	2d or Coldstream Guards - - -	-- granted in 1823, but appears to have been since re-granted to some person at Bradford, York.
204	5th Dragoon Guards (Ireland) - - -	-- granted in 1824, but appears to have been re-granted in 1832 to some person at Bilston.
205	Royal Artillery, 6th Battalion - - -	granted in 1824; no correspondence since.
211	11th Foot - - -	granted in September 1821; now dormant.
218	7th Fusiliers (Malta) - - -	granted June 1833.
225	37th Foot (abroad) - - -	-- granted in 1823. By letter received 29th October 1832, number of members 40; no correspondence since.
229	Royal Artillery (Jersey) - - -	-- granted in 1825, but now appears to be dormant.
231	Ditto - - Ditto - - -	ditto - - - ditto.
232	Royal Artillery, 7th Batt ⁿ (Jersey) - - -	-- granted in 1823; appears to have been dormant since 1826.
233	Royal Artillery, 9th Batt ⁿ (Woolwich)	granted in 1823.
241	29th Foot (Ireland) - - -	-- granted in 1823; no correspondence since September in that year.
243	Royal Sappers and Miners - - -	-- granted in 1824; no correspondence since December in that year.
248	Royal Artillery, 5th Battalion (Gibraltar.)	-- no date when granted, but now appears to be dormant.
258	94th Foot (Malta) - - -	-- no date when granted, but supposed to be in 1824. Letter received 28th September 1823, number of members 36.
260	17th Foot (Sydney, New S. Wales)	-- supposed to be about the same date; no correspondence.
269	1st Royal Dragoons (Canterbury)	granted in 1831.
Blank.	6th Dragoon Guards - - -	granted to John Wilson in 1833 or 1834.

I am not aware of any other Warrant ever having been granted to any person in the Army.
Charles Colwill.

No. 11.

Sir and Brother,

10 January 1821.

Appendix, No. 21.
84th Regiment.

I TAKE this favourable opportunity of addressing these few lines to you, to acquaint you that the Loyal Orange lodge 1415, held in His Majesty's 84th regiment, now quartered in Plymouth Dock, which formerly belonged to the 2d battalion, but on the disembodying of the regiment the most of the members was sent to New South Wales on duty, there was not left a sufficient number of the brothers left in England to communicate or carry on the system until our return; and there is a good many not returned yet. We received our warrant from the Grand Lodge of Ireland. We have wrote to the Grand Lodge.

We are very sorry to hear of the death of our worthy Grand Master of England. We would be very happy to receive any instructions that you think proper.

I remain yours, &c. &c.

Wm. Howat,

Sergeant 84th Regiment, W. M. 1415.

N. B.—I wrote a letter addressed to you on the 5th of November last, and never received a answer.

Direct to Sergeant William Howat, Plymouth Dock, 84th regiment.

Please to write as soon as it is convenient.

No. 12.

BIRMINGHAM.

6th Dragoon Gds.

Sir and Brother,

Birmingham, 14 January 1821.

I AM particularly sorry to transmit you the underneath detail, but at the same time there has no delay been made in announcing the circumstance to you, for fear of the lodge No. 131 should not be lawful. I have also transmitted you our decision upon the two members who have offended, and anxiously waits your answer on the subject.

Brother Kevis' Statement.

I was going on command about three weeks ago, with a deserter destined for Winchester, and had got so far as Abbingdon, when I met with Corporal Smitton and Private M'Clean, both brother Orangemen; the former of whom was on his return from the first-mentioned town. Brother M'Clean told me it was lodge night, and Brother Smitton asked me if I had got the new order; I replied that "I had." Brother M'Clean and I afterwards went to the house where the lodge was held, where Brother Smitton was billeted; upon the lodge being opened Brother M'Clean was appointed Master, and Brother Smitton Deputy Master, and they administered the new system to the members of that lodge, which new system had never before been introduced therein. Such is the statement which you will readily perceive is a narrative of conduct contrary to the regulations, and having a tendency to the introduction of the very greatest evils into the new system.

District Meeting.

The district master having formed a committee, who took the case of Brother Smitton and Brother M'Clean into due consideration, and came to the following decision, that they as private members have completely forfeited their rights from sitting in an Orange lodge, from breaking through the most solemn obligations so lately administered to them, and violated in a manner which is nothing less than a gross outrage on the system at large.

We cannot help expressing our sincere regret that an outrage of such an important nature should have been committed by the brethren of any lodge in our district, but at the same time feel it our incumbent duty to intimate to you that the brothers above mentioned are by the committee now assembled expelled in the present instance from sitting in any lodge until necessary information be received from the Grand Lodge of England, to which place we are making immediate application, by sending the full statement of the case with reference to the brethren in question, as they could not think they were authorized to administer the new system from their offices, the one being secretary and the other treasurer.

(signed) Sergeant-major *Wm. Stewart,*

William Cawen, District Secretary.

District Master, 6th Dragoon Guards.

No. 13.

Sirs and Brothers,

I TAKE the earliest opportunity to inform you of the arrival of the 11th regiment, who holds the Orange warrant of 1470, and from different letters we have had from the 84th regiment that we were to correspond with the Grand Lodge of England, hoping that you will give the earliest instructions possible, notwithstanding we have received the new system from No. 24 at Plymouth Dock. We also wish to inform you that our printed regulations are worn out, and wishes to know whether you can send us new, or must we apply to Ireland; and also a number of Grand Lodge certificates, and wishes to know the price of the regulations, and also the certificates.

Sir, I remain your very humble servant,

*Faithful Hall, Master.
Robert Kerr, Secretary.*

Please to direct to George Ghent, White Lion, King-street, Plymouth Dock.

Appendix, No. 21.

PLYMOUTH.

11th Regiment.

No. 14.

Sir,

HAVING seen in the public newspapers that his Royal Highness the Duke of York is appointed Grand Master of the Orange Association, we wish to know whether it is true or not, and if it is, whether all returns and communications are to be made to you as heretofore; if not we will thank you for such information upon these heads as may be in your power to give.

Yours, most obedient,

*Henry Christian, Master 120,
and Serjeant 31st Regiment.*

W. A. Woodburn, &c. &c. &c.

BELFAST.

31st Regiment.

No. 15.

Sir,

In answer to your letter of the 10th of August, I am directed by the officers and members of lodge 204, held in His Majesty's 5th or Princess Charlotte of Wales's Dragoon Guards, to make known to you, that in consequence of the very serious expenses which the lodge has been at of late, and the manner in which the regiment is distributed at present, that we are sorry to say it is not in our power to contribute towards defraying any expenses that may occur in Liverpool; but still, if our institution is so involved as to require our aid, we will, to the utmost of our power, contribute something towards the support of our society.

Sir, you may not be aware of the expenses that military lodges are at by marching, and on these marches we are liable to meet with brothers distressed, in numbers. These in course we must look to. Sir, we await your answer, and the opinion of our brothers in Manchester on the subject. Sir, I send you a list of the officers and members of our lodge, and

Am, Sir, your sincere brother, &c.,

George Hughes, Secretary,

York Barracks, 7 October.

Trumpeter, 5th Dragoon Guards.

MANCHESTER.

5th Dragoon Gds.

To Mr. W. A. Woodburne, G. S. E.,
Exchange Buildings, Manchester.

Master, D. Whaley, sergeant.
D. M. W. Montgomery, sergeant.
Secretary, G. Hughes, trumpeter.
Treasurer, R. Dalrymple, farrier.
Sergeant James Porter.
Sergeant John German.
Committee, Thomas Tippin.
William Haslett.
H. Dwire.
G. M'Dowell.
G. Baythorn.
John Mouat.
Thomas M'Cain.

Joseph Tennison.
Thomas Mehaffy.
John Moyses.
Arthur Dawson.
John Armstrong.
James Simpson.
Sergeant Taggart.
John Stubbs.
T. M'Donald.
D. Shields.
G. Cleland.
D. Irwin.

John Wright.
John Fielding.
Corporal Turner.
John Kearns.
James Aston.
William Aston.
William Willis.
James Burke.

TOTAL, 33.

P. S.— Sir, we will be very thankful to you to have sent to us two or three dozen certificates, with the bill of them, and we will remit the same with our half-yearly dues next month.

I am, Sir, yours, &c. &c.

Appendix, No. 21.

No. 16.

(Referred to by Mr. Cooper.)

ROTA of Business as contained in the Report of the Committee.

- BROTHER BUCK, of Rochdale, relative to the oaths of allegiance, &c.
 Remuneration to the Deputy G. Secretary for expenses of his late tour.
 Resolution relative to the Grand Lodge circular.
 Appointment of Brother Earl on the Grand Committee.
 Appointment of Ditto as Assistant Deputy Grand Treasurer.
 Mr. Chetwode's application for books and papers.
 Approbatory vote on Brother Booth, of Bristol.
 Petition of William Heeley, of Birmingham.
 Application of Serjeant Hames, Corfu.
 Proceedings under the Woolwich warrant.
 Monthly meetings of the Committee.
 Revision of the rules and ordinances.
 Charges against John Condell.
 Brother E. A. Band's application for a Master's Warrant.
 Suspension of M'Clelland, of Manchester.
 Edward Parry, Bilston, to be appointed District Master.
 Committee's application to meet again speedily.

Loyal Orange Institution.

Meeting of the Grand Committee at the office of the Institution, No. 3, Cannon-row, Westminster, on Friday the 12th and Saturday the 13th of April 1833.

Present, Brothers W. A. South in the chair; Joshua Morris, Edwin Savill, C. W. Marr, John Eedes.

Apology for non-attendance was received from the Marquis of Thomond, on account of absence from town.

A letter from Brother Buck, of Rochdale, dated 2d April 1833, containing resolutions and a memorial relative to the oaths of allegiance and supremacy to be taken by the members of the Orange Institution, and the mode of carrying that object into effect, was read, and referred to the decision of the Grand Lodge.

Resolved, That in the absence of all documentary evidence, which they have repeatedly applied for, the Committee can come to no conclusion on the subject of remuneration to the Deputy Grand Secretary for his late tour.—Carried.

Resolved, That the proceedings of the Grand Lodge be referred to the inspection of the Grand Committee prior to the printing and circulation of the circulars, and that the Committee be summoned as speedily as convenient after the Grand Lodge meeting for that purpose.—Carried.

Resolved, That Brother John Earl, Master of No. 234, be recommended as a member of the Grand Committee.—Carried unanimous.

Resolved, That Brother John Earl be appointed Assistant Deputy Grand Treasurer of this Institution.—Carried.

Mr. Chetwode Eustace Chetwode having requested the Grand Committee to return him certain books and papers left by him at the last Grand Lodge, resolved that copies duly examined and attested be taken, and the originals returned to him.

The Grand Committee having perused the correspondence of D. G. M. John Booth, of Bristol, cannot but express their high approbation of his spirited and persevering conduct in maintaining the principles of the Orange Institution.

Adjourned to, and resumed on Saturday the 13th instant.

Present, Brothers W. A. South, The Rev. Robert Spranger, John Eedes, Captain Morris, and C. W. Marr.

A petition from Brother William Healey, of Birmingham, having been read, the Committee can do nothing more relative to it than lay the same before the Grand Lodge.

An application from Hospital-serjeant Charles Owen Hames, of 2d rifle brigade, Corfu, requesting a Deputy Grand Master's certificate; having been read, resolved that the same be granted; to be accompanied with a caution not to hold lodges in regiments where forbidden.—Confirmed.

Proceedings of warrant 233, held at Woolwich, having been read, and Brother John Gibson, master of said warrant having been examined, resolved that Brother Nimmins be suspended till the next meeting of the Grand Committee.—Adopted.

Your Committee regret that their meetings are not more frequent, as from the accumulation of correspondence and other matters, they have not sufficient time to pay that serious attention

attention to the business of the Institution which their inclination as well as their duty impels them to do. They, therefore, request the sanction of the Grand Lodge to be enabled to meet monthly. Appendix, No. 21.

As there are numerous applications for the rules and regulations of the society, the Committee are of opinion that the revision of the said rules be taken into consideration as soon as possible, in order that they may be ready for the June meeting.

Various charges having been made against John Condell, master of warrant No. 223, and Grand Mace-bearer, on which the Committee have not been enabled to determine finally; they do recommend that he be suspended until the investigation now in progress be concluded.

Brother Ernest Augustus Band, of warrant 223, having applied for a new warrant, which application being properly certified, resolved that the same be granted.

Letter from Manchester, dated 18th February 1833, relative to expulsion of M'Cleland, of No. 255, to be referred for the particular consideration of the Grand Lodge.—Referred to D. G. S. for inquiry.

Edward Parry, Master, No. 204, of Bilston, to be appointed District Master. To be confirmed. Write to French for particulars.

That your committee were most anxious to have concluded the vast accumulation of business, but having now devoted two days to that purpose, feel it impossible to do so; and as much that now remains appears to be most important, your committee submit to the Grand Lodge that they are desirous of meeting as speedily as possible for that purpose.

W. A. South, Chairman.

Indorsement:

Report of the Grand Committee April 12, 13, 1833, and papers connected with circular for 16th April, and in June also.

Entered on Minutes, 20 August 1835.

No. 17.

Sir,

THE enclosed is a letter I brought from Mr. Butler of Dublin, expecting daily to see yourself, I kept it in my pocket, by which I am sorry to see the edges worn off it. Sir, if it would be in your power to recommend me to any humble situation I should in the most grateful manner feel obliged. As I have failed in procuring a situation in the police, a note from you to Lord Kenyon I have no doubt would procure me a situation in the post-office, or other public establishment, your compliance and answer will be gratefully received by

Sir, your humble servant,

17, Allington-street, Vauxhall-road, Pimlico.

Andrew Clement.

Police.

Printed in p. 70 of
the Evidence.

Indorsement:

London 3 April 1834, Clement, Andrew. Answered, with a recommendation to the Commissioners of the Police.

No. 18.

Sir,

THE Commissioners of Police beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 5th instant, recommending George Merner for employment in the police, and to acquaint you in reply that there is no vacancy at present, but his name is noted for the consideration of the Secretary of State when an opportunity offers, if qualified according to the regulations.

Whitehall-place, 7 May 1834.

Police.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient humble servant,

Colonel B. Fairman, &c. &c. &c.

C. Rowan.

Indorsement:

London, 7 May 1834. Police Commissioners, Merner, George.

No. 19.

Gentlemen and Brothers,

Gridington, 2 January 1822.

Lord Kenyon.

I HAVE been from home and prevented from sooner answering your application to me in favour of our brother William Heeley, to get him appointed a police officer, I sincerely wish it was in my power to serve any distressed brother Orangeman, but I have not the least interest to assist him in obtaining him what he wishes. I will however keep your letter, and if I should find any chance of serving him I will not neglect to do so.

I am, your sincere well-wisher and brother,

To Messrs. French, Clowes, &c.

Kenyon.

No. 20.

Appendix, No. 21.

DOVER.

Sir and Brother,

I RECEIVED from Brother Parkinson, of the 2d battalion, a circular of the 16th ultimo, which I think strange it should be sent to him, when the warrant 114, is in my possession, as Master, having received the same from Mr. C. Eustace, on paying the sum of 10 s. 6 d., in exchange for an Irish warrant, 1689.

The warrant 114, at present in our possession, was returned by Brother Parkinson from the 2d battalion, and he has in consequence no farther claim to the circular for that number.

As probably some mistake has arisen in consequence of recent proceedings, I beg respectfully to request that all communications for that warrant may be addressed to me.

I beg likewise to state, that we transmitted our annual dues to Mr. C. Eustace, on the 4th May 1831, which became due on the 15th of that month, and have never received any acknowledgment of the receipt of the same, and only one circular since that time, and as our dues will become payable again on the 15th of next month, I humbly request your acknowledgment of this, previous to then, likewise stating whether the sum of 1*l.* which we transmitted have been received, for the information and satisfaction of the members of 114. In consequence of our being a military lodge, and no other that I know of nearer than Chatham, I have never sent any dues quarterly, should there be any desire on the part of the Grand Lodge to have them transmitted in any other way, I shall feel much gratification in complying with any regulation that may be transmitted.

I am, Sir and brother, your very humble servant,

Mr. W. B. Fairman.

Wm. Hayes.

N. B.—Please to address every communication to William Hayes, Private, 1st Rifle Brigade, Dover.

Indorsement:

Dover, 15 April 1832. Hayes, William, 1st Rifle Brigade, answered by Condle, and circulars sent.

No. 21.

OXFORD.

My dear Colonel,

YOUR letter followed me here, where I have been staying for a week. I am sorry it will not be in my power to be up time enough for the committee; but if you would call on Brother Boyton, our grand chaplain, at Morley's Hotel, I am sure he would. He is most active and zealous. I think you can have nothing better than the Irish system, but you can speak to Boyton. I am hard at work canvassing for Mr. Palmer, I hear he will get in.

Ever, my dear Colonel, yours very truly,
Cole.

Indorsement:

Received, with a circular, same day. Oxford, 30th May 1832. Cole, Viscount, recommending the adoption of the Irish system.

No. 22.

LONDON.

My dear Colonel,

HAVING received no answer to the solicitation I had the honour to make to his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland through your kindness, may I be allowed to trespass further, by soliciting you to make my wishes known to our noble Deputy Grand Master, who I am certain, from his excellent, loyal and kind feeling, will aid the request I made to his Royal Highness.

These are times that require the selection of men of sound and loyal principles both in church and state to fill such vacancies as may occur in the militia regiments; that I possess these, I flatter myself you can safely vouch, and whatever you may see fit to say to his Lordship in my behalf, will be ever remembered with gratitude. I pledge myself as an officer and a gentleman, in the event of my being appointed, to evince upon all occasions my strenuous support of the Protestant cause, and to prove that I am deserving the recommendation of his Lordship.

I remain, with every sentiment of esteem, my dear Colonel, yours truly,
Joshua Morris, Member Grand Committee.

To Col. Fairman, &c. &c. &c.

Indorsement:

London, 30th May 1832. Morris, Joshua, respecting a commission in the militia, forwarded to Lord Kenyon, and returned without an observation.

No. 23.

My dear Colonel,

I do trust that our first effort at B. the other evening will be attended with considerable benefit to the institution, and to the advancement of your own particular wishes in connexion therewith.

Middlesex-place, Friday morning (May 1831).

therewith. You may indeed calculate on my sincere exertions for you; but to render those exertions truly useful, I really require (without any desire to be selfish) some little private communication with you as soon as possible, that we may concert some measures to give the institution a spring, an impetus, which shall at once be decisive! I have reflected seriously whether our excellent Grand Master may not (on account of political prejudices) deem it prudent for the present to suspend the establishment of a lodge so decidedly characterised, for his Royal son, as Sir J. P., our worthy brother, wishes it to be if he takes the mastership, i. e. under the proposed title of "Prince George's Lodge." Permit, my dear sir and brother, to suggest the title of "The Royal Cumberland or Brunswick Lodge," No. and to be fully, but privately, understood by us to be dedicated or established especially for the security of the young Prince; and at or near Kensington, that we may have the support of his Royal aunt, much more respectable than at Brentford. I could render you much better aid under this arrangement, because of the prejudices and shyness of persons to identify themselves in support of anything not decidedly popular!

I will go over to Cannon-row to-morrow forenoon at one o'clock, purposely to have five minutes chat with you, which I really deem essential. Pray leave a line for me if you cannot come.

I am, in great haste, dear sir, yours faithfully,
W. H. Gray.

Leave your letter in Cannon-row lest I may be out when the post would reach my house.
G.

Indorsement:

London, May 1833. Gray, W. H. esq.

Mr. Jackson will be at the office to-morrow, Saturday, between 11 and 12 o'clock. Mr. Grey will be here about 12 o'clock, say he must see you before Mr. Phillipart gets his warrant.—*John Clarke.*

No. 24.

(Letter Book, page 130, between Letters dated 30 July and — August 1833.)

My dear Sir,

Cannon-row, Tuesday.

THE zeal you manifest for the welfare of our Institution is no less creditable to your principles than I can venture to say it will prove acceptable to the Duke of Cumberland and to Lord Kenyon, when I shall have an opportunity of reporting it to those personages. Lord Wynford, with whom I have had another conference, is decidedly of opinion that it would be injudicious to agitate the question about the oath in either House of Parliament just now; and that it will be infinitely better to go on quietly, as we have done, in regard to such obligations for the present. In all probability we may meet again in the course of the autumn, when we can discuss these points in person more at large. With best wishes to the brethren of Rochdale, I remain, dear sir,

Most sincerely yours,
W. Blennerhasett Fairman.

To G. J. Buck, Rochdale, Lancashire.

No. 25.

AT a meeting of the Grand Lodge of the Orange Institution, at 9, Portman-square, Feb. 13th, 1834, H. R. H. the Duke of Cumberland, G. M. in the chair, it was resolved, that in consideration of the great expense to which the Deputy Grand Secretary has been subjected in his late mission to Scotland, ordered to be taken at the Grand Lodge held on June 4th, 1833, it is his duty to call on all the members of the Institution to pay up all dues and payments, as required by the list contained in the Rules and Orders dated 1826; and he is especially directed to apply to the high dignitaries of the Orange Institution, and to the members of the Grand Lodge and Grand Committee, for all sums properly payable by them since his appointment to the office of Deputy Grand Secretary. And this Resolution must be entered in the ensuing circular of the proceedings of the Grand Lodge held on this day.

(signed) ERNEST, Grand Master.

LONDON.

Indorsement:

Resolution signed by the Grand Master.

No. 26.

Mr. John Rice, 20, Weaver-street, Bethnal-green.

Dear Sir,

Cannon-row, 12 July 1834.

WERE it in my power to render you a service, nothing could afford me more pleasure. You have mistaken, I am afraid, in that respect, my letter; as, to have held out a prospect I saw no chance of realizing, would have been unpardonable in the extreme. Should, unexpectedly
605.

Appendix, No. 21. pectedly, an opportunity present itself, I shall not forget you. It is my firm determination to restore the lodges in my district to order, at every risk. The performance of a duty with me is always the first consideration, regardless whom I please or offend by discharging it impartially. With best wishes to your father, I am, dear sir,

Sincerely your's,
(signed) *Wm. Blennerhassett Fairman.*

Brother Sergeant William Burton, W. M., No. 269, Brighton Barracks.

Sir and Brother, Orange Institution, 3 Cannon-row, 9 August 1834.
I HEREWITH transmit you the circulars of the G. L. of the 4th June; also 10 large certificates, at 2*s.*, making 1*l.*. We have heard nothing further of the 1*l.* 5*s.*, which I am afraid is lost. The book of rules will very shortly be re-published, an obedience to which will be rigidly enforced, though they have hitherto been greatly abused; but I am glad to find your warrant is one of the few that abide by the laws of the Institution, in regard to the payment of 2*s.* annually from each member; and I hope you will always act up to it, as, to the individual one halfpenny a week cannot be a consideration, while to the body in the aggregate the difference is an object. Hoping your warrant is prospering, I am, sir and brother, &c. &c.

Your's truly,
W. W. Eedes.

Dear Sir,

Brighton, August 1834.

I RECEIVED the parcel safe. You will oblige us if you could procure a seal for the certificates, as they are useless without; we also wish for a book of rules as soon as possible, as you know I am a young beginner, and want to stick to them.

Please to send them down as soon as possible, and I will remit the money back by return of post.

From your humble servant,
W. Burton, W. M., 269.

Indorsement :

Brighton, 27 August 1834. Sergeant William Burton, writing for the book of rules.

No. 27.

No. 229.—Loyal Orange Institution.

JERSEY.

Dear Sir and Brother,

Jersey, 9 April 1832.

WE have received your circular, 2d April, and we are happy to find that you are coming under the Irish Loyal Orange Institution, and also happy to find that Lord Kenyon is become our Deputy Grand Master; but we sorely regret the loss of our dear Brother. We have no further particulars to mention, as our dues is paid up from June 1829 to November 1832. The officers remains as usual.

*John M'Ee, Worshipful Master.
John Conway, D. M.
John Denten, St.*

Be pleased to direct your letters to John M'Ee, Worshipful Master, Ann-street, No. 7.

I have, Sir, the honour to be, obedient servant,
John M'Ee, W. M.

Indorsement :

Jersey, 9 April 1832. M'Ee, John.'

No. 28.

Sir and Brother,

MALTA. I HAVING received a circular, per last mail, from England, containing the proceedings of the Grand Lodge meeting held on the 16th February, I, as Master of Warrant No. 104, held in His Majesty's 42d Royal Highlanders, return my sincere thanks for the attention paid in transmitting to us the above information.

In October 1831, I was then Deputy Master of said lodge, when we transmitted a letter to Mr. Chetwood Eustace, esquire, with a remittance for 2*l.* 10*s.*, for the benefit of the colonists. The money was paid to a Mr. Drinkwater, merchant, Gibraltar, he at the same time giving me an order for 5*l.* on his banker in London; the other 2*l.* 10*s.*, from No. 248, Royal Artillery, to be paid to Mr. E., or order, for which money (although requested), no receipt was ever acknowledged.

About the month of October 1831 there came a circular to Gibraltar, in a very clandestine manner, it having been given to a pensioner's wife, without seal or cover whatever, so we could make nothing of it. We wrote, as usual, to Mr. E., but never received any satisfaction.

Sir,

Sir, you will be pleased to inform me, as soon as possible, how regiments holding warrants on foreign stations are to act, with regard of dues or any other monies, &c., are to be forwarded to the Grand Lodge.

Any information, either by letter or packet, will be thankfully received by,

Your most obedient servant and brother,
Malcom M'Innes, Master, No. 104, 42d Royal Highlanders.

Indorsement:

Malta, May 1832, 42d regiment. M'Innes remittances made last year to Mr. Chetwood's account, though required, were not acknowledged. Answered, and a letter received since. A circular sent 25th March 1833.

Appendix, No. 21.

MALTA.
42d Regiment.

No. 29.

Grand Orange Lodge of Ireland,
Dublin, 29 January 1820.

DUBLIN.
29 January 1820.

Gentlemen and Brothers,

We have to communicate to you, for the information of our much respected brethren in Great Britain, the following particulars on the subject of that institution, which it has been the pride of our lives to uphold in purity as well as efficiency.

It having appeared from respectable authority that, by one of those fatalities to which all human institutions are liable, some persons of a most improper description had contrived to effect their admission into Orange lodges in this kingdom, and were proceeding to take advantage of the circumstance by initiating rebels to His Majesty's Government into the secrets of the institution, in order to facilitate their treasonable and murderous plans, it was deemed expedient to convene a special meeting of the heads of the institution in this city for the purpose of taking the matter into consideration. This meeting was held on the 10th day January, and was most numerously and respectably attended; and the particulars of the transaction above alluded to being duly laid before the meeting, it appeared but too evident that an immediate change in the signs and pass-words of the institution had become absolutely necessary for its general and individual preservation.

A committee was accordingly appointed to carry this change into effect, which duty they have great satisfaction in thinking they have performed in a manner calculated to afford satisfaction to the order at large. We beg leave herewith to transmit to you the report of that committee, and we hold ourselves in readiness to communicate to you the effected alteration, at such time and in such manner as may be pointed out as most likely to answer the ends in view.

And we feel it further necessary to mention, that we have the strongest grounds for giving our opinion that the hostile intrusion which has led to these proceedings was by no means intended to be confined in its designs and consequence to this kingdom alone, but that much mischief in Great Britain also was daringly contemplated.

We cannot but feel a proper pride in the reflection, that in the hour of public peril our institution has again been found the great stumbling-block in the march of disloyalty, and that the traitor still finds it necessary, in laying siege to the constitution, to endeavour to make his approaches by assailing our order, giving thereby the fullest evidence of its being what it has been our study to render it, the bulwark of the throne and the law, and their unfailing security in the hour of disaffection and danger.

We have the honour to be, gentlemen and brothers,
Your attached and devoted servants,

Mervyn Archdall, G. M.
Abn. Bradley King, D. G. M.
E. Cottingham, Grand Treasurer.
Theophilus Norton, Grand Secretary.
J. B. Fitzsimons, Deputy Grand Secretary.
William Stoker, Deputy Grand Treasurer.

Communications to be addressed to the Grand Secretary, Captain Norton, 39, Upper Dominick-street, Dublin, or Captain Fitzsimons, 19, Anglesea-street, Dublin, Deputy Grand Secretary.

To the Grand Master, Grand Officers, and Members of
the Grand Orange Lodge of England.

No. 30.

My Lord,

Whitehall, 14 March 1820.

LONDON.
14 March 1820.

I HAVE had the honour to lay before the King the very loyal and dutiful address of the Grand Master, Officers and Members of the Loyal Orange Institution of England.

And I have the satisfaction to inform your Lordship, that His Majesty was pleased to receive the same in the most gracious manner.

I have the honour to be, my Lord,

Your Lordship's most obedient humble servant,

The Right hon.
the Lord Kenyon, &c. &c. &c.

Sidmouth.

Appendix, No. 21.

LONDON.
7 February 1832.

THE Deputy Grand Secretary must be aware that the mace must be laid upon the table when the Grand Lodge assembles, which is fixed for Thursday the 16th of this month; and therefore in case Mr. Chetwode cannot attend in person, he must deliver up the mace, the medal of the Grand Master, seals, and the sashes of the institution, into the hands of Mr. Fairman, who is authorized by me to give him a receipt for them.

Kew.—St. James's, 7 Feb. 1832.

ERNEST, G. M.

Indorsement:
7 Feb. 1832. Duke of Cumberland's order for the regalia.

No. 31.

Application for the Assistance of the Grand Committee.

LONDON.
17 April 1832.

To the Grand Committee, assembled at No. 3, Cannon-row, Westminster.

THE humble petition of the undernamed brothers begs to solicit your kind interference in procuring employment in the docks, as your petitioners are a long time unemployed.

Brother John Raynor, W. M., 59, No. 8, Gloster-buildings, Whitecross-street, St. Luke's, being 20 years an Orangeman.

George Abbott, 59, (any vacancy) No. 3, Little George-street, Brick-lane.

William Osborne, 223, No. 4, Devonshire-place, Lisson-grove, being 19 years an Orangeman.

David Seyers, 223, No. 13, Oxford-buildings, being 17 years an Orangeman.

John James, 223, No. 76, Lisson-grove, North, being one year an Orangeman.

Indorsement:

17 April 1832. Petition for employment from the members of warrants in the London district.

No. 32.

Dublin Grand Orange Lodge.

DUBLIN.
9 August 1832.

Committee Rooms, 39, Westmorland-street,

Dear Sir and Brother,

9 August 1832.

ANNEKED I beg leave to send you a copy of a resolution passed at a meeting of the committee of the Grand Orange Lodge of Ireland yesterday,

And am, dear Sir and brother, your faithful and obedient servant,

W. Swan, A. G. S.

Br. W. B. Fairman, A. D. G. S., London.

Resolved, That our Deputy Grand Master, Lord Longford, having made a communication that Colonel Fairman had been deputed by his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland, Grand Master of the Orange Institution, to wait upon the committee for the purpose of being initiated in the new system. That in consequence our Secretary be directed to write to Colonel Fairman, requesting to know on what day he is to be in Dublin for that purpose, in order that the committee may be summoned to meet him.

Longford, Chairman.

W. Swan, A. G. S.

8 August 1832.

Indorsement:

Dublin, 9 August 1832. Swan, William, with a resolution of the Committee of the Grand Lodge of Ireland.

No. 34.

GRAND LOCAL LODGE.

MANCHESTER.
12 September 1832.

Under a Special Commission of the Duke of Cumberland, Grand Master of the Empire, held at the White Horse Inn, Hanging Ditch, Manchester, this 12th Sept. 1832.

Routine of Business.

1st.—Read the commission.

2d.—Inspect the books of the lodges to ascertain the strength, state and condition of each lodge.

3d.—Collect

- 3d.—Collect from the Deputy Grand Master the returns, and the amount of the dues.
 - 4th.—Investigate complaints and redress grievances.
 - 5th.—Suspend or expel unruly members.
 - 6th.—Incidental matters.

Appendix, No. 21.

MANCHESTER.
12 September 1832.

7th.—Communicate the signs and pass-words of the new system, with the lecture in both orders; on receiving which, every member belonging to lodges of not more than 20 brothers, is to pay 1 s. for each order, and if above that number, then only 6d. a piece for each order, as regulated by the Grand Committee held in London for such purpose.

No. 3.—Henry Leach, White Horse, Hanging Ditch; last Monday; 24 members.

No. 40.—John Cronshaw, Coachmakers' Arms, Jackson-row, Dean's-gate; 2d Monday; 40 members.

No. 224.—William Nicholls, Coachmakers' Arms, Jackson-row, Dean's-gate; 3d Monday; 20 members.

No. 256.—James Hall, Farriers' Arms, Dean's-gate; 2d Monday; 46 members; (payment of Grand Lodge dues suspended till the particulars of a claim for a flag be inquired into).—*N. B.* The same observation applies to No. 3 above.

William Beale, late D. G. M., a defaulter.

38th Article not specific, but interpreted by me, John Cronshaw, D. G. M., instead of Fiddes.

Memorandum.—In circular for April (see No. 3) an untruth; no differences whatever had existed; refer to the correspondence.

Indorsement:

Manchester, 13 September. Grand Local Lodge, under a special commission. Routine
of business. To examine former circulars.—J. C.

Cronshaw, D. G. M., 3. 40. 224. 256.

Dignitaries certificates as above, sent to D. G. M.

							£.	s.	d.
Cronshaw, D. G. M.	-	-	-	-	-	-	10		-
Leach, 3, Master	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Cronshaw, 40, Master	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Nicholls, 224, Master	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Hall, 256, Master	-	-	-	-	-	-			
<hr/>									
Hall, 10 small certificates, paid	-	-	-	-	-	-	10		-

Entered.—J. C. 29, 19 and 26 warrants.

No. 35.

LOYAL ORANGE INSTITUTION of GREAT BRITAIN.

HUDDERSFIELD.
18 January 1833.

PURSUANT to a requisition made to the Deputy Grand Master of the district, by the Right Worshipful Lieutenant Colonel Fairman, sole commissioner on a circuit of the kingdom, in virtue of a special authority from Prince Ernest Augustus Duke of Cumberland, empowering that dignitary, as a deputation from the Grand Lodge, to undertake a tour of inspection to impart the new system, and for general purposes, a local meeting was convened to assemble accordingly this 18th day of January 1833, at the Ramsden Arms, in Huddersfield.

The special commission under the hand and the seal at arms of his Royal Highness being first read, bearing date at St. James's, the 13th day of August 1832, and the usual prayer being next said, a grand provincial lodge was opened in form, and duly held by

**Lieutenant Colonel Fairman,
The sole Commissioner on this Mission.**

GRAND PROVINCIAL LODGE.

Under a Special Commission of the Duke of Cumberland, Grand Master of the Empire.

Routine of Business.

- 1st.—Read the royal commission.
 - 2d.—Inspect the books of the lodges to ascertain the strength and condition of each warrant.
 - 3d.—Collect from the Deputy Grand Master the returns, with the amount of dues up to the 30th of last June.
 - 4th.—Investigate complaints and redress grievances.
 - 5th.—Reprimand, suspend or expel all unruly members.
 - 6th.—Incidental matters.
 - 7th.—Deliver to the dignitaries their annual certificates, in obedience to the ordinances.
 - 8th.—Communicate the signs and pass-words of the new system, with the lectures in each order, for which, by direction of the Grand Committee, the members are previously to pay 1 s. a head for receiving the lecture in both orders.

Appendix, No. 21.

HUDDERSFIELD.
18 January 1833.

Present:

John Cusworth, D. G. M.

No. 46.—Rev. John Coates, W. M., Huddersfield, at the Ramsden Arms Inn; last Saturday in the month.

No. 79.—John Ellam, W. M., Howley, at George and Dragon Inn; 3d Saturday in the month.

No. 91.—Ebenezer Thorpe, W. M., Holmfirth, George Inn; 2d Saturday in the month.

No. 152.—Silkstone, Angel Inn; 4th Saturday in the month.

No. 180.—John Fell, W. M., Stainland, Waggon and Horses; 1st Saturday in the month.

No. 127.—Samuel Newsome, Dewsbury, Old Ship Inn; 1st. Saturday in the month.

Warrant for Mirfield, inquire of No. 237, J. C.

Half dozen large certificates for No. 180.

Warrant of No. 180 wants renewing.

Warrants, Nos. 46 and 127, want renewing.

William Simpson, junior, No. 61, Greetland, to be expelled, having wilfully taken a false oath.

To give Mr. Coates a masters' certificate for Edward Ledgard, W. M., Mirfield Lodge.

Twelve large warrants for No. 46.

No. 79.—John Ellam, W. M., warrant renewing.

Elland District (New one).

John Gledhill, D. G. M.

No. 61.—Greetland, Joseph Stott, W. M., at Fleece Inn; last Saturday in the month.

No. 85.—Southowram, Samuel Thompson, W. M., at Shoulder of Mutton; 1st Saturday in the month.

No. 16.—Elland, John Sykes, W. M., at Talbot Inn; 3d Saturday in the month.

A charge brought against William Thresh and John Burley, senior, of No. 46, who are both expelled.

Correspondence with No. 46, Ramsden Arms, Huddersfield, to be addressed to the Rev. John Coates, Almondbury, near Huddersfield.

Indorsement:

Huddersfield, 18 January 1833. The Rev. J. Coates, D. G. C., who is an excellent man, and has the interest of the institution much at heart; superintends the concerns of the district, which is composed of a mixture of good and bad.

No. 36.

HALIFAX.
29 May 1833.

Dear Sir and Brother,

HEREWITH I have sent the petition which was mentioned to you when you was at Halifax, respecting the house that we have got erected for the purpose of having it for our lodge-room to meet in, and as the magistrates are rather dubious about licensing houses in this neighbourhood, as you must know that we told you that when you was at Halifax, and as you promised to give us every assistance that laid in your power, therefore we shall thank you to present this petition to our most worthy and noble grand officers composing the Grand Lodge of Great Britain; and we hope and trust that you will use your influence, entreating them to sign this petition in our behalf, as we are confident that it will be of great service to us, for it will be the means of being a great stimulus to other gentlemen to come forward and sign, when that they see such noblemen as our grand officers' signatures before them. You must very well know that we have been at a very serious expense in erecting this building, which of course will be attended with very serious consequences, admitting that we cannot obtain a license. Mr. Buck and another gentleman from Rochdale has been over to view the building, in order that they may at some time, if made agreeable amongst themselves to erect in that town, let me once more entreat you to get as many signatures as possible, and have the goodness to transmit it to Brother West, at the same time that you send the remainder of the certificates that is wanted in this division, and in complying with this request you will confer a great favour upon the brothers of No. 10 lodge. Waiting your answer,

I remain yours truly, &c.

Halifax, 29 May 1833.

Nathaniel Booth,
A Member of No. 10, who has taken the House.

Indorsement:

Halifax, 29 May 1833. Booth, Nathaniel.

No. 37.

GLOUCESTER.
28 June 1833.

My Lord,

We, the loyal Orangemen of the county of the city of Gloucester (lodge 89), whose principles are pure and constitutional, feel it our bounden duty to appeal to your Lordship in behalf of our worthy brother Thomas Hale, who volunteered to build a lodge-room (solely) for

for the good of the institution, which is now finished, and are happy to say, by so doing he has brought Orangeism to that state of perfection and organization in this city, which was never before equalled. His character is without blemish, and as an Orangeman, his heart, pocket and hand is acknowledged by all brothers who call on him in distress.

Appendix, No. 21.

—
GLOUCESTER,
28 June 1833.

Now, my Lord, we whose names are attached as officers of the institution, beg and implore of you, as a favour, to intercede for him with William Goodridge, esq., magistrate, and a true blue, who will preside at the next licensing meeting, for the county of Gloucester, to grant unto our worthy brother, Thomas Hale, a spirituous licence for his house; he has complied with the Act as to the regular form of notice. We therefore feel it a duty incumbent on Orangemen to serve a true and deserving brother, and overcome the enemies of those who wish to overthrow him. Your letter, with that ever loyal signature, to William Goodridge, esq., will certainly be the instrumental cause of his future welfare. In hopes that your Lordship will comply with this request and favour to the Orangemen of Gloucester.

We remain, your Lordship, in the bonds of Orangeism,

Your ever loyal and devoted subjects,

(signed in behalf of the Lodge) *Thos. Cox*, Deputy Grand Master.
John Clifford, Master, 89.
John Clevlan, Deputy Master, 89.
Wm. Leyton, Secretary, 89.

P. S.—Please to direct to Thomas Hale, Horse and Jockey, Worcester-street, Gloucester.

We are happy to state by the exertions of Brother Thomas Hale, he has brought forward some respectable friends of his who has been initiated, and are now sending for a new warrant for Little Dean, in the county of Gloucester, about 12 miles from the city on the borders of the forest.

P. S.—He has for the licence day a petition signed by nearly 20 true blue inhabitants; but your loyal name will certainly do the business.

Indorsement:

Gloucester, 28 June 1833. Petition for licence.

No. 38.

Bilston, 19 July 1834.

BILSTON.
19 July 1834.

Sir and Brother,
I TAKE the trouble of writing to you by the request of the brethren of the Bilston District, on behalf of Brother John Maddox, the landlord of a new beer-shop, where Lodge 236 is held, of which he is also treasurer. The house is situated at Stowheath, about a mile from Bilston, and about half a mile from any other public-house. He is a true and worthy Orangeman, and has been at a great expense in making alterations for the accommodation of the Orange lodge held at his house. The object of my writing is to beg of you to present this address to the Right honourable Lord Kenyon, and humbly solicit his influence in obtaining for Brother John Maddox an old victualler's licence, as I am led to understand licences have been granted to houses where Orange lodges have been held, and as there is a new Beer Bill now before Parliament, which is likely to take the privilege of the landlords of new beer shops away, which allows them to sell and consume beer on the premises, which would in the present instance be a great injury to Lodge 236, and any exertions on your part toward the attainment of this object will be gratefully acknowledged by your most

Humble servant and brother,

E. Perry,
At the General John Moore, High-street, Bilston,
Staffordshire.

Josiah Blakemore, W. M.
John Maddocks.

Indorsement:

Bilston, 19 July 1834, Blakemore, Josiah. Answered, that if on his sending the names of the magistrates it should appear Lord Kenyon was acquainted with any of them, his influence would be exercised most cheerfully, but that his interference might otherwise be considered out of season.

Appendix, No. 21.

Forms of Half-yearly Returns.

1832, 1833, 1834.

No. 39.

FORMS of Half-Yearly Returns to the Grand Lodge.

RETURN of MEMBERS of the Orange Institution of *Great Britain*, who have assembled under the authority of Warrant No. 223, from the 1st day of July to the 31st day of December 1832.

Place of Meeting, Mr. John Speck's, York Minster, 8, Audley-street, Grosvenor-square, London.

Time of meeting, seven o'clock in the evening, first Monday in the month.

These Returns are to be made to the 1st of June and 1st of December, in order that they may be forwarded to the proper officer before the respective half-yearly meetings.

No. 1.—MEMBERS ADMITTED SINCE LAST RETURN.

NAME AND AGE.	RESIDENCE.	QUALITY.	REMARKS.
W. M., John Condell - 48	30, Exeter-street, Lisson-grove.	- - -	Initd 7 March 1797.
D. M., Peter Bostock - 36	Paddington - -	police - -	- 15 — 1832.
Sec., Thos. Chittock - 47	Chelsea - -	gunsmith -	- April 1803.
Treas., Ernest Augustus Band - - 24	Ditto - - -	carver & gilder	- June 1832.
1 C., I. J. Roberts - 25	Duke-street, Grosvenor-square.	a professor of music.	
2. Charles Coulson - 26	Oxford-street - -	tobacconist.	
3. William Keith - 36	Chelsea - - -	- - - -	- May 1820.
4. Daniel Ferguson 34	Rotherhithe - -	police - -	- Aug. 1821.
5. Thomas Crammor 32	Albermarle-street -	servant -	- 15 June 1830.
- Richard Dudley - 36	Lester-street, Regent-street.	police - -	- — 1822.
- Sam. Lloyd, Tyler 28	Lancashire-court, New Bond-street.	carpenter -	- — 1826.

No. 2.—MEMBERS EXPELLED OR SUSPENDED, PER ORDER OF THE GRAND LODGE.

NAMES.	REMARKS.

Indorsement:
Half-yearly Return of Loyal Orange Lodge, 223, to 31 December 1832, London.

No. 3.—MEMBERS WITHDRAWN OR DECEASED.

NAMES.	REMARKS.
Brother Robert Casson	Went to Chatham.
— George Adams	— to Scotland.
— George Keains	— to 234.
— John Sharp.	
— John Wilson -	— to 234.

Number

Number in last Return on the New members since admitted. (See List, No. 1).	day of	1833	-	-	11	Appendix, No. 21.
			Total	-	11	Forms of Half-yearly Returns.
Members expelled or suspended by Grand Lodge. (see List, No. 2).		-	-	-	-	1832, 1833, 1834.
Members withdrawn. (see List, No. 3).		-	-	-	5	
Total expelled, suspended and withdrawn		-	-	-	-	
Unattending members, and not paying their dues		-	-	-	12	
		Total effective Members	-	-	28	

Ten candidates on the book, to join the Lodge.

Cash sent herewith for 11 effective members, £.

No dues received.—J. C.

(signed) _____, Deputy Grand Master.
John Condell, Master, Warrant No. 223.

Officers returned for the ensuing year:

Brothers John Condell, to be W. M.; Peter Bostock, D. M.; Thomas Chittock, Secretary; Ernest A. Band, 1 Committee man; Samuel Lloyd, Tyler.

List of the Non-attending Members, and not paying their Initiating Money or Dues this 12 Months past.

1. Samuel Croker, not paying his initiating money or dues this 15 months past.
2. John James - ditto - - - - ditto - - - 14 - ditto.
3. John Spurgion - ditto - - - - ditto - - - 14 - ditto.
4. Thomas King, not paying his dues, 15 months.
5. Henry Gardner - - ditto - - 12 ditto.
6. William Gregory - ditto - - 9 ditto; says he will not attend any more.
7. David Seyers, not paying his dues this 14 months past; only injuring the institution.
8. John Cowley - ditto his dues nine month; says he does not see what use, and he will become no better.
9. Benjamin Etchells, not paying his initiating money or dues; ordered his name to be erased out of the book, and said he would not belong to it.
10. William Osburn, not attending nor paying his dues; a troublesome member.
11. John Leary, not paying his dues; and says he will not belong to the institution any more.
12. William Toole, not paying his initiating money or dues, nor attending.

RETURN of MEMBERS of the Orange Institution of *Great Britain*, who have assembled under the Authority of Warrant No. 49, from the 1st day of June to the 1st day of December 1833.

Place of Meeting, Lord Nelson Inn, Barnsley.

Time of Meeting, first Saturday in the month.

These Returns are to be made to the 1st of June and 1st of December, in order that they may be forwarded to the proper officer before the respective half-yearly meetings.

No. 1.—MEMBERS ADMITTED SINCE LAST RETURN.

NAMES.	RESIDENCE.	QUALITY.	REMARKS.
Edward Batty - - -	Shambles-street - -	butcher - -	34 years old.
Joseph Graham - - -	Wilson-piece - - -	weaver - -	28 -
Thomas Fallone - - -	Ditto - - -	ditto - -	24 -
John May - - -	Ditto - - -	ditto - -	21 -
William Atkinson - - -	Ditto - - -	ditto - -	
Thomas Ball - - -	Shambles-street - -	warehouseman -	25 -
William Hartley - - -	Wilson-piece - - -	bricklayer -	38 -
James Akeroyde - - -	Westend - - -	cabinetmaker -	40 -
John Denton - - -	Wilson-piece - - -	weaver - -	39
William Liverseage - - -	May-green - - -	smith - -	47
John Womack - - -	Bare-bones - - -	weaver - -	26
James Gratrix - - -	Union-row - - -	- - - -	28
Charles Rogers - - -	Ardsley - - -	- - - -	20
Joseph Burrows - - -	Shambles-street - -	- - - -	26
James Whately - - -	Wilson-piece - - -	- - - -	25
Thomas Womack - - -	Westend - - -	- - - -	47 -
William Womack - - -	Ditto - - -	- - - -	22 -

APPENDIX TO REPORT FROM

Appendix, No. 21.

Forms of Half-yearly Returns,

1832, 1833, 1834.

No. 2.—MEMBERS EXPELLED OR SUSPENDED PER ORDER OF THE GRAND LODGE.

NAMES.	REMARKS.
Charles Thompson -	Non-attendance.
Daniel Wade -	Ditto.

No. 3.—MEMBERS WITHDRAWN OR DECEASED.

NAMES.	REMARKS.
Benjamin Porter -	Deceased.
Number in last return on the 1st day of June 1833 -	- - - - 47
New members since admitted, (see List, No. 1.) -	- - - - 17
Total	- - - 64
Members expelled or suspended by Grand Lodge (see List, No. 2)	- - 2
Members withdrawn (see List, No. 3.)	- - - 1
Total expelled, suspended and withdrawn	- - - 3
Total effective Members	- - - 61

Cash sent herewith for 61 effective members, 1 l. 10s. 6d.

(signed) Joseph Silverwood, late Deputy Grand Master.
Joseph Wilkinson, Master, Warrant No. 49.

RETURN of MEMBERS of the Orange Institution of Great Britain, assembled under Warrant 59, to June 1834.

Swan's Nest, Coleman-street, City.
Second Monday in each month.

1.—MEMBERS ADMITTED SINCE LAST RETURN.

NAMES.	RESIDENCE.	QUALITY.	REMARKS.
John Clarke, jun.	London - - -	tradesman.	
John Oldis, jun.	Ditto - - -	ditto.	
William Parrott	Ditto - - -	labourer.	
H. B. Rowan	Ditto - - -	military	Joined Jan. 1834.
W. Coaxley	Ditto - - -	ditto	Feb. 1834.
W. Rosanon	Ditto - - -	tailor	Ditto.

2.—MEMBERS EXPELLED OR SUSPENDED.

NAMES.	REMARKS.
John Clarke -	By order of Grand Lodge.
Joshua Morris -	Morris never paid any dues.
William Barnsley -	By order of Committee, having paid no dues for 18 months.

3.—MEMBERS WITHDRAWN, &c.

Appendix, No. 21.

Forms of Half-yearly Returns.

1832, 1833, 1834.

NAMES.	REMARKS.	
Arthur Samuels -	Of his own accord, but paid no dues up to this date.	
William Thompson, jun.	To Master of New Warrant 206.	
William Thompson, sen.	As member of ditto.	
Alfred Thompson -	As - ditto.	
William Barnsley -	Certificate not drawn.	
— Sculthorpe -	Ditto.	
Number in last return -	- - - - -	22
Members admitted, as per No. 1	- - - - -	6
		—
Members expelled, &c.	- - - - -	2
Members withdrawn, &c.	- - - - -	6
	Total - - - - -	8
	Total effective Members - - - - -	20
Cash sent herewith for 14 effective members	- - - - -	£.1 8 -
Ditto for six various periods	- - - - -	— 6 8
		—
		£.1 14 8

John Rayner, Master, 59.

No. 40.

Dear Sir,

In answer to your letter dated 16th July, I have to inform you that as we made several applications to the late deputy for a renewal of our warrant, and could get no answer; that when we came to Dublin we applied to the Grand Lodge there, and got a warrant from them, No. 1,780, and have established a very proper and regular lodge, and by that reason No. 53 will be vacant. I have made every inquiry as to regiments having warrants from London, and can find none except the 43d Regiment. Their Master is Corporal Lowrey, and their warrant No. 66. Our late and much regretted Master, Henry Nicol, fell a victim to the cholera on the same day your letter arrived here, but we have appointed one in his stead, namely, Robert Caddan. Please to send us one of the last circulars, and by so doing you will much oblige. No. 1,780.

Dublin, 17 August 1832.

DUBLIN.
17 August 1832.Richmount Barracks, 17 August 1832.
For No. 1,780.

James Kenney, First Committee-man.

Indorsement:

Dublin, 17 August 1832. Kenney, James.
William Walker, Sergeant 50th Regiment.
Received from Mr. Bull, and opened 20 August 1832 by J. Morris.

I remain yours truly,

43d & 50th
Regiments.

No. 41.

Dear Sir and Brother,

Woolwich, 7 September 1832.

WOOLWICH.
7 September 1832.

We feel extremely sorry at the unbecoming and irregular conduct that has of late occurred in our lodge, No. 232; we are fully determined to have it arranged satisfactory to you, and our wish is that on your next visit at this place you will find every thing settled agreeable, as becoming the true spirit of our Society.

9th Batt. Artillery.

No more to add at present.

I remain, with respect, your sincere brother,
J. Waddell, Gunner 9th Battalion Royal Artillery.

Indorsement:

Woolwich, 8 September 1832. Gibson, John.

No. 42.

Sir,

I BELONG to the Orange Institution, to Lodge No. 485, held in the Royal Artillery. I got my discharge out in the West Indies, without a pension, and I was doing very well until the late hurricanes in Barbadoes, when I lost all I had in one night, together with my certificate and discharge; and hearing of your honour being in town, I took this liberty of making this application to you, as I am in very great distress. I have stated I shall not plead in vain with you.

MANCHESTER.
January 1833.

I am, Sir, your obedient and humble servant,

James Hamilton,

Addressed to Lieut.-col. Fairman.

Late Sergeant in the 90th Regiment of Foot.

Lodge 485.
Royal Artillery.

Appendix, No. 41.

LONDON.
15 July 1833.

Coldstream Guards.

To the Worshipful the Deputy Grand Secretary of the Loyal Orange Institution of the Empire, Lieut-colonel *B. H. Fairman, &c. &c.*

Most Worshipful Sir and Brother,

15 July 1833.

JOHN COWLEY, private soldier in Lieut.-colonel Wedderburn's company, Coldstream Guards, King's Mews barracks, having stated to the worshipful the grand committee, that worshipful Master John Condell had detained the certificate and decorations belonging to the aforesaid Mr. John Cowley, after obtaining them from Brother Clay; Brother Cowley having stated to the worshipful the grand committee his reason for not joining warrant 233, has since joined warrant 130; prays that you will be pleased to inform him in what manner he may obtain the aforesaid certificate and decorations; and if, worshipful Sir, you will be pleased to state whether any personal interview be required to give a more plain explanation, as your humble servant and brother cannot find out the residence of Brother J. Condell, he prays for your better advice in what way to proceed to obtain them.

I remain, most worshipful Sir, your obedient servant and brother,

John Cowley, King's Mews Barracks.

Indorsement:

London, 11 July 1833. Cowley, John. Make a communication to Condell on the subject of this complaint. Communication sent to Mr. Condell, 23d July 1833.

Extracts from
Correspondence
Book of Grand
County Lodge.

No. 44.

CORRESPONDENCE BOOK OF GRAND COUNTY LODGE.

COPIES of LETTERS relating to the first establishment of the GRAND ORANGE LODGE in *England*, in 1808, under Colonel *S. Taylor*, and its progress afterwards, showing the existence and the establishment of Orange Lodges in the Regiments of the Line, in Regiments of Militia and in the Artillery, in subsequent years.

Colonel Taylor.

Sir,

Manchester, 20th May 1808.

ENCLOSED you have the documents, which will assist you to elucidate the principles and design of the Orange Association. I have to apologise for not sending them earlier; but it was with difficulty I could procure a printed book of rules, from which I copied them. I know not that I can furnish you with any other additional information than what you are already in possession of. Our general declaration is the best proof of the loyalty of our views. Assembling with no hostile designs to any party, or even the least appearance of party allusion, the societies enjoy their periodical meetings like good subjects, each readily contributing his quota, which is reserved for his support in affliction. Meeting with these views, have not the society a right to claim the countenance and support of Government? Undoubtedly they have; but especially at this crisis, when the overgrown power of an implacable enemy threatens to overwhelm us; and when internal dissatisfaction is not altogether extinguished, surely the good policy of supporting those who are sworn "to assist the civil and military powers in the just execution of their duty," cannot be disputed. Leaving the whole to your own judicious government, and heartily wishing you success is the object of our wishes.

I have, &c.

R. Nixon.

John Verner, esq.

Dear Sir,

Manchester, September 3d, 1808.

I AM fearful you will think me remiss in not writing to you before. I intreat you will not construe my silence to any personal disrespect, or to any lukewarmness in the cause, but solely to the wish I feel to communicate to you all the proceedings of the grand lodge, with the present state of the societies here; this I have not been able to do before this time, and even now not completely. I beg leave respectfully to direct your attention to my letter of the 2d last December, wherein I apprised you of the establishment of a county lodge, which establishment you were pleased to approve of in a subsequent letter to Colonel Taylor. At the following quarterly meeting (December 29th) a circular letter of printed resolutions was received from an Orange Lodge in London, proposing to the societies here the establishment of a Grand Orange Lodge for England, and requesting that delegates might be sent thither on the 4th January, to assist in such formation, is an object so desirable the societies were determined to give all the aid in their power, and for this purpose it was resolved that two delegates should be sent to ascertain the practicability of the measure.

Mr. James Lever, of Bolton, and myself, were nominated for this business. On our arrival in London, we were disappointed to find the society neither so numerous nor quite so respectable as we anticipated, or as the nature of such an establishment requires, we therefore deemed it prudent to withhold our countenance to the measure, and the meeting dissolved without adopting any thing whatever towards the plan.

Notwithstanding our failure in this respect, the members of this county were so convinced of the necessity as well as utility of such a formation, that they resolved to try some other expedient before they altogether abandoned the design. The great body of Orange Lodges are centered in this and the adjoining counties. For the better government of these societies, the

the erection of a grand lodge in Manchester, became at every succeeding quarterly meeting more apparently necessary. The transaction of business with the grand lodge of Ireland had become extremely precarious; no direct communication with any of its leading members; but, above all, the declaration in your letter of the 22d January, that it had "almost ceased to exist," entirely convinced the minds of all here that no general organization or regularity could take place without a grand lodge in Manchester to govern the subordinate lodges. It was accordingly agreed, that such a lodge should be from that meeting established. In doing this the societies have not the remotest wish to deviate from the genuine object of the institution; but on the contrary are resolved to adhere to those fundamental rules, as framed by the founders of our excellent institution.

I have, &c.

R. Nixon.

To Mr. John Brooke, Secretary to the Grand Orange Lodge, Dublin.

Sir,

Manchester, 2d November 1808.

THE answer of the grand lodge of Ireland to the communication I had the honour to deliver to them from the Orange Societies of England, was laid before the members composing the grand lodge at Manchester, at an adjourned meeting on the 26th instant.

I am directed to say, that the information which the grand lodge of Ireland requires with respect to the "date and number of warrants, and the number of members composing each lodge," will be most cheerfully transmitted so soon as a correct return can be obtained from the district masters, who were ordered to ascertain those particulars completely by the next meeting on the 29th December next.

The members of the grand lodge here feel extremely anxious to maintain a good understanding with the grand lodge of Ireland, which they will at all times prove by an invariable adherence to the principles of our excellent institution.

I have, &c.

R. Nixon.

To John Verner, esq. Dungannon.

Sir,

Manchester, 21st November 1808.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your favour of the 14th October, and in reply, I beg leave to observe that the establishment of a Grand Orange Lodge, Manchester, having rendered unnecessary the six warrants received from you, I left them when in Dublin in the care of Mr. William Buchan, near Grafton-street, where on application you will receive them.

You seem to think that the Orange Societies here have been somewhat precipitate in the formation of a grand lodge, and you advise them "to wait a little." Alas! Sir, they have but waited too long, and I believe had that measure been further protracted it would eventually have ruined every thing that has been done to advance the cause and organize the societies.

In my last letter I clearly evinced the necessity as well as prudence of our new establishment, there is not, therefore, any occasion for me to repeat those particulars. When you figure to yourself the situation of the societies previous to this (without the means of forming fresh lodges, or of complying with the numerous solicitations for warrants, which came from different parts of the kingdom, or even without the power of punishing refractory lodges,) I am sure you will see the good policy of what has been done.

Desirous as the societies here feel to preserve a friendly connexion with those of Ireland, they nevertheless prefer a distinct establishment.

Meeting for the same objects, and supporting the same principles as their brethren of Ireland, they will always remain united (at least) in sentiment with them, though the discipline of the two associations must necessarily vary, yet of this I am certain, that no material encroachments will be made on any fundamental rule, which is considered as the standard of the old, genuine principles of our institution.

I have, &c.

R. Nixon, Sec. to Grand Lodge.

Mr. Jno. M'Williams, Ayrshire Regiment Militia.

Sir,

Manchester, 24th April 1809.

YOUR favour of the 17th instant came duly to hand, and in reply beg to inform you, that the change of initiation as stated in the rules, is meant to extend to regimental lodges, as well as all others.

I am, &c.

R. Nixon.

Mr. Jno. Hope, 13th Light Dragoons,

May 16th, 1809.

I AM favoured with your letter of the 10th instant; I certainly did think you remiss in not acknowledging the receipt of the warrant on its arrival, being apprehensive of miscarriage; however, I am glad you are in possession of it, and will rely on a remittance and return of members previous to the 26th June.

I have particularly noticed your remarks on the irregular conduct of the lodge acting under a duplicate from No. 661; should an application be made for a warrant, you may rely upon it they will meet with an entire refusal; I am persuaded of this, from the strong aversion which the grand lodge have to all kind of irregularity. If they had been acting from a duplicate of any lodge under the English establishment, such disorder you represent would be immediately punished by a deprivation of their authority.

I have to request you will convey my warmest thanks to Mr. Townsend, whose zeal on this, as on all other occasions is highly commendable.

I am, yours, &c.

R. Nixon, Sec.

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Appendix, No. 21. Serjeant Wm. Hallam, Derby Militia.

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Manchester, 28th July 1809.

I AM duly favoured with yours of the 25th instant, enclosing 1*l.* and 1,244 warrant, to be replaced by me under the English establishment; this you know cannot be done until the next quarterly meeting.

With respect to the grant of a warrant to the Wiltshire Militia, their number will not be so much regarded as their *fitness and steadiness*, as it is presumed they would soon increase after the investiture of an authority; these things you must ascertain, or if they are perfectly qualified in the orange and purple lecture; but how this can safely be done, without personal examination, I know not, unless some of your members know the applicants, and that they are so qualified. Though I should reluctantly part with you as district master, yet as your residence is uncertain, it would undoubtedly be preferable to have one stationary, provided one can be selected as competent and as attentive as yourself.

I am, &c.,

R. N.

Serjeant Wm. Hallam, Derby Militia.

Manchester, September 4th, 1809.

I ACKNOWLEDGE the receipt of your favour of the 1st instant, enclosing 2*l.* for a warrant in behalf of the 3d West York Militia, and for certificate plates to Brother Robertson of Ipswich.

These, together with the warrant for the lodge at Ipswich, shall (with permission of the grand lodge) be immediately forwarded to you after the quarterly meeting on the 29th [inst]. Your injunction with respect to 1247 shall be strictly observed.

Brother Richardson has acknowledged the receipt of his warrant to me.

Always anxious for the *prudent* furtherance of the Orange system,

I remain, &c.,

R. N.

Alex. Sallans, Bombardier Royal Artillery, Woolwich.

Manchester, 3d August 1810.

Sir and Brother,
YOUR favour of the 20th ultimo, addressed to Colonel Taylor, came duly to hand, and it gives satisfaction to find the institution in so prosperous a state.

You may rest assured of having the support of the grand lodge here to every prudent measure you may adopt for the advancement of the Orange system, and for this purpose warrants will be granted to any one applying with sufficient testimonials of their fitness; but it is necessary to observe that *blank* warrants are never sent to any person, if, therefore, the lodges under your superintendence wish to come under the English establishment, it will be required of them to transmit their old warrants, accompanied with a recommendation from you as district master; if this be resolved on, you will be pleased to send all prior to the next quarterly meeting on the 29th September.

Your future letter you will please address to me, &c.

Ralph Nixon.

Serjeant John Walmsley, Lancashire Militia.

17th Nov. 1810.

Sir,
THE grand lodge has, in some few instances, permitted regimental lodges to make members not belonging to the regiment in which such lodge is held; but this indulgence has been extended only where the Orange system has not been established, and where it was intended to form a lodge. It appears from your letter that such is the case at Worcester, and as your application differs not from those before allowed by the grand lodge, I should think there is no impropriety in your making a few members for the purpose of forming a lodge, taking care they are steady and respectable characters.

Worcester.

R. Nixon, Sec.

January 24th, wrote John Murray 50th regiment, concerning the election of officers to No. 53 Lodge.

Mr. James Davies, Royal Artillery Drivers.

Manchester 24th January 1811.

Sir and Brother,
I DULY received your parcel of the 10th instant, inclosing your certificate, signed in your behalf by two masters of lodges for a warrant to enable you to hold a lodge in the Royal Artillery Drivers. It is necessary inquire if the Royal Artillery Drivers be merely an appendage to the regiment, or whether they are a distinct establishment of themselves. If the former, I fear your request cannot be complied with.

You will please answer this.

I am, &c.

R. N.

Norwich.

Mr. John

Mr. John Armrod, Bombardier, Royal Artillery, Canterbury.

Manchester, 20th Feb. 1811.

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I HAVE no doubt the Grand Orange Lodge of England would render your lodge the service you stand in need of, by facilitating your returns to the grand lodge of Ireland, through the medium of the one here; but I cannot for certainty say whether it would be agreeable for your lodge to be enrolled amongst those of the English establishment, inasmuch as you have not received a warrant of authority from that body. However your wish shall be submitted for consideration at the quarterly meeting on the 25th March, and you shall be afterwards apprised of the result.

I am, &c.

R. N.

J. A. Stephenson, Military Artificers, Woolwich.

Manchester, 25th July 1811.

THE recommendation for a warrant in behalf of Brother James Black, signed by a district master, and two masters of lodges, came duly to hand; and shall be laid before the grand lodge at its quarterly meeting on the 25th March.

I am, &c.

R. N.

John Giffard, esq., Dublin.

Manchester, 11th February 1811.

I HAVE done myself the pleasure from time to time, to send you the resolutions adopted at the quarterly meetings of the Grand Orange Lodge, and I have no doubt you were much gratified to find how extensively the Orange Societies are spreading in Old England.

To shelter the societies from any persecution from the malevolent, and to place them on a legal and permanent footing, the grand lodge has directed that the rules and regulations by which the societies have been hitherto governed, shall be revised so as to fall within the scope and meaning of the proviso in 33d Geo. 3, for regulating benefit societies; and this, I doubt not, can be done without materially infringing on the spirit of any rule, which is considered the standard of the original principles or discipline of the Orange system.

This desirable object accomplished, the next wish of the societies here is to obtain the patronage and support of some illustrious character in the state; and from the special marks of favour conferred on you by his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland, on account of your zealous endeavours to support church and state, our thoughts are inclined towards him, and I am directed to inquire—1st, If his Royal Highness was ever initiated an Orangeman? If so, is it likely that his Royal Highness (on an address or deputation being sent him) would deign to honour the societies with his countenance and support.—2d, If the grand lodge of Ireland will unite with the endeavours of the grand lodge (provided you believe it practicable) to obtain his Royal Highness's sanction.

A reply to this letter at your convenience will be esteemed a favour by the societies here, and much oblige

Dear Sir, yours, &c.

R. Nixon.

Mr. John Moult, Derby Militia.

Manchester 25th February 1811.

I AM duly favoured with yours of the 14th instant applying for a warrant in behalf of Brother Frederick Summers of the 35th Regiment. I beg leave to inform you that I before received a recommendation in favour of that person, signed by the master of lodges Nos. 28, 30, 47; but the packet did not reach me until the day after the last meeting of the grand lodge, consequently it could not be considered of until the forthcoming one on the 25th March; and from the satisfactory testimony of yourself and others, I have great confidence the grand lodge will be induced to grant the favour solicited for.

I am, &c.

R. N.

Major Clutterbuck, Northumberland Militia.

Manchester, 19th July 1811.

I AM duly favoured with yours of the 16th instant, of apprising me of No. 45 lodge "being prevented from going to church by the interference of captains of companies" on the 12th instant, being their anniversary day.

You may be sure the information very much surprised me, especially as arising from a quarter of all others the most unlikely to proceed from, it being so well known that the fundamental object of all Orange Societies is to act as auxiliaries to the civil and military powers "in the just and lawful discharge of their duty," and without hostile designs to any party or body of men whatever. Independent of this, the societies have funds for the pecuniary relief of any of their afflicted or distressed members.

Meeting with views so patriotic and benevolent, I cannot for a moment suppose that the opposition of your brother officers can arise from any other cause than misconceived and erroneous notions of our institution; which may surely be removed by an obedient and respectful statement to them of the true object of our system.

With respect to the inquiry, "how far it will be in their power to prevent any meetings hereafter,"

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"hereafter," I beg leave to observe that although the rules which govern the societies are made conformable to the Act of 33 Geo. 3, which legalizes such meetings, still as a military lodge, it would hardly be prudent to continue the system contrary to the directions of the commanding officer, as it might be considered a breach of subordination. It would certainly be a great hardship to the lodge to be dissolved after having been at the expense of establishing themselves; but of this I have little fear, when the business is properly represented.

I am, &c.

R. Nixon, Sec.

WROTE to the following lodges:—

No. 42, held in the 3d West York Militia;
No. 45, held in the Northumberland Militia;
No. 59, held in the 2d Bat. 95th Rifle Regiment;

Acquainting them, that as the commanding officers of their respective regiments had expressed a determination to suppress the lodges in those regiments, that the grand lodge could by no means advise the lodges to act contrary to the commands of their officers, nor was it in the power of the grand lodge to afford any remedy in such a case.

October 9th 1811.

Serjeant Payne, Cambridge Militia.

Manchester, 30th November 1811.

I AM sorry to say it will be yet three weeks before your sashes can be finished; the moment they are ready they shall be sent.

With respect to your inquiry whether it be regular for regimental lodges to initiate Orangemen, not belonging to the same regiment, I can positively answer they are by no means authorized to do so; unless on the following condition stated in a resolution of the grand lodge passed last December, viz.—“It is the opinion of this lodge that it is not expedient to extend a privilege to military lodges to initiate Orangemen beyond the officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates of their respective regiments, unless in places where the Orange system is not established; and not then without previously representing to the grand lodge the necessity and prudence of the measure and obtaining its concurrence.”

I am, &c.

R. Nixon, Sec.

Manchester, 4th January 1812.

WROTE to the following, inclosing a copy of the proceedings of the grand lodge on the 30th December 1811.

10th January 1812:	James Lee (Royal Artillery)	-	-	Dover.
" "	Geo. Nash, (Wiltshire Regiment)	-	-	Gosport.
" "	Royal Atkins, (Middlesex Regiment)	-	-	Portsmouth.
" "	Charles Edmonds, (2 B. 35th Regiment)	-	-	Guernsey.
11th January 1812:	James M'Entire, (43d Regiment)	-	-	Brabourne Lees.
14th	James Bruce, (2d & 5th Regiment)	-	-	Hythe.
" "	Samuel Master, (Derby Regiment)	-	-	Hythe.
" "	Charles Edmonds, (35th Regiment)	-	-	Guernsey.
16th	John M'Williams, (Ayr Regiment)	-	-	Ayr.
" "	John Cheshire, (Salop Regiment)	-	-	Plymouth.
" "	John Murray, (50th Regiment)	-	-	Jersey.

Manchester, 6th February 1813.

Sergeant Jas. Green, 4th Garrison Battalion, Guernsey.

YOUR several letters came duly to hand, and of which were regularly read before the members of the grand lodge, who were much grieved to find by yours, dated 4th last June, that your then commanding officer, Major Doyle, had ordered you not to meet any longer as Orangemen. Although one-fifth part of the lodges are held in regiments, yet this is the first instance of a commanding officer interfering to prevent his men from the enjoyment of a measure tending to link them together by the strong ties of brotherly affection, and furthering the cause of genuine loyalty and benevolence; thus making them more obedient soldiers, and more affectionate to each other. The grand lodge suppose the opposition of Major Doyle must arise from an erroneous conception of the principles and object of our glorious institution; and to remove it, suggests the propriety of submitting in the most respectful manner a true representation of both, by drawing up a petition and tendering our general rules for his perusal, and this I think you had better do to Sir Charles Imhoff, who appears not unfriendly to the cause, supported by all the officers you can get.

You must be sensible that, as a military lodge, you cannot be advised to pursue any measure contrary to the commands of your superiors; with other lodges it is different; they are not liable to any obstruction, being under legislative countenance. If you think a separate petition from the grand lodge will assist you, I will submit it at the next quarterly meeting; at all events, to accomplish your wish you must act prudently.

I am, &c.

R. Nixon, Secy.

The

The Right Honourable Earl Yarmouth, London.

My dear Lord,

Manchester, 1st Aug. 1813.

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By the accompanying newspaper your Lordship will perceive that our esteemed brother Lord Kenyon visited Manchester and Moston last Wednesday, when his Lordship was met by the gentlemen comprising the committee for the revision of the rules, and at which time the opinions of counsel received through Stockdale, were read. The committee decidedly agree with your Lordship, that no oath whatever can be administered in our future proceedings; it also appears impossible to them to preserve the present form of the Orange Lodges with perfect security on the ground of their legality. All engagements of secrecy must be abolished; an alteration in the titles of grand masters, district masters, so as to make them all officers of the same society. A declaration of the purposes to which the funds can be applied must be distinctly marked out; in short, to enable us legally to congregate, and "elude the grasp of the Act," we must (in my humble opinion) act entirely as benefit societies, and however serviceable such a plan may be to those in the humbler walks of life, it is not likely to be embraced or relished by others of more elevated rank; besides, its adoption would in a great measure destroy the grand object of the institution. To be sure the principle of admitting none but loyal Protestants might still be continued, and on that account would be of considerable advantage in preserving a proper feeling to the civil and ecclesiastical establishments.

As your Lordship has kindly offered to draw out a proposition for the future regulation of the Orange system, I am requested by the gentlemen of the committee to state how cheerfully they will avail themselves of any communication with which they may be honoured; it would, they conceive, be prudent to submit any plan which may be devised for legal opinion. The Orange Institution, when once placed on *terra firma*, will shortly become a powerful auxiliary to the Protestant cause. From every quarter of the kingdom I am daily receiving accounts of the eager desire of numbers to become Orangemen; all I can do is to advise them to receive propositions, but not to initiate any person until a secure plan is arranged for their direction.

Allow me to subscribe myself, with the greatest respect,

My dear Lord,
Your devoted humble servant,

R. Nixon.

The Right Honourable Earl Yarmouth, London.

My dear Lord,

Manchester, 13th Nov. 1813.

THE opinions of counsel were read at our numerous anniversary meeting on the 4th inst. It was judged expedient to refer them to the deliberate consideration of a committee, who will be the best able to remove the remaining difficulties now suggested, and propose such other regulations as will effectually shield our proceedings, and guard every member against any possible breach of the law.

The greatest bar to the complete organization of the institution which I now feel is the framing of some suitable instrument as a substitute for our old form of warrant (one of which accompanies this letter) for I am convinced without some such authority it will be impracticable to maintain that union, influence and observance of the rules so necessary for the well being and perpetuity of the institution. I would also propose an alteration in the title of masters of lodges by calling them sub-masters, thereby showing, wherever they meet for the transaction of business, that they are not distinct from the general body. Indeed, the appointment of officers is a matter of much nicety, for, as Mr. Dallas truly observes, "it is out of the detail that danger is most likely to arise, and if these general resolutions are to branch out in any of a more particular sort, they should be strictly adapted to the general plan." This excellent advice must be strictly adopted. With respect to the signs and tokens, in whatever manner they may be given, I do not see how they can be dispensed with, particularly in times of tumult. They were found absolutely necessary during the late disturbances in this and adjoining counties, to enable our brethren to recognize each other in their laudable endeavours to discover the secret machinations of the disaffected. A change must be made for England, both in the signs and lecture. The latter I would propose should be a short catechism, inculcating the leading principles of our duty to God and the King. With regard to the legality or illegality of the pledge, the committee will take it into consideration, and I trust will be prepared with their report against the next meeting of the grand lodge, on the 29th December. I humbly hope your Lordship will in the interval favour them with the benefit of your assistance, in order (as our honoured brother my Lord Kenyon observes in a letter to me) "that our society may be extended to spread those feelings and principles which the cause of sound religious and civil liberty require."

With the utmost deference,
I remain, &c.

R. Nixon.

Mr. J. J. Stockdale, London.

Dear Sir,

Manchester, 11th June 1834.

Prior to the receipt of your letter of the 7th inst., I had conceived that our loyal institution would have escaped the attacks of the papistical advocates, at least during this session

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of Parliament. I was led to entertain this opinion, not only because I thought the indiscretion of their own party had made them ashamed of the cause they espouse; but I believe the prudent measures, which have been adopted to render the Orange system altogether free from complaint, would have silenced them for ever. However, it is now obvious that nothing will satisfy such characters, short of the surrender of our privileges, feelings and principles as Protestants. It is not threats, either from Sir H. Parnell or his party, that will deter such men as Colonel Taylor, of Manchester, Colonel Fletcher, of Bolton, and Mr. Lloyd, of Stockport, from the support of the Orange system, founded as it now is, on a legal and independent basis. Undoubtedly their prompt and spirited conduct as magistrates greatly contributed to preserve the tranquillity of this part of the country during the prevalence of Luddism. You shall have every particular respecting the origin and progress of the Orange system in England by Monday's post. I have wrote to Colonel Fletcher, and will wait upon Colonel Taylor to-morrow, for copies of what you mention; but whether they may not feel some delicacy in exposing any correspondence carried on in their magisterial capacity, is not for me to decide. I should think Parnell's motion would not embrace the English system. His attack will no doubt be directed against our Irish brethren. They will no doubt joyfully meet him at the bar of the House, and manfully explain their principles and object. It seems strange Parnell should have protracted this business to so late a period of the session. Does he mean to take us by surprise for Dr. Duegenan, in a letter to Mr. Giffard, dated 28th May, declares, "That there does not seem any probability of any such discussion this session." I am fearful, from this, there may be some trick or misunderstanding; but my dear sir, be yourself firm and vigilant, and communicate all the information you can; and if my presence in London is necessary, I will most cheerfully attend.

Faithfully yours,

Ra. Nixon.

Mr. William Mason, D. G. M., Cambridge.

My dear Sir and Brother,

London, Monday, 14th July 1823.

On the subject of the oaths, I refer you to Rule 30, page 15. According to this the proposer has only to vouch for the candidate having previously taken the oaths of allegiance, abjuration, and supremacy; but it is not necessary to inquire *how* or *when* these tests were taken. I certainly for one, would not propose any person until he *satisfied me* on this point, and until he had further satisfied me as to his observance of Rule 35, page 16. Certainly, according to the present regulations, all those qualifications are to be *preparatory* to introducing the candidate. I have very carefully examined the Acts of Parliament, and *my own private opinion* is, that no penalty whatever attaches to the taking or administering *oaths required by law*, and for my own part I should have no objection whatever to administer them; but others may, and I know do, think differently.

Yours most faithfully,

Chetwode Eustace, D. G. S.

Mr. D. G. M. King, Woolwich.

Sir and Brother,

9, Brook-street, 14th Sept. 1823.

MR. CLARKE has this evening handed me your letter of the 8th inst. addressed to *him*, and in reply I beg to state, for your information, that *all* masters of warrants are, according to the present rules, members of the grand lodge, and entitled to sit therein; but from many considerations it is highly objectionable for any brother to attend in *uniform*; and it is earnestly hoped that none will think of appearing but in coloured clothes. As it is not now thought necessary to make any distinction between the *civil* and *military* warrants, perhaps it would be adviseable for you to bring those at Woolwich with you, when you attend the grand lodge, in order to have the numbers altered.

I am, &c.

Chetwode Eustace, D. G. S.

The Hon. Thos. Kenyon,

Sir,

16th October 1823.

I WAS duly honoured with your letter of the 25th August, and also with your former communication, which came to London during my absence in Ireland, where I was detained several months by a long and painful illness. Having lately received other communications from Shrewsbury respecting the formation of a society called the Royal Knights Forresters, composed of members from the Orange Institution, I felt it my duty to bring the subject under the consideration of the grand committee. I am now directed most respectfully to observe, that inasmuch as the late investigation in the House of Commons, so far from suppressing, has had the effect of greatly extending the Orange Institution, both in this country and in Ireland, and as the legality of the society is now placed beyond question, the grand committee hope that the institution will not be deprived of the advantage of your name and patronage, but that like your noble brother you will fearlessly support what you conscientiously

conscientiously approve and cherish in your heart. I am directed further to acquaint you, that the members of Shrewsbury continue to assemble under warrant No. 103, and regularly communicate with the grand lodge; I have the honour of submitting to you on the present occasion, the report of the last proceedings of the grand lodge, and also a special resolution entered into at the same time.

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I have the honour to remain, with very great respect,

Sir, your most obedient humble Servant,

Chetwood Eustace.

D. F. Ryan, Esq. D. G. S.

My dear Sir,

Dublin.

I HAVE been instructed to say that the grand lodge of Great Britain is exceedingly anxious that a regular communication should be kept up with Ireland, but it is greatly to be regretted that we are left in total ignorance of your proceedings. Perhaps you would do me the favour to send me a copy of your new laws. You can send any communication to me under cover addressed Major General Sir Herbert Taylor, K. C. B. Horse Guards, London.

I hope your lady is well.

Believe me, my dear Sir,

Yours most faithfully,

Chetwood Eustace.

Mr. Jas. Sherriff, Lamp Tavern, Edmund-street, Birmingham.

Dear Sir and Brother,

B. Coffee Ho. 2d Dec. 1826.

I BEG you will be so good as to say to Brother Hugh Lewis, the master, that I am particularly anxious that a more constant and regular communication should be kept up from all military warrants, especially whenever they change quarters or appoint new masters, as otherwise it will be impossible for me to know how or where to address them, and from this cause it is to be feared many military warrants entirely fall to decay.

I am, &c.,

C. Eustace, D. G. S.

Serjt. R. Watson, } Wrote in reply to Brother Wey's letter, relative to the late D. G. M.
71st Foot, } Goodridge's conduct, and recommending the masters of 24, 36 and
Devonport. } 114 to meet and nominate a D. G. M., and to report the same.

Serjt. James Howell, } Answered his letter respecting the exchange of Irish warrant
Coventry. } 1738, &c.

Corpl. R. Wallace. } In reply to his letter relative to exchange of Irish
8th Compy. Rl. Sappers & Miners, } warrants 420, 610 and 1188, and on other subjects.
Gibraltar.

To the Marquis of Londonderry.

My Lord Marquis,

Cannon-row, Westminster, 29th July 1832.

As a stranger to your Lordship I am to apologise for this freedom, which I am emboldened to take, from being the organ of an institution, the last report of whose proceedings I have the pleasure now to inclose for you. In a conference I lately had the honour of holding with the Duke of Cumberland, his Royal Highness was graciously pleased to inform me he had written to your Lordship a few days ago on the subject. As this probably might arise from a suggestion of mine to Lord Kenyon, who now happens to be at Durham, I am induced to be more explicit than perhaps I should otherwise have been. With Mr. Wright of Sunderland, who was recently in London, I had some conversation on the great advantages that might result from an extension of such a society at this conjuncture. Conceiving its principles to be strictly in unison with those entertained by your Lordship, in the course of our communications your name was introduced, when that gentleman said if the matter were taken up with spirit by you, the whole district would follow the example, and cheerfully join such an association. To urge it might be political for your Lordship to do so, in a personal sense, would be to offer you a very ill compliment; but to contemplate it, as shall presently be made to appear, in a patriotic view, the security of that part of the kingdom might be consolidated by such means. The pitmen would perhaps feel inclined to establish lodges among themselves, which might operate as an additional stimulus to their loyalty, and would likewise prove a partial check against their entering into cabals hereafter, no less to the preservation of private property than to that of the public peace. Knowing that your Lordship has firmness to espouse the cause you approve, on this occasion

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I address you with the less reserve. When the altar and the throne are alike assailed,—when infidelity and treason are boldly avowed,—when a republic and a lord protector are confidently spoken of,—when indeed we have a popish cabinet and a democratical ministry who, having given birth to a monster they can no longer control, are now alarmed at their own popularity, and are the abject slaves of a ferocious, sanguinary and subversive press, little short of a miracle can work the salvation of our once happy country! It behoves us, nevertheless, to exercise our energies, and by measures at once prompt and vigorous, to stem the torrent that threatens to overwhelm us. By a rapid augmentation of our physical force, we might be able to assume a boldness of attitude, which should command the respect of our Jacobinical rulers. What the Catholics and the Unionists have achieved by agitation and clamour in a factious cause, we might then be enabled to effect in a righteous one. If we prove not too strong for such a Government as the present is, such a Government will soon prove too strong for us; some arbitrary step would be taken in this case for the suspension of our meetings. Hence the necessity of our laying aside that non-resistance, that passive obedience which has hitherto been religiously enforced to our own discomfiture. The brave Orangemen of Ireland rescued their country from rebellion, and their gallant brethren in England would as heroically redeem their own from such perils. On the one hand we have had minor difficulties to contend with, and less danger to surmount, though on the other hand we have not had the same encouragement, and an equal share of support from the higher orders. We have lodges at Newcastle, Shields, Darlington and round about, but they are merely trunks without heads. Unless men of staunch influence and consideration would immediately step forward as county grand masters, (I speak advisedly) it is of no manner of use for the classes in humble life to assemble for such purposes. The field is now open to your Lordship,—the post of honour is exclusively your own. If then your Lordship would but profit of it, you would deserve well of this country, while at such a crisis you would confer fresh confidence on your own. In a long conversation I had yesterday with Lord Longford, he intimated that the brethren of Ireland were determined to resist all attempts the liberals might make to put them down, at the same time reproaching us for our tameness, in not affording an aid commensurate with the evils by which we were menaced. In proportion to an increase in the numbers of our institution, the defeat of the seditious Whigs will be rendered more certain. Should your Lordship feel disposed to entertain views similar to my own, the deputy grand master of England is now in your neighbourhood to give them efficiency. Let me reiterate my apologies for the liberty thus taken, which I trust the importance of the occasion will warrant my having done. With sentiments of respect,

I have the honour to be, my Lord Marquis,
 Your Lordship's very obedient Servant,

W. B. Fairman.

To the Marquis of Chandos.

My Lord Marquis,

Cannon-row, Saturday.

By the enclosures, which I am to apologise to your Lordship for not having sent long ago, you will see how fast we are improving. As I am upon the eve of starting on an extensive tour, I am to request that your Lordship will do me the favour to affix your signature to the warrants sent to Buckingham House for such purpose long ago. My accounts from all quarters, I am happy to inform your Lordship, hold out bright prospects of a vast accession of strength. By the next meeting of the grand lodge, we shall be able to assume, I am persuaded, such a boldness of attitude, as will strike the adversary with terror. I am organizing a plan for rendering the institution far more attractive than it heretofore has been; it affords me no small portion of pleasure to add, that we shall speedily have, I think, some persons of high rank, as deputy grand masters of counties. Our provincial brethren are all, at present, of the humbler classes. If at any time your Lordship would like to receive the lectures on the two systems, I shall be proud to attend you as often as may be necessary to perfect you in both orders.

I have the honour to be my Lord Marquis,

28th July 1832.

Your Lordship's very obedient Servant,

W. B. Fairman.

My Lord Marquis,

Cannon-row, Westminster, 30 July 1832.

In my letter of Saturday, I omitted to mention that we have the military with us as far as they are at liberty to avow their principles and sentiments; but since the lamented death of the Duke of York, every impediment has been thrown in the way of their holding a lodge. The same observation that was applied to the colliers might be attached to the soldiery. As Orangemen, there would be an additional security for their allegiance and unalterable fidelity in times like the present, when revolutionary writers are striving to stir them up to open sedition and mutiny. In trespassing thus upon the attention of your Lordship, I am not so presumptuous as to suppose that any thing urged by me could influence your conduct; but understanding the Duke of Cumberland has communicated with your Lordship on this subject, I felt it my duty to put you in possession of certain facts with which you might not be acquainted.

I have the honour to be, my Lord Marquis,
 Your Lordship's very respectful and obedient servant,

To the Marquis of Londonderry.

W. B. Fairman.

My

My Lord Duke,

Cannon-row, Westminster, 11 Aug. 1832.

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I AM much flattered by your Grace's kind invitation. As I must necessarily be in Northumberland, and as my presence in Scotland may prove beneficial to our righteous cause, it is not improbable that I shall have an opportunity of offering to your Grace my respects in person, which it will be no less my pride than my duty to do, should I be able to enter North Britain. Our institution is going on prosperously, and my accounts from all quarters are of the most satisfactory kind. By our next general meeting we shall be assuming, I think, such an attitude of boldness as will strike the foe with awe; but we inculcate the doctrine of passive obedience and of non-resistance too religiously by far. A Catholic cabinet, with a Popish premier, should be ostensibly opposed by a Protestant people. With a Government that yields to clamour what it would deny to justice, we ought to be vociferous in proportion. Had we been only a tithe as strenuous in a righteous cause as the adversary has been turbulent in an unholy one, we might have occupied the vantage ground long ago. Our illustrious grand master was pleased to honour me with a conference a few days since, and appeared to be in excellent health. Lord Kenyon and the Marquis of Londonderry wrote me from Durham recently, as did Lord Longford and the Viscount Cole from Ireland, in the highest spirits. Our brethren in that country are determined to resist all attempts that shall be made by a Whig Ministry to interrupt their meetings or to suspend their processions; but they complain of our not affording them that support which would give vigour to their proceedings, and which would be an eternal source of terror to the enemy. Their charges are, I must admit, too well founded; however, the time is fast approaching when matters will be brought to an issue, as a conciliatory course will be laid aside and an opposite one will be resorted to. But to return to our own society; what we stand chiefly in need of is men of influence to take the lead in the country, where, as we now have of districts, we should have deputy grand masters of shires. To effect this object my best efforts will be directed, but I am afraid I shall find it a work of difficulty. I am about to organize a plan to render us more attractive. Until this be done, and we are put upon a new footing, to expect the least practical good is out of the question. If we are to be considered as the auxiliary force of a constitutional Government, we ought to be in a state of efficiency for such a purpose; if we are to be arrayed in hostility to a republican Ministry, we ought to be in a condition to check their subversive courses. The most that can be said of us at present is, that we are something on paper, but worse than nothing at all in the field, though in some instances we have inspirited the wavering and neutralized the bad. But these are negative points at best, and do but little good to the cause. As I shall be invested with powers the most extensive on my approaching tour, should your Grace have any friends who might feel disposed to join our fellowship, they could be initiated at once without the trouble of attending the grand lodge or even of stirring a step for that purpose. In this case, as I shall be provided with all the materials, I could open their lodges and set their warrants in full operation while on the spot.

I have the honour to be, my Lord Duke,
Your Grace's most devoted and respectful servant,

To his Grace the Duke of Gordon,
Gordon Castle, Scotland.

W. B. Fairman.

Dear Sir and Brother,

Cannon-row, Westminster, 15th Aug. 1832.

On my return from Kew, I found your kind letter, with a copy of the resolution that was passed at a meeting of the committee of the grand lodge of Ireland, in pursuance of which I take the liberty of informing you, that having now obtained my commission from our illustrious chief, I shall start from the Tower on Sunday next in a steamer for Dublin, where I expect to arrive on Wednesday night. As my continuance in your city must be so unavoidably short, as not to afford me an opportunity of profiting of that hospitality of some private friends which is their characteristic, with all due deference to Lord Longford, I should hope my reception might be as quiet as circumstances will allow, and more particularly so, as from my being quite alone, as advised, I shall stop at Morrison's Hotel.

I have the honour to be, dear Sir and Brother,

Most faithfully yours,

W. B. Fairman, D. G. S. and D. G. M., &c.

To W. Swan, esq., A. D. G. S., G. L. Ireland.

My Lord Archbishop,

Cannon-row, Westminster, 15th August.

DEEPLY penetrated with just indignation at the gross outrage put on our church through its venerable head, as the accredited organ of an association, a report of whose proceedings is sent herewith, I respectfully take leave to offer your Grace my sincerest congratulations on your escape from the violence of a ferocious mob. In conveying most unfeignedly to your Grace the poignancy of my concern that a rabble should have proved thus unmindful of the reverence due to the Lord Primate of England, I am expressing the sentiments of every sound Orangeman in the empire. But that at this season of the year the brotherhood is much dispersed, I have no hesitation in affirming, an address of condolence would have been presented to your Grace, on the occurrence to which it is my painful task to allude.

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While the loyal and devout feel abhorrence with disgust at such disgraceful proceedings, the Ministers who by the fatuity of their councils have produced these disasters ought, on witnessing them, to be overwhelmed with confusion at the exposure of our holy establishment by their sad rashness to the sacrilegious touch of infidels and ruffians. Were any thing requisite to prove the utility of our excellent institution as a salutary check to the profligacy, the licentiousness, and demoralization of the age, it is to be discovered in the disturbance of our prelates in the exercise of their duties, on whose sacerdotal functions vile attempts have been made to bring odium and contempt. Menaced as our altar, our throne and our households are at this crisis of peril, it behoves good subjects of all persuasions to hasten to the rallying post for their rescue, their protection and their defence. From a retrospect of the events that have recently gone by, the contemplative will look forward to the future with dismay. The visitation now dealing out death and destruction in an appalling and a terrific shape throughout the nation, may be considered as a judgment, and the vengeance of heaven for the abominations and iniquities of the people. That such a clear instance of Divine wrath may turn the impious from their wickedness, to the immediate appeasement of an offended yet merciful Creator, and to the stay of a more awful example by an infinitely less desolating havoc, must be the fervent prayer of every true christian.

With profound sentiments of respectful veneration,
I have the honour to be, my Lord Archbishop,
Your Grace's very devoted and obedient servant,
W. Blennerhassett Fairman.

To His Grace the Very Right Reverend
the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, &c. &c. &c.

3, Cannon-row, Westminster,
24th Aug. 1832.

Sir and Brother,
I CONGRATULATE you on the pleasure you must have received in witnessing the transactions on the 12th ult. in the north of Ireland; it must have been very gratifying to you, and I hope you will have the power and happiness in rallying our brethren in your district once more.

With sincere respect, I have the honour to be,
Dear Sir and Brother, your obedient servant,
John Clarke.

Colonel Fairman is now in Ireland to receive the new system.

To Mr. G. Donaldson, D. G. M. Glasgow.

3, Cannon-row, Westminster.
3d October 1832.

Sir and Brother,
In reply to yours of the 18th May last, I at present can answer it but imperfectly, but to continue open the channel of communication which you have expressed yourself so highly delighted with, I will answer you as well as I am able.

With respect to the order issued, forbidding Orange meetings in regiments, I am aware such a thing was done, but whether it is still in force I know not; but this I know, there are many warrants held in the regiments at this time, and I do not hear of any obstacle at present to prevent their meeting, though I believe some of them do not meet so publicly as they used to do, as there is a wonderful difference as to the feelings of the commanding officers for or against our society. I would advise you to be circumspect, and not to get yourselves into trouble, as that would tend to the injury of the society. I hope your lodge by this time is attaining its former extent and respectability. I shortly answer yours, to show you that some attention is paid to you, and subscribe myself,

Sir and Brothers, your obedient servant and Brother,
For W. B. Fairman, D.G.S. &c. &c.

To Charles Owen Hames, Corfu.

John Clarke, Assistant.

3, Cannon Row, Westminster,
25th October 1832.

Gentlemen and Brothers,
YOURS of the 21st instant came safe to hand; and I beg to inform you that there will be a meeting of the grand lodge shortly, and your letter shall be laid before them; you, of course, will be obliged to exchange your warrant, and sit under the authority of the grand lodge of England. You shall be further informed after the grand lodge has had its meeting.

I am, Gentlemen and Brothers, your obedient servant,
For W. B. Fairman,

To Serjeant John Bradley,
W. M. Warrant No. 661, 89th Regiment,
Devonport.

John Clarke.

Sir

3, Cannon-row, Westminster,
27th Nov. 1832.

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Sir and Brother,

In the absence of Colonel Fairman, the present deputy grand secretary, who is now on a tour of inspection through the society, I have to acknowledge the receipt of yours, dated 19th instant, I should, by your sending the dues to the grand lodge so recently to Mr. Chetwode, that you cannot have received the last circulars, I therefore take the liberty of inclosing a copy of each for your information. As soon as the deputy grand secretary returns, further information shall be forwarded to you. The dues sent last May has never been received at the proper quarter; when you write again, please to say the amount sent at different times as dues, &c. since you have been in possession of your warrant, No. 269, and the date on which you received it, &c. &c.

As will much oblige, for W. B. Fairman, D. G. S. &c.
Your obedient Servant,

John Clarke.

To Mr. Thomas Shields,

W. M. Warrant 269, Canterbury Barracks, 1st Royal Dragoon Guards,
with two Circulars and half-a-dozen Addresses.

3, Cannon Row, Westminster,
27th Dec. 1832.

Sir and Brother,

ON the 4th instant I received a letter from Brother John Moss, corporal 37th regiment, master of Lodge No. 225, St. George's, Bermuda, intimating that he has sent his dues to June last, amounting to the sum of 3*l.*, to a relation of his in Ashton-under-Line, with instructions for him to pay it over to you, to forward to the proper authorities. If such is the case, I should be obliged to you to send the same directly to the office as above, as money is much wanted for payment of current expenses. In the absence of Colonel Fairman, I have the honour to be,

Dear Sir and Brother,
Your obedient servant,

John Clarke.

To R. H. Heap, esq. D. G. M., Ashton-under-Line.
No answer received to this date, 2d Feb. 1833.

3, Cannon-row, Westminster,
5th February 1833.

Sir and Brother,

YOUR letter, dated 5th August, 1832, has been transmitted to me by Colonel Fairman, with request for me to answer it. The colonel is sorry it should have escaped his memory, but it was received at the time he was preparing for his tour of inspection through the society, when his mind and time was much occupied on business of importance for the institution, which he trusts will plead his neglect in not answering it sooner. Your dues came safe to hand (say 1*l.*), which is placed to your credit. There is no lodge now at Chatham, but I hope there soon will be one established there. I know of no better way of sending your dues than the way you sent the last. When you write again, please send me a list of the names of all the brothers of your lodge, as I am making a new registry of the names of every member of the institution. If you will let me know the best way I can send you the circulars, &c. of the last grand lodge meetings, I shall be most happy so to do. I did not like to enclose any now, fearing I might be putting you to an expense you might not like. I think it very likely you may see Colonel Fairman shortly at Dover, to communicate the new system to you. I am glad to hear you are increasing in strength, as I am happy to say is the society generally.

I have the honour to be, for W. B. Fairman, D. G. S.
Your obedient Servant,

John Clarke.

To Brother Wm. Hayes, W. M.

No. 114, L. O. I., 1st Rifle B. Dover.

3, Cannon-row, Westminster,
23d March 1833.

Sir and Brother,

IN reply to yours of the 20th January 1833, received 21st instant, I avail myself of the opportunity of answering it, in short, on the back of a circular, which I hope you will receive safe; your letter shall be laid before the next meeting, and your request shall be granted as soon as possible; you of course are aware that the fee to the grand lodge for a new warrant, rules, &c. is 1*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.*, which should be sent with the certificate on making the application, and which of course you will send at your earliest convenience. You will also want certificates; and I think, if you were to appoint a district or deputy grand master for the island, and let him conduct the business of your meetings occasionally, and once a-year, or once every half-year, collect all your dues and returns, send them all in one packet, if practicable, it would save a good deal of expense; I merely throw this out as a hint. I sent a circular to corporal Robert Lawrence; on the 10th inst., which I hope he will receive. I will write more fully on a future occasion; make my kind respects to all our good brothers, and accept the same yourself.

Your obedient servant, for W. B. Fairman D. G. S. &c.
John Clarke.

To John Graham,

Private Soldier, No. 1 Company,

53d Regiment, Gibraltar, or elsewhere.

Sirs

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Sirs and Brothers,

To the worshipful masters of warrants, Nos. 29, 123, 1257, I have to reply to your letter (no date), and in so doing cannot but express my sorrow at your meeting with so much difficulty in pursuing the good cause which you seem to have at heart; at the same time I advise you not to persevere so far as to get yourselves into trouble, as that would materially injure our cause; have patience, and hold your meetings for the present in private houses, among your friends. Things, I trust, will take a change shortly for the better; at all events it is not for us to fly in the face of those in power. Too much praise cannot be given to those who still venture to preserve the principles of our institution; but still caution must be observed, where the magistrates are so inimical to our meetings. No. 1257 is, of course, an Irish warrant, and should be exchanged for an English one; therefore perhaps you will make application for such an exchange in your next. The rules and regulations of the grand lodge must be strictly obeyed, and attention paid to your making your regular returns, with your dues, &c., by which you will meet with every attention from this office.

I am, Sirs and Brothers, for W. B. Fairman, D. G. S.
Your obedient servant,

To Brother John Andrews,
W. M. No. 123, Girvan, Ayrshire.

John Clarke.

3, Cannon-row, Westminster, 29th April 1833.

YOURS of 22d May 1833 came safe to hand, and in reply, I beg to say I am happy to find so many staunch brothers on the Rock, and I think by a little inquiry and perseverance, you will find many more there. However, you wish to be under the English establishment, which all regimental lodges are requested to do, therefore I should advise you to exchange your warrant 1775 Irish for an English one, the expense of which with book of rules, &c. complete is 10s. 6d.; and as you have made no returns since 1830, I must request that you will send me your returns to the present time; I send you these circulars for your present guidance, and be assured on proper application and attention to the grand lodge, you shall have every information this office can afford. I send you this packet by a brother now going out, whose name is Lawrence, and will convey it free of expense; I am happy to inform you and the brethren of your lodge, that the society is prospering beyond our sanguine expectations, both in number and respectability. I would give you more information, but at this time I am so much engaged, therefore I will only say, that I shall wait with anxious expectation of an answer from you, and believe,

Dear Sir and Brother, with the greatest, your obedient servant
for W. B. Fairman, D. G. S. &c.

John Clarke.

To Corporal Thomas Larcom, 1st, 60th Royal Rifle Corps, Gibraltar.

My dear Lord,

Cannon-row, Monday, June 1833.

By the enclosures, you will perceive we are progressing fast in Scotland; at the recommendation of Lord Roden, I am to make a circuit of Ireland; my ensuing tour will be of at least six months duration. For the continuance of our increase, in respectability as well as in numbers, no efforts, no personal risk of my own shall be spared. By our next circular your Lordship will have an opportunity of seeing that our anniversary grand lodge was a splendid one. Nothing could have gone off with more eclat than the whole of the proceedings of that day. We shall speedily have such a moral and physical force, I trust, as will strike with terror and sore dismay the foes of our country. In this hope believe me to be,

My dear Lord, most faithfully, your Lordship's,

To Lord Longford.

W. B. Fairman.

Dear Sir,

Cannon-row, Westminster, 24th June 1833.

ACCEPT my best apologies for suffering your letter of 17th May to have remained so long unnoticed. My duties are so onerous, as scarcely to leave me one hour to myself. As the organ of the institution, the whole management of its affairs falls on me. From an interest for its welfare, I give that attention to its concerns, which not only proves injurious to my health, but which deprives me of all comfort. We are now fast increasing, as well in respectability as in numbers. My recent tour through the country for the purpose of extending the objects and principles of our society, have been more successful than I expected. On resuming them, which I am about to do, you shall have a visit, when I will cheerfully aid you in the formation of a new lodge. Let me recommend you, therefore, in the mean time, to assemble all the conservatives in your neighbourhood who are likely to strengthen our ranks, that they may be prepared to hasten to our standard the moment we erect it, as I shall not be able to continue with you long, and before we parted could like to see you in full operation. I have placed you on our grand committee, and shall bring with me a new warrant for you, in the prospect of opening it during my stay with you. Are your mills detached or in a village? Banbury must, I suppose, be my head-quarters;

head-quarters; as the clergy are influential, it might be desirable to get your minister to join us, who if a worthy man should be put on our list of chaplains. Prior to my arrival you shall have some addresses for distribution.

To H. C. Kempson, esq., Clopredy, near Banbury.

Most sincerely yours,

W. B. Fairman.

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Dear Sir and Brother,

I AM to acknowledge the receipt of yours 31st May, with the amount of 2*l. 8s.* which leaves you debtor to the grand lodge as under.

	£. s. d.
10 large certificates at 2 <i>s.</i> , now sent - - - - -	1 - -
10 Small - ditto at 1 <i>s.</i> - ditto - - - - -	- 10 -
Masters - ditto for last year - - - - -	- 5 -
Ditto - ditto for this year - - - - -	- 2 6
Postage of letter, 15th April - - - - -	- - 9
	<hr/>
	£. 1 18 3
Roller - - - - -	<hr/>
	6

26th June 1833.

As you have not mentioned how many certificates you wanted, I have sent you ten of each sort. If more than you want, send them back and I will take them off your account. I beg to remind you, that every new initiated brother is by order of the grand lodge requested to take up an initiation certificate, which must be lodged in the chest of the lodge, and the master is requested not to give it up until the brother has paid up all dues to the grand lodge, as also to his own; with sincere respects to all your brethren as well to yourself,

I am, dear Sir and Brother, for W. B. Fairman, D. G. S., &c.

Your obedient Servant,

John Clarke.

To Brother Thomas Shields, W. M. Doncaster, Royal Dragoons.

Sir,

Cannon-row, 23d July 1833.

In a letter I have received from a Mr. Jackson, an influential man of property at Barnsley, under whose auspices I formed a respectable lodge, when on my first visit, is contained the following paragraph.

"I mentioned that probably his Royal Highness might at some period graciously descend to honour Barnsley with his royal presence; the enthusiasm which prevailed was truly pleasing, and nothing in my humble opinion would give a greater zest to the institution than his appearance among his brethren. However presumptuous it may appear on my part, I can assure you that were I ever so distant from my lodge, I would be at my post, and nothing should be wanting to welcome his arrival, with every demonstration that a Yorkshire man could evince for loyalty to his King and love to his Royal Highness the Duke."

I have felt it my duty, sir, to transmit the above paragraph, and of my own knowledge I can affirm, that when your health was proposed by me on opening the lodge, it was drank with the most rapturous fervour. The same sentiments were then expressed by the whole company, as also by the noble dames with whom I had the pleasure of dining at Mr. Jackson's house. A like feeling, though in a humbler way, was manifested by every lodge through the country, indeed the brotherhood in general are anxious to tender the homage of their duty and devotion to their illustrious grand master, and his affording them such an opportunity would ever prove to them a source of vast gratification. With the profoundest sentiments of respectful consideration,

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your Royal Highness's very dutiful servant,

W. Blennerhassett Fairman, D. G. S. &c. &c.

To H. R. H. the Duke of Cumberland, Grand Master, &c.

Dear Sir and Brother,

3, Cannon-row, Westminster, 30th July 1833.

YOUR letter of last month has had my best attention. It is a lamentable thing that the Government is so short-sighted or so wilfully blind as not to encourage Orangeism in the army, which would operate as an additional security for the allegiance and fidelity of the soldier on all occasions; but the Ministers of the present day are holding out premiums for disloyalty to subjects of every class. Much as I admire the good feeling which is displayed in your appeal, and which will be appreciated as it ought to be at head-quarters, or rather, let me say (lest you should mistake me) by the grand lodge: I regret that it is not in my power to offer you more comfort at present than a sincere wish for a speedy

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change in the King's councils. Recollect in the mean time, that the first duty of a good soldier is to obey; go on peaceably and quietly, and do nothing to irritate. I know Sir Colin Campbell, who is an excellent man, and will send him some of our printed addresses. You can give one of each of the enclosures in the interim to Mr. Dodd, his principal clerk.

Believe me to remain, dear Sir and Brother,

Most sincerely yours,

W. B. Fairman.

Mr. Warrington, Antelope Tavern, Grand Parade, Portsmouth.

My dear Sir,

3, Cannon-row, Tuesday, July 1833.

THE zeal you manifest for the welfare of our institution is no less creditable to your principles, than, I can venture to say, it will prove acceptable to the Duke of Cumberland and to Lord Kenyon, when I shall have an opportunity of reporting it to those personages. Lord Wynford, with whom I have had another conference, is decidedly of opinion that it would be injudicious to agitate the question about the oath in either House of Parliament just now; and that it will be infinitely better to go on quietly, as we have done, in regard to such obligations for the present. In all probability we may meet again in the course of the autumn, when we can discuss these points in person more at large. With best wishes to the brethren of Rochdale,

I remain, &c.

William Blennerhassett Fairman.

To G. J. Buck, esq. Rochdale, Lancashire.

Office of the O. I. 3, Cannon-row, Westminster,
19 October 1833.

Sir and Brother,

HAVING been appointed to act on the behalf of the deputy grand secretary Colonel Fairman, during his present tour of inspection in Scotland, I have to inform you that the dues of your warrant, No. 269, were received, to the amount of 2*l.* 8*s.* You will find them regularly entered in the printed statement of the accounts, some copies of which I herewith send you, together with your two masters' certificates for the last and present year, for which you stand charged in the books of the office 7*s.* 6*d.*; that is, 5*s.* for the first year, and 2*s.* 6*d.* for the annual renewal, and which you will please transmit as soon as opportunity may offer, or with the next returns of dues.

I believe the only reason why the receipt of the 2*l.* 8*s.* was not acknowledged before, was merely that the certificates and accounts might all be sent at the same time to avoid additional expense. I have apprised Lord Kenyon of these particulars, and therefore possibly his Lordship may not consider it necessary to write to you again on the subject.

Wishing success to yourself and the brethren of warrant 269,

I am, &c.

For the Deputy Grand Secretary,

Thomas Shields, W. M. 269, 1st Royal Dragoons,
Dorchester Barracks.

(signed) *J. Eedes.*

Right Hon. Lord Kenyon.

Oct. 19, 1833.

WROTE enclosing copy of printed accounts, in which would be found the returns from Warrant 269, respecting which Mr. Thomas Shields had made inquiry. The returns were regularly entered in the books, and would have been acknowledged before, but wanted to send the printed annual account and two masters' certificates for him at same time, which would now be done altogether. Returned Shield's letter to his Lordship. Acknowledged his Lordship's letter of 17th instant just come to hand.

J. E.

Appendix, No. 22.

COPIES OF LETTERS from Glasgow, Paisley, &c.

Appendix, No. 22.

Copies of Letters
from Glasgow,
Paisley, &c.

My dear Sir, and Brother,

I AM sorry to say that I have no money in the house, but on Thursday evening I am promised one pound. If I should succeed, I call on Friday at 2 o'clock at the office, and let you have the what you mentioned in your letter. Excuse this in haste. My mother is ill in bed with an inflammation on her liver, or I should have called before this.

And remain your servant,

Ernest Band.

My dear Sir, and Brother,

As you leave Glasgow early this forenoon, it may not be in my power to do myself the honour of waiting upon you again; but I cannot permit you to go from us without expressing to you the very high sense which I, and I will confidently add, the brotherhood in this town entertain of your honourable and unwearied exertions in behalf of the cause so dearly cherished by us all. The stimulus which your visit to this part of the country has given to the constitutional

constitutional supporters of church and state, has already shewn itself in the very gratifying scene which we witnessed yesterday at Airdrie, and by the enthusiasm with which the name of our illustrious grand master, and the loyal sentiments yourself expressed, were welcomed in that hotbed of radicalism and treason. I believe it will be easy, by such shows of condescension and liberality, to make a complete conquest of the lower classes; and God grant that such a useful member of the institution as you are may be long preserved in health and ability to spread its principles by such propagating means. I fervently hope that your progress among the higher classes may be equally successful, and that the wealthy of the land may be shamed into something like activity by their inferiors. The Tories have been hitherto most culpably deaf to the calls of their own interest, and have allowed their adversaries to employ every means to change the spirit and character of our countrymen with scarcely any attempts to check them. It is high time that they woke from their slumber, and it is not the least of the benefits which your exertions have conferred upon your country, that you have succeeded in convincing many who have a stake in the preservation of property of the necessity of a more determined conduct. You have laid among us the foundation of an institution which may effect much in this way, and I hope it is not too much for me to promise, on my own behalf and that of my newly-initiated brethren, that in the course of six or seven months we shall be able to invite you to a lodge composed of the most respectable men of our city and neighbourhood. I shall not speak of the pleasure I have enjoyed in your society, that, like our signs and passwords, shall dwell only in my memory, as a small token of my esteem; but as a great proof of the powers of one of your brethren here, I beg your acceptance of the accompanying volume.

Appendix, No. 22.
Copies of Letters
from Glasgow,
Paisley, &c.

With every feeling of regard, believe me, my dear Sir and Brother,

Yours faithfully,

Glasgow, 6 April 1833.

Laurence W. Craigie.

P.S.—When you go to Edinburgh, I advise you above all things to form acquaintance with one of the first men in Scotland, Professor Wilson; and you may easily do so by introducing yourself as the best walker in England to the best jumper in Scotland.

Ever yours,

Lieut.-Colonel Fairman, Buck's Hotel.

L. W. C.

My dear Sir, and Brother,

Glasgow, 9 April 1833.

I CANNOT sufficiently thank you for your kindness in remembering all your promises to me. I have had the satisfaction of transmitting to the Courier office the distinguished names of which you gave me the list; and I have desired the bookkeeper to send each of them a copy of next Thursday's paper, in which the account of the proceedings at Airdrie is to appear. If the individuals alluded to should wish to continue their subscription to the Courier, it will be left to themselves to intimate it to the proprietors, for the plan which you recommend of sending the paper till its discontinuance is desired, is one that is only practised by those journals which require to force themselves into circulation. Almost all the papers that you mention, the Albion, Standard, Morning Post and provincial conservatives already exchange with the Courier. I have directed the slips of the report to be thrown off for you according to your wish, and you will receive on Thursday morning a pretty long article which I have written on the occasion, under the head of "Progress of Orangeism." I will avail myself some time or other of your suggestion with regard to the services of Orangemen being required to quell insurrection; but knowing as I do the backward spirit of the friends whom we expect to join us here, I hesitate to excite their timorous feelings by a declaration which the enemy would, according to their usual course of misrepresentation, construe into a despotic intention. We are going to proceed very quietly and secretly here; and I rejoice to say, that we have met with every omen of success, from the willing dispositions of those who have been sounded on the subject of our organization. We have made no convert of very high influence in Glasgow, and only wait for some county magistrate to come forward and act as our grand master. I shall take care that Lord Douglas is applied to on the first opportunity. Warrant No. 44 is getting on swimmingly under the auspices of Major Russell. Cummins says, that the Brunswick Club have agreed to act under it. Our excellent brother also informs us, that your visit to Airdrie has left the greatest impression on the inhabitants. The Catholic bishop from this town, who went out to preach there last Sunday, was refused admission to his place of worship, and our friend the innkeeper at Airdrie seized his gig and detained him till he paid his hire. These circumstances have created a good deal of merriment. Mr. Paton, one of our newly-initiated brothers here, has intimated to his friend Brother Bentley, that he is under the imperative necessity of retiring from the institution. I would therefore suggest that you withdraw his name before it is presented to the grand lodge. I am satisfied that his conduct proceeds from circumstances over which he has been unable to exercise a proper control.

With best wishes, and expecting to hear from you immediately, according to promise,

I am, my dear Sir and Brother, yours faithfully,

Laurence W. Craigie.

Appendix, No. 22.

Copies of Letters
from Glasgow,
Paisley, &c.

Dear Colonel,

G. P. O. Edinbro', 8 April.

I AM extremely sorry I shall not be able to attend your meeting this evening, as I have a particular engagement (at least not before half-past nine o'clock); it would have afforded me very great pleasure to have been there, and had I known of it yesterday, I should certainly have put off the engagement this evening. I shall be at the office at half-past eight, and I shall leave it a few minutes after nine; if it is not too late then, I will come with the greatest pleasure; perhaps you will drop me a line by return of post.

Mr. Weir and several others in the P. Office will pay you a visit this evening, and I hope to be able to attend your meeting in Edinbrough,

And remain, my dear Colonel, yours sincerely,

B. G. Beale.

P. S.—We have your room in readiness whenever you like to honour us with your company.

On H. M. Service.

Lieut. Colonel Fairman, Exchange Hotel, Leith.

Beale. 8 April 1833. Monday, P.M.

My dear Sir,

Paisley, April 11th.

NOTHING can exceed the regret I experienced, in not having the pleasure of seeing you upon my return from Dumbarton Castle, where I had been staying with a brother officer, upon detachment at that place; and upon inquiry I found you had left Glasgow for Ayr. The papers I had the honour of receiving from you were placed in the mess-room; and I have the satisfaction of stating, that I have every belief of their ultimately succeeding. If you should repass this way, or, in the summer, when upon your visit to the "Duke," I hope by some chance to have the pleasure of renewing our acquaintance. In the mean time,

My dear Sir, believe me to remain, yours truly,

Wm. Jones, 1st Royals.

Lieut. Col. Fairman, D.G.M.,

No. 3, Cannon-row, Westminster, Middlesex.

Private Cor.

My dear Colonel,

Glasgow, 30 May 1833.

MAY I take the liberty of requesting that you will send the enclosed letter to the post office. It is a letter upon the subject of taxes, which I have been requested to forward; and as I should have to pay double postage for it, I have drawn upon your kindness so far as to send it under Lord Kenyon's frank.

I wish all success to your meeting on the 4th of June. We are going to get some very dashing fellows to join us here, and the influence of the ladies, I know, will be very powerful in our favour. Our charming friend Mrs. Wate has promised to wear orange ribbons in some of her parts upon the stage. She has been acting once or twice lately with wonderful success; and if I can get my packet of ribbons from Coventry by Tuesday next, I shall insist upon her decorating herself with them on that evening. When you come down here again, I shall be able to introduce you more particularly to her. With best regards for my brothers,

Yours, very sincerely,

Laurence W. Craigie.

Orange Institution.

Lieut. Colonel Fairman,
3, Cannon-row, Westminster.

My Dear Colonel,

Glasgow, 22 June 1833.

ON Thursday we had a meeting of our lodge, when we initiated Mr. Stirling, and five other gentlemen. "Thus far we sail before the wind," and I think our success is now secure, still we must be active and resolute, for though Mr. Stirling is a gentleman who possesses great influence in the neighbourhood and city, he will expect to be seconded powerfully. By his means I think Lord Douglas will easily be brought in to join us, and he seems to have no objection to become master of our lodge himself, though I am not yet authorized to report him as such to you. If you would impress upon the Duke of Gordon the advantages that would result from his paying us a visit, it would be of great service. The Marquis of Graham, eldest son of the Duke of Montrose is to be here, I think, in July, and we might engage to secure him if our noble grand master would show some mark of interest in our lodge, such as that of spending a day with us in Glasgow. In process of time we shall probably get Lord Cathcart and Sir Archibald Campbell of Succoth, and we have promises from some of the principal gentlemen in the counties of Dumbarton and Stirling. But we want you directly and immediately. My dear Colonel, you must come, although half the pretty women in London should break their hearts to lose you. Tell me what day I shall expect you, and if you choose I will go 20 miles to meet you. Remember to bring a uniform along with you, as we are resolved to want that no longer, and have the goodness to dispatch in advance of your arrival a parcel of Orange papers which I have often begged.

As there is nothing like striking while the iron is hot, I took the opportunity of reading to

to our committee the other day "An Appeal to the Conservatives in the West," recommending the institution, which was published in the Glasgow Courier this morning. I have sent a hundred copies of the paper through the country, not forgetting any of the grand lodge, and I will get a thousand or two printed off for distribution by Tuesday. May I ask you to add to the grand committee Charles Stirling, esq., of Kenmuir, William Leckie Ewing, esq., and William Motherwell, esq.

Brother Thompson has not yet made his appearance here. I am just finishing this before going to dine with one of my Orange brothers, and expected to have received a letter from you before I had finished. I fear you have not got my letter of last Sunday, which was sent through Lord Kenyon, from which I suppose his lordship has left town; I wrote to you again on Wednesday by post.

Do not forget your promised paragraphs on Portugal, of which I have formed great anticipations; I am also anxious to know how your negotiation for the newspaper succeeds.

Orange Institution,

Lieut.-Col. Fairman,

3, Cannon-row, Westminster.

Yours, &c.

Laurence W. Craigie.

Appendix, No. 22.

Copies of Letters
from Glasgow,
Paisley, &c.

My Dear Colonel,

Glasgow, 28th June 1833.

Brother Thompson has been with us for the last four days, and has given a very amusing description of his visit to London. We have been feeding him a little and treating him well, so that between the honours that were heaped upon him in the grand lodge, and the opportunity which we have given him to display his oratorical powers, our worthy brother has gone home scarcely knowing whether his head stands upon his own shoulders. He gives a very graphic account of a mistake he fell into respecting the White House in Soho.

With regard to ourselves we are progressing every week with a certainty which I promised you would be the result of the active co-operation of some of the brothers whom you initiated. I presume you saw my "Appeal to the Conservatives" in the Glasgow Courier; I have got several hundreds of it thrown off separately for distribution, and only wait Mr. Stirling's sanction to insert his name as master of our lodge, before I get two thousand more ready. I believe Brother Thompson has prevailed upon Motherwell to take Donaldson's place as master of the district. I understand, however, that in this arrangement our lodge is not to be included, as it would be very material that our master should have no superior but the grand lodge, the dignitaries and the county grand master that we shall select. We long for your appearance in Scotland. By Thompson's information we may expect you in less than a fortnight. Can you not possibly come sooner?

The Duke of Cumberland has done himself that justice which the country has long expected as due to the character of a Royal Prince. The cry of slander has been stopped in the throats of the liars; and did we not know the persevering iniquity of faction, we might trust that the undaunted defender of the constitutional cause would in future be free from the base and malignant attacks of his political adversaries. But I fear the venomous snake which this persecution has but stopped will avenge its disgrace by a more poisonous sting. We had a lodge last night for the purpose of initiating two members, and this subject was brought under notice, when three hearty cheers were given for our illustrious grand master. The remarks of the Standard are worthy of that high-spirited journal.

My dear Colonel, we are all exceedingly anxious to see you, and if you will give me early notice of your intention to come here, I will be ready to receive you, and to make preparation for a gathering of the tribe. I regret that the papers containing your article on Portugal are all gone, and I cannot now lay my hands on my own copy. I inclose you a letter from Brother Thompson.

Orange Institution.

Yours very sincerely,

Lieut.-Col. Fairman,

Laurence W. Craigie.

3, Cannon-row, Westminster.

Mr. Jolly does not reside in Glasgow; his address is Catter by Dumbarton. He is the son of the Duke of Montrose's factor.

My Dear Colonel,

Glasgow, 1 July 1833.

I HAVE just written a paragraph on the subject of the Duke's trial from the resources which you were so kind as to afford me, and have sent it to Mr. Motherwell, requesting him, if possible, to give it a place in to-morrow's paper. When I returned to Glasgow this morning after a day's absence, I found three letters from you lying for me, which I shall answer more fully when I have more time. In the mean time accept my best thanks for Lord Kenyon's note and the circular of the grand lodge, of which I hope to get a good many copies as soon as you can spare them. I enclose you a copy of our circular with which I shall be happy to supply you with a hundred in exchange for as many circulars of the last grand lodge. I rejoice to find that your notions upon what may be called the trivial but really important circumstances of show, dress, amusement, &c. agree so closely with my own, as I am convinced that the nearest way to a nation's feelings is through their diversion. Lord Kenyon properly remarks that the wearing of a uniform must not be compulsory; but I am glad to see that his Lordship does not express any decided opinion against its being adopted at all. Will you make two promises before I put the questions to you? Will you come down here by next week; and will you bring the pattern of a uniform with you. I am getting some King William head buttons over from Belfast. Do you think your waistcoat is sufficiently military for the institution.

Yours very sincerely,

Laurence W. Craigie.

I am

Appendix, No. 22.

Copies of Letters
from Glasgow,
Paisley, &c.

I am just now waiting in the Courier office to see if I can possibly get that article huddled into the paper to-night; I fear I have made it too long for that, but cannot tell till the compositors have set up their columns; I have been obliged to write it very hurriedly, as I was very busy to-day. I find the lodge occupies so much of my time and labour, that I shall have to get another secretary appointed in my place in a very short time.

I saw Brother Donaldson and one of his lodge to-day. They are very mutinous, and the sooner you pay them a visit the better. We shall have to hold a court-martial on the ring-leaders when you come down. Mr. Stirling's place is Kenmuir; Mr. Jolly's direction will do very well.

Mr. Motherwell desires his compliments.

Lieut.-Col. Fairman,
3, Cannon-row, Westminster.

Yours very sincerely,
Laurence W. Craigie.

My Dear Colonel,

Glasgow, 3d July 1833.

THE paragraph which I have written on the joyful event of our illustrious grand master's triumph will appear in to-morrow's Courier. In the same paper you will probably see your information respecting Hobhouse, as I have sent it to Mr. Motherwell. I believe that gentleman has no objection to take office in the institution, and indeed I showed him the copy of the circular which you sent me containing the announcement of his appointment to the district of Glasgow and Airdrie, and he appeared quite satisfied with it; you may therefore publish it. I wish I could give you permission to insert Mr. Stirling's name as master of our lodge, but as I cannot see him till to-morrow, that must stand over for a little. It is almost impossible for me by my own exertions to overtake all the active part of my office, although I am warmly seconded by several of my brothers; I therefore rejoice that you have determined to visit this town before proceeding to Ireland, and hope that you may be able to come soon in order to give us the benefit of your assistance while we are choosing our officers, and making the final arrangement of our plans and prospects. I have met lately with a gentleman from Belfast who possesses considerable influence in an excellent Conservative association established there under the name of the Belfast Society, and I have made arrangements with him for keeping up a correspondence between his society and ours. If you go to Belfast from this, I will probably do myself the honour of accompanying you and assisting you to incorporate this worthy association with the Orange Institution.

While I am writing this, Mr. Motherwell has called upon me according to my request, and upon comparing opinions, he has desired me to say that, as he is ignorant of the extent of the duties imposed on him by the office which you have done him the honour to place within his reach, and as he hopes that some elder Orangeman may be found more worthy to fill it, he would rather decline accepting it till he can have a personal conference with you. There is no one better disposed to the cause than he is, and if the situation is one which he can fill with advantage to himself and his party, he will be ready to do his duty when his country demands it of him. With regard to your paragraphs on Portugal, they will be acceptable at any time and in any shape. Just write them as you wish them to be printed, and tell me *beforehand* if you want any copies of the paper. I am sorry that the papers you wish are all gone. We have orange scarfs but no purple ones. If you can send us some of the latter they will be acceptable. I think half a dozen medals may be ordered for our lodge. They can be sent to me at any time; do not wait for them; besides I think it will look more respectable that our accounts should be settled by letter than by personal application. You must feel it very unpleasant to your feelings to collect money and dispose of certificates and toys for the institution; so if you will tell me how much we owe you, I will have it ready for you on your arrival here, as a matter of business. I detest the idea of publishing the accounts of the institution to any but the grand committee, for the base villains who compose some of the town lodges are apt to become presumptuous, upon the sacrifice of dignity thus made by the principal officers of the institution. The scoundrels in Donaldson's lodge are a set of thievish gamblers, who spend all their money in drink, and pay very little reverence to their deputy grand secretary. My dear Fairman, we must hold a court-martial upon those mutineers and suspend them from their privileges; meantime consider that you have friends in Glasgow who will give you a cordial reception whenever you may come, and who will spend their last drop of blood in defence of the cause you have so ably espoused.

My dear Colonel, why should not the Tories be united in this the day of their suffering, and why should not the great mass of wealth and intelligence existing in the kingdom, rally round some tried leader to repel the attacks of the enemies of the constitution. Let the sound of preparation go forth from the Prince of the Blood, let his supporters be true to their principles; and though scattered we are defeated, when united we shall brave the world. God help me when I think of the talent and intelligence the wealth and nobility arrayed on the side of the constitution, it appears to me MONSTROUS that a blind and bigotted faction should be able to thwart all our views and purposes. But what inducement is there for that talent and intelligence to exert themselves when they are not supported; and how is that wealth or how is that nobility employed to defend the cause of honesty and truth, when with the exception of the few noble examples, who stand at the head of our institution, there is not one nobleman of Great Britain who has dedicated his fortune to his country. Is it not a crying disgrace to see petty poor clerks or broken down merchants devoting their time, character, and the whole of their fortune to the propagation of constitutional principles, while the sons of luxury and wealth are content to see their battle fought by these disinterested agents, without doing ought to reward them. I vow by heaven, that I have seen the poor despised Tory sacrificing everything for his party, which the prse-proud aristocrat refused

to

to bestow a share of his abundance upon an object which affected his interest only. Yet these things do not "excite our especial wonder," for conceal it as we may, there is no enthusiasm among the professors of patriotism, and all principle is going to wreck because its supporters are wanting to their duty. Goldsmith was a prophet.

Appendix, No. 22.
Copies of Letters,
from Glasgow,
Paisley, &c.

" Time may come when left of all its charms,
The land of scholars and the nurse of arms ;
When noble stems transmit the patriot flame,
Where kings have toil'd and poets wrote for fame ;
ONE LEVEL SINK OF AVARICE shall lie,
And scholars, poets, kings, unhonoured die."

My dear Colonel, let us unite from the dispersion with the Orange pension, and the Royal Prince for our captain, and he who will not show his allegiance to these symbols of truth, may he be punished with the name of a coward and the doom of a traitor.

When you come here you will meet with a set of determined men who will guard the throne against the attacks of the radicals when it shall be required of them, and who wish for your arrival, as for the signal of co-operation which will unite their efforts, and ensure to their exertions speedy success.

Pray bring with you any orange ornaments for the fair sex which you may be able to obtain, such as shawls, ribbons, laces, bags, parasols, &c. or rather order them to be sent, and do oblige me in a way in which I shall have the greatest pleasure in returning by any means in my power. It is now very late, so I must bid you adieu, and subscribe myself,

Lieut.-Col. Fairman,

3, Cannon-row, Westminster.

Your's sincerely,

Laurence W. Craigie.

My dear Colonel,

Glasgow, 5th July 1833.

It is the wish of many worthy individuals who have been asked to join our Orange Lodge, that a Conservative Club should be organized in connexion with it, for the purpose of controlling the local politics of the city, and of uniting the party in a more numerous force, than could be mustered under the banner of Orangeism. Such a plan would have this advantage, that by bringing the most respectable of the Conservative party into contact with the proceedings of our lodge, it would materially assist in removing from them those prejudices which the misrepresentations of the radical press have undoubtedly erected in Scotland against the name and character of our loyal institution. I have no doubt that the leading members of the Conservative Club would join our Orange Lodge, and while the former would be distinguished for its numerical strength, the latter would embrace in its ranks all the country gentlemen and the dashing young fellows, who would be attracted by uniforms and Orange balls. Seeing this desire to be so strong, therefore, my proposal is to have a large dinner while you are down here, to which each of our members will invite as many of his friends as he has influence to bring, and to take that opportunity amidst the enthusiasm of the meeting, to lay the basis for a union of all the Tory strength which our good city can muster. Your representations in behalf of your institution, will be sufficient to vindicate its importance and excellence, and in one evening we may probably make a large addition to our members. For this reason, I am particularly anxious that you would give me notice of your arrival here as soon as possible, that I may have a fortnight or three weeks to prepare. I had a letter from Brother Thompson yesterday, who intends to honour your visit to the West of Scotland by giving a ball at Neilston, and I have promised him two or three coachfuls of active lads from Glasgow to smack the lips of the pretty country lasses, of whom he promises to have a supply in waiting. Perhaps you may have an opportunity of choosing your spouse from the healthy, though not wealthy, female companions of the evening.

I hope his Royal Highness may have approved of our wearing a uniform, regarding which I have only to say, that while it is necessary to make some parts of it universal, such as the blue coat and duke's button, it would, in my opinion, be desirable to leave other points, such as the colour of the waistcoat, cuffs, collar, &c. to the fancy of each lodge. Above all, Lord Kenyon's advice seems highly important, that the wearing of uniform shall not be compulsory.

Lord Douglas is at present in London, but Mr. Stirling has promised that he will get him asked to join us, and thinks that he will have no hesitation in doing so. I am always looking out for your paragraphs on Portugal, and any piece of information, which you can give Mr. Motherwell, respecting the motions of Parliament, or the intentions of ministry, will, I am sure, be very acceptable to him. All the newspapers you want are unfortunately gone.

Your's very sincerely,

Laurence W. Craigie.

I see by the papers that the Duke of Cumberland has been sitting till twelve o'clock at night opposing the Lord Chancellor's Local Courts Bill. If his Royal Highness perseveres in such disinterested and spirited opposition to the Ministry, he will have his reward in the grateful thanks of his country. I can now say that every thing he does in the House of Lords will be eagerly and anxiously observed by the merchants of Glasgow.

Will you apologize to Lord Kenyon for my having sent him a letter above weight. It was a very stupid blunder. But I now take the precaution of getting them weighed when they are at all large. I would like to have as many of the Appeals of the Protestants of Ireland as you can give me, of your own addresses, and of the proceedings of the Birmingham Prince Ernest Lodge respecting the Irish Church Bill.

Lieut.-Col. Fairman,

3, Cannon-row, Westminster.

Appendix, No. 22,

Copies of Letters
from Glasgow,
Paisley, &c.

My dear Colonel,

Glasgow, Monday, 15th July 1833.

I AM once more so far out of bed as to be able to sit up for a great part of the day, and I am in hopes that in the course of a week or so, I will be again fit for business.

I heard from you this afternoon, but am surprised that you do not even allude to your intention of visiting Scotland. I understood from you some time ago, that you would be in Glasgow before this, and in consequence have been expecting you every week to give me notice of your coming. If you have altered your plans, or if any thing has occurred which will delay your visit, I hope you will give me intimation of it, for at present I stand responsible for your appearance to a number of gentlemen, who are anxious to form a Conservative Club in Glasgow, and whom I prevailed upon to delay their measures till your arrival, in the hopes that some good would result to the institution from your partaking in the business. My plan is to open the club with a dinner, which has been approved of; but I fear that, unless you fix an early day when you can punctually arrange to be in Glasgow, we shall have to let the thing take its course with other managers, and lose the benefit which your presence could secure. Are you getting a uniform prepared? I will give Mr. Cooper's paragraph to Mr. Motherwell, for whom I perceive it is intended, and shall let him know that it comes from a brother.

We are in the greatest expectation with regard to the impending decision on the Irish Church Bill in the House of Lords. I see the Duke of Cumberland has been doing his duty nobly, and England expects that every peer will follow his example. If the Bill is thrown out, and the ministry follow, there will be such rejoicings even among the Radicals, as the passing of the Reform Bill itself did not equal. Will you have any means of ascertaining whether the King will create new peers in the event of the defeat of ministry. If he does his Crown is not worth two years' purchase.

Lieut.-Col. Fairman,
3, Cannon-row, Westminster.

Your's truly,

Laurence W. Craigie.

I wrote to you on Friday last and on Saturday, the 6th, besides other dates, which I am desirous to know whether they reached you. There was a special request contained in one of them, which is of some consequence to me.

When my letters are directed through the Crown office, they do not reach me so soon as they would if sent to my house, St. Enoch-square.

My dear Colonel,

Glasgow, Friday, 19th July 1833.

If the peers pass this Bill, I hope there will be no mercy for them in this world. Excepting the staunch Englishmen, who will oppose it through and through, and whose names, I trust, will be handed down to posterity in a protest; the supporters of the measure should forfeit their titles and estates, and have their arms reversed, for hanging, drawing and quartering is e'en too good a fate for them. One could swear broadly at them, if it was to do any good, as Pierre says to Jaffier, "That's right, come swear a little; out with it." But we shall reserve that till the Bill is actually passed, for as yet we have got no report of the division, and I cannot think, notwithstanding your insinuations, that Wellington will mistake, much less desert, his duty.

We see here the want of a complete understanding and organization among our party. There should have been Conservative petitions pouring into the House from all quarters of the kingdom, and if the Tory voice had just tried its strength in this way, and by other demonstrations, it would have raised such a bellow as would have frightened the ministers out of their senses, and dispelled the wavering fears of the cowards who are afraid to take office as their successors. Your suggestion of an impeachment against Lord Grey is one that should have been carried into effect long ago, if there was only one man in the House of Lords who had the courage to do it—of which I doubt not—and if he was sure of securing a majority—of which I do doubt. The Conservative party is divided into a number of little sects, who are jealous of each other, and won't act for the general good. We are not half persecuted yet. We don't suffer nearly enough to make us chafe at our treatment. We lack gall to make oppression bitter. The Whigs and Radicals must ride us like their donkeys; spit in our faces, tweak our noses, pull off our beards, and divorce our wives. The sluggish Tories will never do any thing till they are held up to the world as fools and cuckolds. It is bad for a sick man to think of the indignities we are suffering, for the bare mention of them has put me into such a sweat that I won't be comfortable for an hour.

I have made up your short paragraph on the Miguelite affair, and sent it to the Courier in hopes it may not be too late for to-morrow's post. May I remind you of the little matter which I requested you would attend to in your conference with the Duke of Cumberland. I have many reasons for wishing to be in London in October or November, and if I was successful in procuring employment, would remain there, as my present duty is a very disagreeable one. I have friends in London high in ministerial confidence, but I fear that that avenue is shut against me. At any rate I would feel indebted to your freindship for procuring me the testimonial I spoke of.

I still receive a daily visit from the doctor; but if you would comfort me with the assurance of seeing you soon, it would add wings to my recovery.

Your's very sincerely,

Lieut.-Col. Fairman,
3, Cannon-row, Westminster.

Laurence W. Craigie.

Will

Will you let me know whether Lord Kenyon is in town, and whether I shall enclose to Appendix, No. 22. him. I observed lately the marriage of his eldest son. What are his politics?

I am going to write upon sinecures, aristocracy, &c. and to combat the charges Paine and others bring against our government. Can you give me any information that may assist me. I wish to know how far it can be made out that sinecures were originally employed.

My dear Colonel,

Glasgow, Saturday, 20 July.

Your information respecting the probable result of the division on the Irish Bill, and your paragraph about the destruction of the Miguelite fleet appeared in the Glasgow Courier this morning. If you will send the remainder, as you propose it to be inserted, it will be intimated as having come from you; but as I was obliged to transpose and alter some of your sentences, I thought it would not do to affix your name to what appeared to day.

I have been strongly importuned by many of the active Conservatives belonging to our body to urge upon you the advantage that would be derived from your visiting Glasgow as early as possible. Things are now in such a train that your personal exertions in this quarter would be attended with much greater benefit than at a later period, and I am anxious for that, as well as for other considerations, that you would fulfil your promise of making this the first place in your intended tour. If your business detained you much longer in London, I fear we shall lose an excellent season for gathering the crop of Toryism now ripe for the sickles of the reapers. Will you let me know when I may expect you, that I may proceed with the arrangements we are making for the formation of a Conservative society.

Our friend Mr. Torrance at Airdrie preached to the people there on the 12th July, and every thing went off quietly.

I should like much to get the benefit of your assistance in framing a tribute of gratitude for the Conservative party in Glasgow to the Duke of Cumberland, for his steady and unflinching advocacy of their interests. If you think such a testimonial would be acceptable to his Royal Highness, I think it might be managed if properly gone about, and no occasion would be so fit to introduce it as your approaching visit. I hope the Duke will stand out to the last on the Irish Bill; so with all the peers, who like him, are "game to the back-bone;" and their names will be immortalized as the sacred band who stood by their country and the Crown, when cowards and traitors deserted them.

Lieut.-Col. Fairman,
3, Cannon-row, Westminster.

Your's very sincerely,
Laurence W. Craigie.

My dear Colonel,

Glasgow, Wednesday, 24th July.

You have completely re-assured my sinking spirits with the declaration that you will be here in the first week of August. I will endeavour to get up our demonstration for the eighth, if possible. It must take place, at any rate before the 12th, when the moors commence. If you had been coming here next week you might have had a peep at the large regatta, and sported your uniform at the yacht club balls. *I hope his Royal Highness has sanctioned the project of the uniform.*

I have just sent in your paragraphs to Mr. Motherwell, and hope to see your name in to-morrow's paper. I have not seen my commentary on the verdict in any paper; but I have not seen a London paper for a fortnight. I was out for a short time on a cruise to day, and hope to be fit for sea after a little exercise.

Little Motherwell talks of sending up a petition for an impeachment, in his own name, to the House of Lords, against the ministry. I observe that somebody else has had the spirit to do so. I observe that sometimes from the delay of putting your letters in the post office, they do not reach me for some days after the date. It would be of advantage to us and to you to get your political news just smoking from the forge.

I have had several conversations lately with gentlemen, whose opinions and influence renders them important, on the subject of giving our institution in this quarter as effective an operation as possible; and I have gleaned from them some excellent hints, which may, I think, be very advantageous if gradually acted upon. The people here are a tolerably correct barometer of the state of opinion in Scotland, and I believe we have both opportunities of ascertaining the tendency of public feeling, even than the most active Conservatives in Edinburgh. I am therefore exceedingly anxious that you should have a full conference with my friends here on your arrival, as it may tend more than any thing else to establish a proper understanding of the extent and force of our party at head quarters. In the hopes that you will lay my suggestions before Lord Kenyon, I will probably write more pithy upon these points myself, but as I cannot through this medium of communication convey any but general impressions, I shall trust that my stars may one day or other place me in a situation where I may give the result of my observations through a more direct channel.

I have not seen any list of the majority or minority on the Spoliation Bill, but I hope it will be published.

Lieut.-Col. Fairman,
3, Cannon-row, Westminster.

Your's very sincerely,
Laurence W. Craigie.

Do you think you could prevail upon the Duke of Gordon to visit us some day soon. His presence would be the means of obtaining us a great accession of strength.

Appendix, No. 23.

BERMUDA.
22 May 1829.

37th Regiment.

Appendix, No. 23.

LETTERS and ANSWERS connected with Regiments and Artillery in the *West Indies*,
Malta, Gibraltar, Corfu, British North America, and New South Wales.

No. 1.

Mullingar, 22 May 1829.

Sir,
I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of a circular dated 17th March, and which was addressed to Private John Moss, 37th Foot, late Master of No. 225, since superseded by me.

I now beg leave to request you may be pleased to favour me with your mature deliberation on the subject I have the honour herewith to lay before you, most humbly soliciting your kindly advice on the same. It will be recollect we obtained our warrant from the 3d Dragoon Guards. When in Cork, in May 1827, our numbers being thin, as far as I can charge my memory, only 15. The latter part of that month we received a route for Limerick, and the regiment became distributed through every part of the country, in which situation they remained until October 28; consequently we was closed for that period, and it was not until we came to Mullingar that we could say our lodge was established, which was in the above month.

It is therefore most humbly solicited that you may be pleased to inform me how we stand with respect to the Grand Lodge.

Having had to purchase sundry articles for use of body, our finances at present are very low. In the meantime I remit 1*l.*, but cannot fill up the prescribed form agreeable to regulation, not knowing if we stand chargeable with the period above alluded to.

I shall ever feel grateful if you would condescend to remit me a few lines, as I am anxious to be put on a fair and plain footing through you wisdom and superior judgment.

I have the honour to be, Sir, with all due respect,

Your most obedient humble servant,

W. Chainey, Sergt. 37th Regt.

To Chetwood Eustace, Esq.,
Deputy Grand Sec. of Great Britain, London,

Indorsement:

Mullingar, 22 May 1829. Chainey, William, 37th Regt.

No. 2.

Bermuda, 2 Nov. 1831.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of a circular addressed to Private John Moss, 37th regiment, which reached us this day, and I now beg leave to transmit, under cover, a copy of a letter forwarded to Chetwood Eustace, Esq., from Mullingar, and to which I never received an acknowledgment. I very much fear it did not reach its destination; otherwise I must have received an answer. I beg leave to insert, for your information, that 225 is the only number we have in this distant and lonely island; consequently, would feel much obliged if you could give me any information with respect to how we stand with the Grand Lodge. Our number at present is 40, and I feel anxious to be put on a fair footing.

I am, Sir, your very obedient humble servant,

W. Chainey, Sergeant, 37th Regt.

Indorsement:

Bermuda, 2 Nov. 1831. Chainey, Sergeant 37th Regt. Answered by J. C. 2 Oct. 1832: see letter-book, folio 42.

Dear Sir and Brother,
HAVING lately had the honour of being appointed to the high and important office of Deputy Grand Secretary instead of C. E. Chetwood, formerly Chetwood Eustace, I avail myself of the opportunity of answering yours of the 2d Nov. 1831, which I am sorry have not been attended to before; but the accompanying circular will, I trust, explain the cause. Yours, with many others complaining of the neglect of attention which should be paid to the society and its members generally, have been laid before me to answer. You say the number of members when you wrote in November 1831 was 40; I hope by this time it is double. By your sending a correct statement of your number, with the arrear of dues, &c. as instructed in the circular, every attention will be paid to you by the proper authorities of the Grand Lodge. I am happy to inform you, that the society is flourishing in England both in numbers and respectability, which you will see by the circular.

With sincere respect, I subscribe myself your obedient servant,

Deputy Grand Secretary L. O. I. of G. B.

June 1832, to Mr. W. Chainey, Sergt. 37th Regt. Bermuda.

P.S.—I see, by a letter, dated 22 May 1829, Mullingar, and bearing your signature, that warrant 225 transmitted 1*l.*, which I conclude was for dues up to that time, and suppose that nothing has been sent since that was sent to Chetwood Eustace, Esq., Queen's Head, Holborn.

Indorsement:

Chainey, Sergeant, 37th Regt. Bermuda, 225.

No. 3.

Sir and Brother,

St. George's, Bermuda, 14 Sept. 1832.

Appendix, No. 23.

I TAKE this opportunity of acknowledging the receipt of a circular from the Grand Lodge, accompanied by your letter, each directed to our late brother, Serjeant Wm. Chainey, 37th regiment, whose decease I am sorry to inform you took place on the 6th instant. Our lodge is in a thriving condition, and every appearance of doing well. I am glad that we have a channel open for our future communication, which we will not fail to keep up in future. I will transmit our returns and arrears due to the Grand Lodge by the next packet, which you will receive through Mr. Laurie, agent of the 37th regiment, the receipt of which you will be kind enough to acknowledge at your earliest opportunity, as the anxiety of my brethren is great for their enrolment in the Grand Lodge, and I hope the first opportunity that offers you will send out by some perfect brother, who will be able to give me and the brethren a thorough knowledge of the change that has taken place in the lectures; and please to let me know all particulars concerning the institution with respect to Brother Farguson; I have a private knowledge of him, and I return him the sincere thanks of myself and brethren here for his kind wishes towards us; and had our much-lamented Brother Chainey survived the receipt of your letter, I don't doubt but he would have had a perfect knowledge of Brother Farguson. William Higginbotham has taken his discharge under the regulated allowance of 12 months' pay for 17 years' service, and has located with his family to North America.

Any change that may from time to time take place in the institution, or any communication you may deem necessary for our information and guidance, will be by me greatly acknowledged.

I am, Dear Sir and Brother, your most obedient servant,
John Moss, Corporal 37th Regiment, Master of 225.

To W. B. Fairman, Esq.,
Deputy Grand Secretary.

N. B.—This number must be observed, as the same number is at Burnley; one of them must be altered.—J. Clarke.

Indorsement:

Bermuda, 29 October 1832. Moss, John, Corporal 37th Regiment. Opened 29 October, J. M.

YEARLY RETURNS of Lodge No. 225, held in His Majesty's 37th Regiment Foot. List of Dues and Arrears due to the Grand Lodge of England.—St. George's, Bermuda, West Indies, 12 Oct. 1832.

No.	NAMEs.	Amount.	REMARKS.	No.	NAMEs.	Amount.	REMARKS.
		£. s. d.				£. s. d.	
1.	John Moss -	- 1 -	corporal.	25.	Josh. Tymms -	- 1 -	private.
2.	John Mayers -	- 1 -	ditto.	26.	David Wilson -	- 1 -	ditto.
3.	William Elliott -	- 1 -	private.	27.	William Mellow -	- 1 -	ditto.
4.	Thomas Bramwell -	- 1 -	sergeant.	28.	Joseph Knott -	- 1 -	- - Royal Artillery gunner.
5.	Thomas Bannister -	- 1 -	ditto.	29.	Isaac M'Caslin -	- 1 -	ditto.
6.	William Corbett -	- 1 -	private.	30.	Aylmer Kelly -	- 1 -	private.
7.	Robert Bibbey -	- 1 -	sergeant.	31.	William Shepperd -	- 1 -	ditto.
8.	Thomas Rodwell -	- 1 -	private.	32.	Henry Scott -	- 1 -	ditto.
9.	Robert Gill -	- 1 -	corporal.	33.	William Wiggins -	- -	ditto.
10.	Thomas M'Dowell -	- 1 -	ditto.	34.	Thomas Perrett -	- 1 -	ditto.
11.	John Enery -	- 1 -	sergeant.	35.	John Hammond -	- 1 -	corporal.
12.	Henry Adams -	- 1 -	private.	36.	Edward Haywood -	- 1 -	private.
13.	Richard Bunn -	- 1 -	sergeant.	37.	Noble Fawcett -	- 1 -	ditto.
14.	David Burke -	- 1 -	corporal.	38.	Josh. Freckleton -	- 1 -	corporal.
15.	James Brushfield -	- 1 -	ditto.	39.	Thomas Erwin -	- 1 -	ditto.
16.	George Bignell -	- 1 -	private.	40.	Robert Shingles -	- 1 -	ditto.
17.	Henry Gent -	- 1 -	ditto.			2 - -	
18.	William Hall -	- 1 -	sergeant.			Yearly Dues for 1832	2 - -
19.	John Morrison -	- 1 -	private.			Back dues - -	1 - -
20.	William Pegg -	- 1 -	corporal.			Total Amount - £.	3 - -
21.	Thomas Pleaster -	- 1 -	ditto.				
22.	Robert Parfett -	- 1 -	ditto.				
23.	Henry Smyth -	- 1 -	private.				
24.	John Smyth -	- 1 -	ditto.				

This is a correct Statement of our Lodge No. 225.

W. P.

William Elliott, Secretary.

Entered, J. C.

Cash not yet received by J. C., 9th Feb. 1833.

605.

B B 3

Sir,

Appendix, No. 23.

BERMUDA.
14 September 1832.

37th Regiment.

Sir,

St. George's, Bermuda, 20 October 1832.

I TAKE this opportunity of forwarding the returns of No. 225, but am sorry to inform you that it is not in my power to forward the arrears and dues at the same time, in consequence of not having been able to procure an order on Mr. Laurie, agent of the regiment, as no order can be granted on the agent for a sum less than 10*l.*, which failure has left no channel open on the island through which I can remit the money; but I have relations living in Ashton-under-Line, I will remit the money to one of them, with instructions to pay the same to Mr. Ralph Howard Heap, Deputy Grand Master at Ashton-under-Line; but if you would be so kind as to send me the name of one of your lodge whose surname will correspond with any one in the above return, I will then be able to remit the money that may from time to time become due (to him as a relation), accompanied by vouchers free of all expense, at the same time apprising you of having done so, with the amount of the sum remitted through him for the Grand Lodge.

I am, dear Sir and Brother, your most obedient servant,

John Moss, Corporal 37th Regiment, Master of 225.

To W. B. Fairman, D. G. S.

Indorsement:

Bermuda, 4 December 1832. Opened by J. M. Moss, John, 37th segment.

QUEBEC.
20 January 1832.

24th Regiment.

Sir and Brother,

No. 4.

Lodge Room, Quebec, 20 January 1832.

I now take the earliest opportunity of addressing you with this letter, to inform you of the state of No. 33 lodge, held in the 24th regiment. I have been nominated as Master by the lodge at large. I must now lay before you the state of this lodge; it was closed for nearly a year and a half, Brother Duffy was then Master, when a few of us came forward and requested he would open the lodge; he refused to be any longer Master, except we would allow him to make laws and regulations of his own, which we would not do; he left us then. I being then secretary, had to act as Master; at this time there was only six members belonging to it. Brother Duffy, when he left, he never gave me any instructions about it; neither did he tell me what dues was required by the Grand Lodge, or that there was any due to it. Another thing, I was ignorant where to direct to you, until I looked at the half-yearly return of June 1829. I am very happy now to have the pleasure to inform you that we are 20 members strong now, owing to a draught that came to join our regiment from Carlisle; they were members of lodge, No. 138; there is a lodge, No. 506, from the Grand Lodge of Ireland, held in the 32d regiment; and the Master and officers has assisted us all in their power. I hope you will represent us to the Grand Lodge of the prosperous way we are in, and hope you will send me all information possible. I do not know what way to send the money due until the navigation open, when I shall embrace the first opportunity of forwarding it by some captain of a vessel bound for London, without you can send me word of any other way I can transmit the money to you. I hope you will delay no longer than is needful, and that to come, with all good news, an answer as soon as possible, for we shall be waiting anxiously to have communication with the Grand Lodge. I conclude now, remaining,

Yours truly, &c. &c.,

Robert Inglis, Master L. O. L., No. 33.

Direct to Robert Inglis, Private 24th Regiment of Foot,
Quebec, Lower Canada, North America.

Indorsement:

Quebec, 20 January 1832. Inglis, Robert, 24th Regiment.

Dear Sir and Brother,

London, June 1832.

HAVING so recently had the honour of being appointed to the high and important office of Deputy Grand Secretary, I trust the want of former correspondence with you will plead an excuse for my not answering you more fully; with this I beg to send you a circular of the Grand Lodge proceedings in April last, which will give you the information required in yours of 20th January 1832. I am happy to hear of the prosperity of warrant 33, and that it has such a persevering brother for its worshipful Master. Your letter has been laid before the Grand Lodge, who has requested me to give you every information in my power. As to your dues, &c. in arrear to the Grand Lodge, (for the want of documents). I cannot inform you how you stand, but doubt not that you have an account of what you have paid, up to what time, and to whom, therefore the Grand Lodge entirely leave it to you, being satisfied that you will give a true and faithful account. By your sending a correct statement of the strength of your lodge, with arrears of dues, &c., all future information will be forwarded to you in due course. I have the pleasure of informing you that the society is in a flourishing state both as regard numbers and respectability. Your continued perseverance for the advancement of the order in Canada will entitle you to the kind respect of the Grand Lodge, and society generally. With sincere respect I subscribe myself,

Sir and Brother, your obedient servant,

To Brother Robert Inglis,
Quebec, &c. &c.

Deputy Grand Secretary L. O. I.
of G. B.

No. 5.

Appendix, No. 23.

RETURN of MEMBERS of the ORANGE INSTITUTION of Great Britain, who have assembled under the authority of Warrant No. 33, from time unknown to the 24th of October 1832.

Place of meeting, Mr. John Dane, Quebec.

Time of meeting, second Monday of every month.

QUEBEC.
24 October 1832.

24th Regiment.

No. 1.—MEMBERS admitted since last Return.

No.	NAME AND AGE.	RESIDENCE.	QUALITY.	REMARKS.
1	John Lawrence - - 27	24th Regiment -	Corporal	- None.
2	Thomas Hands - - 22	- - ditto - -	Private.	
3	George Hunt - - 25	- - ditto - -	ditto.	
4	Wm. Barker - - 20	- - ditto - -	ditto.	

No. 2.—MEMBERS Expelled or Suspended per order of the Grand Lodge.

No.	NAMES.	R E M A R K S .

No. 3.—MEMBERS Withdrawn or Deceased.

No.	N A M E .	R E M A R K S .
1	William Wilks - - -	Died 19th July.
2	William Dews - - -	Died 1st August.
3	Thomas Ball - - -	Deserted 22d September.
4	Samuel Green - - -	Deserted 12th June.
5	Joshua Wigglesworth - - -	Discharged 1st Sept., with certificate.
6	John Ripley - - -	Withdrawn from the lodge without as-
7	Thomas White - - -	signing any reason.

Number in last return - - - - - - - - - - - not known.

Members since admitted (see List, No. 1) - - - - - four.

Members expelled or suspended by Grand Lodge (see List, No. 2), none.

Members withdrawn (see List, No. 3) - - - - - seven.

Total expelled or withdrawn - - - - - seven.

Sir and Brother,

Since I last wrote to you I have received the circular for June and a letter with it; we are all very happy to hear of the prosperity of our glorious cause at home, as likewise it is here, which gladdens our hearts very much; but for our own part we are labouring with difficulty, as we have been confined to barracks ever since the 8th of June on account of the cholera morbus, and we have not been able to hold a meeting since, but expect to be released about the 15th of next month. The reason I have not sent our dues with this, is on account of our chest being entirely exhausted before we was confined to barracks by relieving distressed brothers in the spring of this year, who came out from Ireland and England; but by the first ship that leaves this port for London next spring, with the blessing of Almighty God you may expect to receive our dues, which I am very sorry I cannot send you at this time. We are now 17 members strong, and if we was once more enabled to get out of our prison, a few more would be added to our number. Pray do not forget us in this remote part of the world.

And I remain, dear Sir and Brother, with all due respect, your's sincerely,

Robert Inglis, Master No. 33 L. O. L.

Direct to Robert Inglis, No. 401, Private 24th Regiment, Quebec, Lower Canada, or elsewhere.

P. S.—Please to pay a penny in with the letter.

Indorsement:

Quebec, 28th Nov. 1832. Entered J. C. Inglis, Robert. Circular sent 10th March. Opened by J. M., 28th Nov. 1832.

Appendix, No. 23.

MONTREAL.
10 November 1832.

My Lord,

Not knowing the address of the Grand Secretary, I take the liberty of writing to your Lordship, relative to that cause which your Lordship has so much at heart.

I took the liberty of writing to your Lordship some time since, by the Rev. Mr. Alder, who was going to London from this port, and I took occasion to make some allusion to the circumstance of Mr. Gowan being appointed to the situation of Deputy Grand Master of all these provinces. It was with extreme pleasure that I received, a few days ago, from Brother Inglis, of the 24th Foot, "the half-yearly report of the Grand Lodge of England," held at Portman-square in June last. The brethren in Lower Canada felt exceedingly previous to the arrival of this report (as I some time since laid before your Lordship); but on the receipt of the report alluded to I got a meeting of the various lodges called, and laid the report before them, which I am delighted to say had the happiest effects. We had a larger number assembled than I recollect to have witnessed since my arrival in Canada. I am constrained to repeat to your Lordship, that no greater injury could be inflicted on that good cause, than the appointment of Mr. Gowan to any office or place whatever in the Orange body; a copy of a trial (in which Mr. G. alas! figured but too conspicuously) I forwarded to your Lordship, will speak loudly on this distressing subject.

My Lord, the brethren in those parts are very solicitous that you would be pleased to order a copy or two of the proceedings of the Grand Lodge, or any other necessary letters, to be regularly forwarded, by post or otherwise, as they may be issued; such remembrance of us would greatly tend to strengthen our hands, and enable us to go on in the good old paths more regularly.

A strong spirit of disaffection, and a desire to stir up strife in this province, has lately showed its detested fronts in many parts adjacent. Fresh troops have been called into this garrison, and a corps of Protestant Volunteers (artillery) are now raising, in order to counteract such seditious and dangerous proceedings. A spirit of loyalty has been raised, that under God, I trust, will be of the greatest service. A public meeting was held on Saturday last of the well-affected part of the citizens, and I am given to understand that it has not been remembered that so large, so respectable, or so very influential a meeting had never before taken place in Canada. An address to the King, &c. &c. was agreed to, and I trust that the enemies of our blessed constitution, and the lovers of anarchy and confusion, will be foiled in their wicked and to be detested attempts.

My Lord, I beg to assure you that you live in the hearts and affections of every loyal brother in these parts. Their prayer is, that the Great Master of all would preserve your useful life, and bless you and all those other noblemen who are so nobly and I trust successfully exerting the great powers of their mind, to render service to the cause of religion and loyalty.

With every feeling of respect and devotion,
I have the honour to subscribe myself, your Lordship's very humble servant,

The Right hon. Lord Kenyon, &c. &c. &c.
Portman-square, London. George P. Bull, Master, 434.
19, St. Paul-street.

Indorsement:

Canada, Lower, Montreal, 10 November 1832. Bull, George P., Master, 434.

With the Canadas we have nothing to do, as they are under the Grand Lodge of Ireland, but there can be no impropriety in sending them our circulars.

No. 6.

Montreal, 28 October 1834.

MONTREAL.
28 October 1834.

24th Regiment.

Sir and Brother,

I HAVE the honour to inform you, that on the 26th July 1833 I sent you 1 l. 10 s. army currency, for the dues of Orange Lodge, No. 33, held by authority under the sanction of the Grand Lodge of England, and I have never received any account of it being received by you, which causes great uneasiness in my mind, as well as the brethren, whom I have the honour to be Master, thinking it was never received; but I have understood by Brother Gamson, who arrived from Europe lately, that he saw it in one of the circulars of England, that you had received it; if you could oblige me and the members composing Orange Lodge, No. 33, to send me an answer to that effect, it would cause great joy amongst us here in this distant land. I sent you our return of the state of the lodge in September, the same year; I am now withheld from sending our yearly dues, on account that we have received no account from the Grand Lodge. The last circular I received was for April 1833, and I am sure there is some wanting to complete, which leaves us in ignorance of business transacted at home; and I would wish at the same time you would grant your authority to Brother Gamson to give us the new system here as he received it in England; if you can find a few minutes to send a few lines to that purpose to our lodge, you will confer a great favour, and at the same time I will be able to transmit our lodge dues. I hope you will be kind enough to

to answer this, and if you can to send a circular or two; and I remain, with all due respect
in behalf of the brethren of Orange Lodge, No. 33. Appendix, No. 93.

To the Deputy Grand Secretary of the Your obedient servant,
Grand Lodge of England. Robert Inglis, Master, No. 33, L. O. L.

Direct to Corporal Robert Inglis,
24th Regiment, Montreal, Lower Canada, British North America.

Indorsement:
Montreal, 28 October 1834. Inglis, Robert, Master, Warrant 33.

MONTRÉAL.
28 October 1834.
24th Regiment.

No. 8.

Sir and Brother, Orange Lodge, No. 33. Montreal, 17 Jan. 1835.
I BEG to inform you, that on Monday the 4th instant I attended a meeting of Orange Lodge, No. 1,637, styled, "The Grand Lodge of Montreal," and they are of opinion that I have done wrong by issuing a duplicate from warrant, No. 33, to several of the brethren of 1,637, who were dissatisfied at proceedings of said lodge, 1,637, and for them to assemble and meet to transact business until a legal warrant can be obtained from England or Ireland, and that No. 33 is not legal, on account of it not being signed by the Duke of Cumberland, our Grand Master; so if we are wrong, I wish you to let me know, that if so we may have another warrant, and to let me know the expense, that I may send you the money. Our warrant is dated December 23d, 1823, signed by our worthy brother Lord Kenyon, Deputy Grand Master. I hope you have received the last letter I sent you, and if there is anything new you will please to communicate, as we are all anxious to know the result. We are increasing very much; although so far distant we are ready with heart, hand and pocket to support our glorious institution at home. If there is any new rules or regulations, we would be glad if you could send them by any ship that might sail from London. Could you be kind enough to send me the name and address of the Deputy Grand Secretary for Ireland, as 1,637 is granted from Ireland. We are waiting anxiously for an answer to the last letter I sent you, and as soon as we receive it we shall send the dues and returns immediately.

I remain, with all due respect, your obedient humble servant,
To the Deputy Grand Secretary of Great Britain, Robert Inglis, Master,
&c. &c. &c. No. 33, L. O. L.

MONTRÉAL.
17 January 1835.
24th Regiment.

Direct to Robert Inglis, No. 401,
Corporal 24th Regiment, Montreal, Lower Canada, North America.

Indorsement:
Montreal, 7 January 1835. Inglis, Robert.

No. 9.

Sir, Sydney, 18 September 1832.
THE members of Lodge No. 260, should make many apologies for their long silence, yet we trust you will make sure it was not want of a steadfast zeal towards the society that prevented us. We have been for these last two years scattered through the two colonies, viz., Van Diemen's Land and New South Wales, and as our numbers has been small at head quarters, we wished for a majority of the lodge before we wrote; we now are 75 strong, (about half of whom are on detachment in the interior of the country.) All members who we feel confident are such as would not disgrace any lodge of our glorious institution. We work not as fast as perhaps we would wish, yet we work with a strong, a long and, above all, a sure pull together. We have enemies, yet the strong hold of the friends of William the Third are always able to stand against their foes.

We are happy to see that our glorious constitution is carrying on well at home, in spite of all our enemies; we find they want support, and our mite, which you may expect in our return by the next arrival, we hope will be acceptable. We have some brothers of the 63d regiment, (we have received a letter from them yesterday, they are 29 in number, and are going on well, though, like ourselves, they have enemies to cope with; but the strong arm of the Lord is able to deliver them,) stationed at Hobart Town, belonging to No. 260; and as our lodge is removed to Sydney, they wish much for a warrant to form a lodge within themselves, (the money for the same will be sent in our return; we do not include the 29 brothers of the 63d regiment in our 75,) and they wish for our recommendation; that we give with strongest and sincerest wish we can. We have the honour of now saying we have planted the first lodge in these colonies that has ever been; we have, if not sowed, at least revived the drooping seeds in two regiments, and more we are still able and willing to do. The philosopher may study, the man of science may ransack the bowels of the earth, yet their study will not be able to bring them on a par with those who are willing to drain the last drop of blood for the cause of our glorious constitution.

NEW SOUTH
WALES.
18 September 1832.
17th Regiment.
Fusiliers.

c c

P. S.—We

APPENDIX TO REPORT FROM

Appendix, No. 23.

**NEW SOUTH
WALES.**
18 September 1832.

17th Regiment
Fusiliers.

P. S.—We are happy to acknowledge the receipt of the last communication sent to us from the Grand Lodge, for which we shall for ever be grateful.

As our former Master, Brother M'Gee is and has been for some time on detachment in the interior of the country, we have elected Brother Wilson as Master in his place, by majority.

Master, *James Wilson.*
Deputy Master, *John Cooper.*
Treasurer, *James Brison.*
Secretary, *Robert Fiddis.*

Direct, Corporal James Wilson, Grenadier Company, 17th Regt.,
Sydney, New South Wales.

Indorsement:

Sydney, New South Wales, 18 Sept. 1832. A circular sent 23 March 1833.

This letter is deserving of attention. A few of each circular of last year should be forwarded, if there be any means of doing so, with the new warrant now applied for. Perhaps, by inquiring at the War-office, some plan might be suggested of forwarding the needful, free of expense. Mr. Leehs, an old friend of mine, to whom one of our last circulars may be given, will readily yield information on the subject. Let an answer of encouragement be written to this.

Answered in part, with a circular.—J. C.

Appendix, No. 10.

**NEW SOUTH
WALES.**
11 February 1833.

17th Regiment
Fusiliers.

Dear Sir and Brother,

Sydney, New South Wales, 11 Feb. 1833.

I AM desired by the brothers of No. 260 lodge, to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, bearing date 16th July 1832; I have to inform you, that the cause is prospering here (that is in the regiment) as much as our most sanguine wishes could expect. We have not been without our enemies, but thank God we have overcome all; and as they have hitherto been foiled, we hope that they will leave us alone. It will be our greatest pleasure to receive from you, a circular of the last Grand Lodge meeting, or any other information that from time to time you can send. A letter was sent to Cheetewood Eustace, dated 15th September 1832, but as by your letter it appears that he was dismissed some time before, it is unlikely that ever you will receive it now. You will see in this letter the strength, &c. of the lodge. There is not any lodge sitting here, either in any regiment or in the country, but our own. We hope you will not at any time stay on account of postage or other cause, as we are quite willing at all times to pay for the same. I cannot say that we are very full of cash, as it but lately that we have mustered any number together, as the commanding officer gave out an order against it; he knows of it at present, but shuts his eyes so long as we conduct ourselves. We will by the next be able to send something more substantial than paper.

I have the honour to be, dear Sir and Brother, your obedient servant,
Robert Fiddis, Secretary No. 260.

WARRANT, No. 260, from the 25th February 1830 to 11th February 1833; Place of Meeting, Fox Inn, Market-wharf, Sydney, New South Wales. Time of Meeting, second Monday of each Month.

MEMBERS Admitted since last Return.

NAMES AND AGE.	RESIDENCE.	QUALITY.	REMARKS.
William King - - 26 years	17th Regiment -	Good	
Thomas Oakley - - 27 —	—	—	
Henry Whearing - - 25 —	—	—	
John Rowston - - 27 —	—	—	
John Dawson - - 40 —	-	-	
John Wright - - 28 —	—	—	
William Gamble - - 28 —	-	—	
William Crisp - - 24 —	-	-	
John M'Hugo - - 30 —	—	—	
George Dindal - - 27 —	—	—	
James Mayes - - 26 —	—	—	
Charles Brown - - 21 —	George-street, Sidney.	—	
William Mills - - 27 —	17th Regiment -	—	
William Obank - - 28 —	—	—	
Henry Harvey - - 28 —	—	—	

NAMES AND AGE.	RESIDENCE.	QUALITY.	REMARKS.	Appendix, No. 23.
William Houghton - 26 years	17th Regiment -	Good		
James Atkins - 24 —	—	—		
James Ledd - 27 —	—	—		
David Fotheringham - 26 —	—	—		
Thomas Horne - 26 —	—	—		
John Wilkinson - 39 —	George-street, Sidney.	—	discharged soldier.	
David Melville - 23 —	17th Regiment -	—		
David Paton - 30 —	4th Regiment of Foot.	—		
Samuel Iliff - 28 —	17th Regiment -	—		
Robert Bird - 26 —	—	—		
Richard Horsecroft - 28 —	—	—		
John Pollock - 26 —	—	—		
George Tindal - 28 —	—	—		
John Crawford - 27 —	—	—		
Sandy Hamilton - 24 —	—	—		
Robert Murry - 26 —	—	—		
William Carnol - 24 —	—	—		
Samuel Bath - 26 —	—	—		
William Shurer - 27 —	—	—		
George Mason - 26 —	—	—		
John Hall - 27 —	—	—		
Daniel Conn - 28 —	—	—		
George Berridge - 29 —	—	—		
William Chambers - 28 —	—	—		
Peter Blyth - 27 —	—	—		
Frederick Barker - 26 —	—	—		
Edward Heward - 26 —	—	—		
George Hay - 24 —	—	—		
George Ettridge - 27 —	—	—		

MEMBERS Expelled or Suspended.

NAMES.	R E M A R K S.
William Wilkie - -	For openly professing the Catholic religion.
	N. B.—He has not received the new order, he was on the recruiting service in England, and joined us at Sydney last September; he never sat in the lodge since it came out, or any other since it came out.
Number in last return on the 25th February 1830	- - - - 35
New members since admitted	- - - - 44
	Total - - - 79
Members expelled	- - - - - 1
Members deceased	- - - - - 3
	4
Total Effective Members	- - - 75

Master - - James Wilson.
 Deputy Master - John Cooper.
 Secretary - - Robert Fiddis.
 Treasurer - - James Bryson (going to England) John Bolton.

Direct, Robert Fiddis, Corporal, 17th Regiment, Sydney, New South Wales.

Indorsement:

Sydney, 11 Feb. 1833. Fiddis, R. A.

Let this be answered in the most favourable way, so as to afford all due encouragement. Put up some of the accounts with double sets of circulars and some of the documents that have been printed for distribution, which may prove acceptable to New South Wales.

Appendix, No. 23.

NEW SOUTH
WALES.
13 February 1833.
17th Regiment
Fusileers.

Sir and Brother,

I BEG leave to lay before you the following account of 260 Loyal Orange Association. We are increasing rapidly in the 17th regiment at present; our number of members at present is 73, regular good members; our fund is not strong at present, for we allow our sick 1 s. per week, and our entering charge is only 2s. 6d. Money is scarce with soldiers in this country; but we would be glad for to transmit to the Grand Lodge our yearly subscription if required. Please let us know in your next how we are to send the same, for to enclose the same would be unsafe, and colonial notes would not be payable in England.

I have resigned the Mastership of the lodge, on account of being sent on detachment from the regiment. I was on the above duty 18 months, but, thank God, I am with the regiment at present. I have been requested to take office of Master again, but I think that I have no occasion, for the Master at present in office is fit for the situation; he is one of the oldest members, and one of the 12 members that assisted me in supporting the Lodge when it was in its infant state. We held a number from the Benevolent Orange Society of Ireland in 1828, but I thought better to exchange the same, which I did in 1829. Shortly after I was ordered to embark for New South Wales, leaving behind me a loving wife and two helpless children. The reason of her being left behind I could never learn; but this I know, that my pay-sergeant was no friend of mine on account of being an Orangeman, which is too much the case in the army. I was ordered previous to embarkation, if I had or held a warrant of the Orange system to send it back to the Grand, which I did not think proper to do. This I must own was direct disobedience of orders to my commanding officer; but I wrote to Mr. Chetwode Eustace, then Deputy Grand Secretary, and he informed me not to be the least afraid, for no harm would be done me. I knew there was an order issued in 1829 prohibiting Orange Lodges in the army, but this was only, as I believe, to satisfy our most bitter enemies; but if our beloved Sovereign was depending on them for the support of his Crown, he would find the result; but I hope God will keep them from further power, for they are getting too much in power, both in the army and public. I am of opinion that if Orange Lodges were established in this country, it would increase the welfare of the community, for there is numbers of free respectable inhabitants and discharged soldiers would support the same; but we are not allowed to make inhabitants Orangemen under our warrant held as a military one; but if there was a warrant granted to me, I am assured it would increase rapidly, as I intend to stop in this country by purchasing my discharge, when I shall make communication to you on the same.

I make bold to ask this favour from all Orangemen of Great Britain and Ireland for their subscription or voluntary contribution in enabling me to purchase my discharge; in so doing they would be rescuing me, one who has supported the system in all climes, from the iron grasp of my enemies in the 17th regiment, and of establishing in these far and remote climes the cause for which our forefathers bled under the great and good King William of immortal memory.

Sir, if these few lines meets your kind approbation, I hope you will make it known to all the different lodges with as little delay as possible, so as they may transmit the same to you; and if my brothers of Britain is kind enough to comply with my humble request I hope you will be so kind as to lodge the same in the War-office for my discharge, and by so doing you will render a blessing both to me and family, and I, in duty bound, shall ever pray, &c. &c. &c.

William M'Kee, Corporal 17th Regiment.

N. B.—Direct to Corporal William M'Kee, His Majesty's 17th Regiment, Sydney, or elsewhere, N. S. W.

P. S.—Answer this as soon as possible, and let me know if I may expect the above request.

God save the King.

Indorsement:

Sydney, 13 February 1833. M'Kee, William. Let this be answered as soon as may be, in the most satisfactory way that circumstances will allow, with a series of circulars, and a few of each of the papers that have been printed for distribution.

No. 12.

GRAND ORANGE LODGE OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

BRITISH NORTH
AMERICA.
1835.

AT a general quarterly meeting of the Grand Orange Lodge of British North America, assembled in the city of Toronto, pursuant to public notice, on Monday, the 26th day of January 1835, Ogle R. Gowan, Esq. M. P., Provincial Grand Master, in the chair, the following, with a variety of other proceedings, were entered into:

1st. Resolved, That the reports this day read of the proceedings of the respective meetings of the Grand Lodges of Great Britain and Ireland are highly interesting and important to this meeting, and that we hail with much satisfaction the rapid progress of the institution in our father-land.

2d. Resolved, That the following report be received and printed under the direction of the committee:

Report

Report of the Committee of Finance and Correspondence.

Appendix, No. 23.

BRITISH NORTH
AMERICA.
1835.

The Committee of Finance and Correspondence beg to report to the Grand Lodge that they have paid particular attention to the interests of the society and the promotion of its views since the last meeting of the Grand Lodge; that the society was never in a more prosperous state, more respectability or numbers added to its ranks, or more perfect unanimity pervading all the ramifications of the order; as an example of which, the committee may state, that within the year, ending with the last annual meeting, the lodges have increased from 103 to 154, the number of counties into which the society has extended from 13 to 17, the number of districts from 25 to 40, and the total number of members from 11,242 to 12,853; being an increase within the year of 51 lodges, 4 counties, 15 districts, and 1,611 members.

The committee suggest to the Grand Lodge the propriety, if not necessity, of calling in forthwith the amount of all dues now owing to the Grand Lodge, and that in failure of any lodge or individual before the next quarterly meeting, that such lodge should have its warrant called in and cancelled, and such individual have his name struck from the list, except some good and sufficient cause for such negligence can be shown to the Provincial Grand Master or his Deputy.

The rapid spread of the institution; its daily increasing expenses, as well as income; and the extensive correspondence that is now continually required to be carried on, together with the diligence and attention so essentially necessary for the welfare of the order, in the opinion of the committee, call for a separate and specific allocation from the funds of the society (say about 25*l.* or 30*l.* annually), to be paid to some clerk or confidential person, who would attend more directly and immediately to the society's interests.

The committee beg respectfully to bring under the consideration of the Grand Lodge the discretion and propriety of sending a delegate to the Grand Lodges of Great Britain and Ireland, through whom the provincial could consult with the parent institutions upon matters of mutual security and welfare.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Henry Thornhill, Deputy Grand Secretary.

3d. Resolved, That it is a subject of the greatest satisfaction to this meeting to be assured of the rapid spread of our loyal society, the increasing approval of our principles, and the perfect unanimity and prosperity that now so fortunately prevails throughout the entire lodges in the colony.

4th. Resolved, That parchment warrants be issued, with as little delay as may be convenient.

5th. Resolved, That subscriptions be entered into for the purpose of sending a delegate to confer with the Grand Lodges of Great Britain and Ireland upon several important matters; and that the following persons be appointed to select the delegate, and prepare the necessary funds.

Ogle R. Gowan, Esq., M. P.	Walter Atkin, Esq., J. P.	Thomas Sheffield, Esq., J. P.
Captain Bullock, Sheriff of	Colonel Covert, J. P.	Joseph Goff, Esq., J. P.
Prince Edward.	William R. DeRenzie, Esq.	Nathaniel Ellison.
Captain Elliott.	William Beamish.	Colonel Hartwell, J. P.
Rev. Richard Flood.	Henry Thornhill, Esq.	John Armstrong, Esq.
Robert Anderson.	Edward Noble.	James Chambers.
Charles M'Vittie, Esq.	James Taylor, Esq.	Alderman Thornhill.
John Roddy.	Alexander Stewart.	John Stewart, Esq.
George Hamilton.	John Brown.	

6th. Resolved, That we deeply sympathise with our Orange brethren in Ireland, in the privations to which they were subjected, by mob tyranny and oppression on the one hand, and executive folly and forgetfulness on the other; but we trust the period of oppression has past, and that the time has at length arrived when their former services will be faithfully remembered, and their present principles duly appreciated.

7th. Resolved, That an address be prepared to His Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland, the Illustrious Grand Master of the Empire, expressive of the thanks and gratitude felt for His Royal Highness by the Orangemen of British America.

8th. Resolved, That a correct list of the grand officers, chosen at the annual meeting, be printed.

9th. Resolved, That no warrants be held as legal, or acknowledged as in connexion with the Orangemen of Upper Canada, except such as are issued by the Grand Lodge of British North America, until after the return of the delegate from Great Britain and Ireland, military lodges alone excepted.

Ogle R. Gowan, G. M., Chairman.

10th. Moved by the Grand Master of the county of York, seconded by the Grand Master of the county of Halton, and resolved, That the Provincial Grand Master be requested to leave the chair, and that James Taylor, Esq., be requested to take the same.

11th. Moved by the district Master of the city of Toronto, seconded by Thomas B. Phillips, Esq., J. P., and resolved, That the Grand Lodge, ever mindful of individual merit, feel great pleasure in adding the voice of their approbation to that so fully and so frequently expressed by the whole order throughout the province in favour of our worthy and most

Appendix, No. 12. excellent Grand Master; not only for his invaluable exertions in the maintenance of our institution as a grand bulwark in support of British supremacy, but also for his splendid Parliamentary career, where he has so faithfully and manfully combatted the foes of liberty and the constitution, as also for his firm and dignified conduct in the chair this day.

BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.
1835.

James Taylor, D. G. T., Chairman.
John Brown, Secretary pro. tem.

City of Toronto, Jan. 26, 1835.

Grand Officers of the Grand Orange Lodge of British North America for the Year 1835.

Imperial Grand Master of the Empire, his Royal Highness Prince Ernest Duke of Cumberland, &c. &c. &c. Kew Palace, London.
 Prelate, the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Salisbury, &c. &c. &c. the Palace, Salisbury.
 Provincial Grand Master, Ogle Robert Gowan, Esq., M. P., Escott Park, Beverley, county Leeds.
 Deputy Grand Master, Captain Bullock, High Sheriff of the county of Prince Edward, Hallowell.
 Grand Secretary, Colonel Covet, J. P., Hamilton, Cobourg.
 Deputy Grand Secretary, Henry Thornhill, Esq., Brockville.
 Grand Treasurer, William Richard DeRinzie, Esq., Charleston, Beverley.
 Deputy Grand Treasurer, James Taylor, Esq., King-street, city of Toronto.
 Grand Chaplain, The Rev. Richard Flood, A. B., Caradoc, county Middlesex.
 Deputy Grand Chaplain, The Rev. John Radcliffe, A. B., Adelaide, county Middlesex.

Grand Committee:

Richard Athill, Esq.	Joseph Goff, Esq., J. P.	David S. M'Queen, Esq.
Walter Atkin, Esq., J. P.	Joseph Graham, Esq.	William Matheson, Esq.
John Armstrong, Esq.	George H. Grierson, Esq.	Philip S. Mussen.
William Benson, Esq.	Christopher Guinness.	Henry Maud.
John Brown, Esq., M. P.	William Green, Esq.	Henry Orr.
William Brennan.	John Hobson, Esq., J. P.	Ziba M. Phillips, Esq., M. D.
Robert Blevins.	John Hewston, Esq., J. P.	Charles Ruttan, Esq.
John Philpot Curran, Esq., J. P.	Lieut.-col. Hartwell, J. P.	John Roddy.
Joseph Clarke, Esq., J. P.	Thomas Hill.	John Stewart, Esq.
Basil R. Church, Esq., M. D.	James Hall, Esq.	Thomas Sheffield, Esq., J. P.
Newton Carlile, Esq., M. D.	Johnston H. Hamilton, Esq.	Cleveland Stafford, Esq.
Archibald Cassidy.	Samuel Johnston.	Jacob Smith.
John Darcus, Esq., J. P.	Robert Johnston.	Benjamin Stewart.
William Davis.	Peter Johnson.	Alderman Thornhill.
Stanous Daniel.	Charles Kyle, Esq.	Edw. Allan Talbot, Esq., J. P.
Captain Elliott.	George Kingsmill.	John Alex. Wilkinson, Esq., M. P.
Donald Fraser, Esq., J. P.	Captain Matheson.	Henry White, Esq., J. P.
Captain Fraser.	Major Munsell, J. P.	E. H. Whitmarsh, Esq.
William Magee Frier.	Thos. F. M'Queen, Esq., M. D.	

Honorary Members of the Grand Orange Lodge of British North America:

His Grace the Duke of Gordon.
 The most Noble the Marquis of Ely.
 The most Noble the Marquis of Thomond.
 The most Noble the Marquis of Chandos.
 The Right honourable the Earl of Enniskillen.
 The Right honourable the Earl of Roden.
 The Right honourable the Earl of Winchelsea.
 The Right honourable the Earl of Rathdowne.
 The Right honourable the Earl of Bandon.

Lord Viscount Cole.
 Lord Viscount Mandeville.
 Lord Viscount Castlemaine.
 Lord Viscount Lowther.
 Lord Viscount Powerscourt.
 Lord Viscount Jocelyn.
 Lord Langford.
 Lord Farnham.
 Lord Kenyon.

Indorsement:

British North America, 26th Jan. 1835, Grand Orange Lodge. Report of Proceedings.
 British North America is under the jurisdiction of the Irish Grand Lodge,

No. 13.

Appendix, No. 23.

Sir and Brother,

Malta, 9th September 1832.

MALTA.

42d Regt.

Yours of the 5th July I duly received, and happy to learn that our glorious cause is in such a flourishing condition. With regard to the circulars, &c. mentioned in your letter, it has not been sent, or else mislaid, for I cannot get any account of it; and indeed it leaves us perfectly at a loss how to act, as we never received any directions in any shape that we might be guided by since we came under the notice of the Grand Lodge.

Not aware as yet how to act, I only send you the strength of our body; but by next mail for England (should your instructions sent come to hand) I will forward everything required from us with the greatest attention. It being required that I should mention if any other lodges were in Malta, there is only one, No. 258, held in the 94th regiment; but they are situated as bad as ourselves. I beg leave to mention to you that there was a requisition sent by the members of the 73d regiment, who formerly belonged to our lodge in Gibraltar, along with the price of the warrant, &c., in the month of November 1831, but they never have had any answer whether the money was received or that the warrant was to be sent, which you will be pleased to say what is to be done regarding it.

You will see below the present strength of our lodge; we could have three times that number, but we do not want to be too strong, as military lodges has not the convenience which might be required, especially on foreign service. You will have the goodness to direct your letters in future to Corporal John M'Kay, 42d regiment, as he is the present master of the warrant, it being a rule with us to change officers once a year; for that purpose our election takes place in the month of April, and the instalment of office-bearers on the 12th of July. I have nothing more particular to say, except that we are all in a flourishing state, and is anxious for further information.

42d regiment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24
7th ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11
Royal Artillery	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Inhabitant*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
									—
									37
									—

I have the honour to be,

Sir and Brother, your most obedient servant,

Malcolm M'Innes,

Private soldier, 42d Royal Highlanders.

W. Blennerhassett Fairman,
2, Cannon-row, Westminster, London.

P. S. Direct to Corporal John M'Kay, 42d Royal Highlanders, Malta.

Indorsement:

Malta, 9 September 1832. Received 28 do. M'Innes, Malcolm. To be answered with next circular.

No. 14.

Honoured Sir and Brother,

Malta, 11 November 1832.

MALTA.

7th Fusileers.

I, as a private, John Eite, having received a letter from the master of the late lodge of the 85th or King's Light Infantry, concerning a warrant for the brother Orangemen of the 7th Royal English Fusileers, now at Malta, as I am sorry to say that our society is so much persecuted here you dare not seem even to belong to it. I, as a brother, wish you as Grand Secretary to lay this letter before the Grand Lodge of England, as I am expecting my discharge. I trust to have further communications with you before long. I am happy to hear of the glorious and immortal memory increasing, as I have belonged to it for 14 years, and was deputy-master of the 85th lodge, No. 175, before exchanged, as a warrant is wished for in the regiment, who trust in the Almighty times will turn. I have lived with Major Lord Win. Thynne for nearly seven years, and refer to him or any gentleman. Please to answer this letter, and let me know the price of the warrant. I humbly beg your pardon, and remain

Your affectionate Orange Brother,

John Eite.

To Lieut.-colonel Fairman: Lodge 104, 42d Royal Highlanders, Malta,

Indorsement:

Malta, 3 December 1832. Opened by J. M. Application for a warrant. Eite, John, 7th Fusileers. To be answered.

* Formerly a soldier in 88th regiment.

Appendix, No. 23.

MALTA.
94th Regiment.

Dear Sir and Brother,
 I AM happy to inform you, that through the letter you wrote to the master of 104, held in the 42d Royal Highlanders, stationed at Malta, that it was your wish to know if there was any other in this place, we take upon ourselves to trouble you with those few lines in the way of communication. Dear sir, I hope, as the proper way of communicating to each other is come to us at last, we shall not neglect what we ought to do respecting the duties of the constitution. We wrote to the late Grand Secretary several times, but never got as much as one return. Since we received the warrant, we understand through the same epistle that there is some packet sent, but it is never come to hand, so that we do not clearly understand the house affairs properly yet; but I hope, dear sir, you will be kind enough as to give us as much information as possible the first opportunity. State in the intelligence whether there are any dues required of us either quarterly or half-yearly, as we cannot find out in this place. Dear sir and brother, we are in a very flourishing way; we have 36 members, and daily increasing. Our number of warrant is 258 of the Grand of England; it is dated 1st December 1829. The names of the office-bearers are, Messrs. James Clarke, D. Frederick Spooner, S. James Bulbridge, T. Robert Speir.

No more at present, my dear Brother, but remains yours for ever,

J. Clarke.

Direct to Corporal J. Clarke, 94th regiment, Malta.

Indorsement:

Malta, 9 December 1831. Received 28 September 1832. Clarke, James, lance corporal, 94th regiment, foot. A circular sent 10 March 1833.

No. 16.

MALTA.
73d Regiment.

Sir and Brother,
 I take this opportunity to forward this to you in behalf of the brethren of the 73d regiment, who applied on the 5th day of October 1831, for a warrant through lodge No. 94, held in His Majesty's 2d battalion of Royal Rifle Corps; at the same time they remitted the sum of 2 l. 12 s. to pay for the warrant and Grand Lodge visiting cards, if the above would admit of it; and I am sorry to inform you that the above stated sum of money has been drawn by Chetwood Eustace, as appears by the regimental paymaster's books, which was examined by the individual (Charles Stapples) who has been in expectation of receiving the warrant every month since the application was made. And in consequence of the Rifle Corps being removed from this island to Corfu, the brethren of the 73d has applied to the existing master of 104 to forward this to you in their behalf.

John M'Key, Corporal, 42d Regiment.

We, the undersigned, master and office-bearers of Loyal Orange Lodge, No. 104, being the highest dignitaries residing in this quarter, recommend the above-mentioned brother of the 73d regiment, now stationed in Malta, as a worthy brother Orangeman, who has received the purple order, and is well qualified to hold to act as master in the Orange Institution.

(signed) John M'Key, Master.
 William Christie, Deputy-master.
 Edward Sloss, Secretary for 1833 to 104.

Indorsement:

Malta, 10 May 1833. M'Key, John. Remittance to Mr. Eustace.

No. 17.

MALTA.
7th Fusileers.

Dear Sir and Brother,
 We write to you in recommendation of the brethren of the Loyal Orange Institution of the 7th Royal Fusileers, stationed in Malta, who is desirous of obtaining a warrant for the propagation of the glorious cause in their regiment; and those members that we recommend we are quite well acquainted with them, and has been some time members of No. 104; and since their entry with us they have conducted themselves as brother Orangemen to our entire satisfaction,

Samuel Proctor, Master.
 John Hadley, Deputy-master.
 Samuel Smith, Secretary.
 Richard Proctor, jun., Treasurer.
 John Eite, Chaplain.
 Thomas Bennett, Senior Deacon.
 Thomas Leigh, Junior Deacon.
 James Price, Tyler.

RECOMMENDATION.

We, the undersigned, master, deputy-master, secretary and treasurer of No. 104, being the highest dignitaries residing in this quarter, recommend the above-named Samuel Proctor, of the 7th Royal Fusileers, as a worthy brother Orangeman, who has received the purple order, and is well qualified to hold a warrant to act as master in the Orange Institution.

(signed) *John M'Kay, Master,*
William Christie, Deputy-master,
Edward Sloss, Secretary,
James Bain, Treasurer, } 104.

Appendix, No. 23.

MALTA.

7th Fusileers.

Dated at Malta the 10th day of May 1833.

N. B.—The sum of 3*l.* is paid to the regimental paymaster of the 7th regiment, to be drawn by you at Greenwood, Cox & Co., army-agents, Craig's-court, Charing Cross, London, for warrant and visiting cards to the amount.

Indorsement:

Malta, 10 May 1833. Proctor, Samuel, 7th Fusileers. Let this warrant be forwarded with circulars, &c. as soon as convenient, for the amount of account, as within. An order has been sent.

No. 18.

Sir and Brother,

YOUR circular of the 13th February I received per packet 28th April, and was happy to learn by it that our glorious cause is in such a flourishing condition; but I have to inform you that the circulars which you sent in July 1832 did not come to hand.

In regard of the dues, I am at a loss how to transmit them, or from what period we stand charged, as it was understood that warrants on foreign stations were exempted from payment; so I hope you will have the goodness to send me the requisite information on that head as soon as convenient, and in so doing you will for ever oblige your obedient humble servant while Orangeism exists,

John M'Kay, Corporal, 42d Regt.

N. B.—I merely send you the names of the officers for the ensuing year, and the number of members composing the lodge, viz.

John M'Kay, Master.

William Rennie, Senior Deacon.

Josias Strachan, Deputy-master.

William M'Kay, Junior Deacon.

William Christie, Secretary.

George Watt, Chaplain.

James Bain, Treasurer.

Edward Scott, Tyler.

Including the above, we muster 30 staunch O. M.

J. M'Kay.

P. S.—We sent 2*l.* 10*s.* in the month of November 1830, for the relief of the poor Protestants in Ireland, which sum was transmitted to C. Eustace; and at the same time No. 248, Royal Artillery, sent the same sum. Have the goodness to let me know if that money was received.

Jno. M'Kay.
Master of Warrant, No. 104, 42d Regt.

Indorsement:

Malta, 10 May 1833. M'Kay, John, 42d Regt. Remittance made to Eustace for the Protestants of Ireland.

With the answer to this send the circulars not received, and some of the Protestant fund papers, &c. Answered by J. C., folio 117.

No. 19.

Letter from Rome wanting, dated 13th May 1833.

Mr. Nucella wishes Colonel Fairman to introduce him into the O. I., and Lord Kenyon wishes Colonel Fairman to attend to his wishes.

3, Cannon-row, Westminster, 10 April 1832.

MALTA, &c.

Mr. Edward Nucella presents compliments to Colonel Fairman, and begs to return him his best thanks for the British Orange Institution papers, as also those regarding Ireland, though he is not yet initiated.

He will with pleasure accompany Colonel Fairman to-morrow, Tuesday evening, to his out-posts in Spitalfields; but as he dines that day at Mr. Tidd's, 59, Walcot-place, at half-past five, in the neighbourhood of Hercules Buildings, he will either wait upon the Colonel at half-past six, or trouble him to call at Mr. Tidd's for him, whichever most agreeable; and in the latter case, he will beg to introduce him to his friend. Mr. Gill, from his heavy clerical duties, cannot be of the party.

5, Vauxhall-place, South Lambeth,
30 April 1832.

Appendix, No. 23.
MALTA, &c.
Mr. Nucella.

Dear Colonel,

I WILL call on you, being very sorry you are unwell. I beg my warrant may be made out and sent me, as I am on the eve of departure. I wrote Lord Kenyon you would give me one.

10 August 1832.

Yours ever,
Edward Nucella.

My dear Colonel,

I WROTE you a line per twopenny post, at the Golden-Cross, Charing-Cross, yesterday evening, but that may not have been put in the post, so I now again request my warrant may be sent me, directed to me at Madame Danse de Vildeck, Maison Girod, 127, Rue des Chanoins, à Geneve; and that, seeing it is by the unpardonable negligence of Mr. Clarke that I did not receive it in town, I trust it will be franked to me by the institution. Sincerely wishing you prosperity in all your undertakings, both in England and Ireland and Scotland, and recommending you particularly to take care of your health, without which nothing is to be done, I remain, my dear Colonel,

Yours truly,
Edward Nucella.

Indorsement:

Dover, 13 August 1832. Nucella, Edward, Esq., for his Continental warrant.

Right Worshipful Brother,

I REQUEST you will assure His Royal Highness, our Grand Master, that nothing but my absence from England, on a tour to France and Italy, would have prevented my attendance at the meeting of our Grand Lodge on the approaching memorable 5th of November, a day which must be for ever dear to the recollection of every loyal British subject. At the same time, I wish to express the high gratification I experience in having been admitted a member, and invested with the purple order of our noble institution; important at all times, as commemorating our glorious Revolution in 1688, and the miraculous deliverance of Parliament from the then wicked designs of papists, but more particularly essential in these times of disloyalty, of difficulty, and of danger, when our most excellent constitution, the guarantee of our liberties in Church and State, is attacked on all sides, I am sorry to be obliged to say by the great as well as the mean, and is perhaps likely, unless prevented by the immediate interposition of Almighty God, to be materially impaired, if not wholly destroyed. It is doing little for so humble a member of our lodge as I am, to say, I shall be ready at all times to offer up my life and property at its shrine for its preservation, without considering them any sacrifice.

Milan, 24 October 1832.

I desire you will further communicate to his Royal Highness and the Grand Committee, that if they can point out any line wherein I can be useful to our institution while on the Continent, where I may probably remain a year longer, I shall be most happy to adopt it, and to show how anxious I am to promote its prosperity, and prove myself a worthy member of it.

I beg you will present my dutiful respect to his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland, and my sincere respect to our Deputy Grand Master, Lord Kenyon.

I hope your health is much improved during the execution of your important commissions in England and Ireland, the unhappy state of which latter part of the United Empire I most affectionately deplore, and that your endeavours, which I am sure have been strenuous, will have been crowned with success.

Do me the favour to call at Vauxhall-place, and inform my friends there my sister and I are both well; and to request my friend Mr. Spragg to communicate the same to my relations at Camberwell, and my friends Mr. and Mrs. Tidd; and that he, Mr. Spragg, will write me fully *posta restanta a Firenze*, where I shall be in about a fortnight, after having visited the three lakes of Como, Lugano, and the Lago Maggiore. I shall hope to receive a letter from you also, and shall in answer apprise you of my further movements to Venice, Rome and Naples.

I request you to accept the assurance of the entire consideration wherewith I remain, Right Worshipful Brother,

Your very obedient Servant and Brother,
Edward Nucella.

The Right Worshipful Lieut.-Colonel Fairman,
Deputy Grand Master for London, and Deputy
Grand Secretary of the Loyal Orange Institu-
tion of Great Britain, &c.

Indorsement:

Milan, 24 October 1832. Nucella, Edward. Answered through Dr. Twiss.

Right Worshipful Brother,

I WROTE you from Milan the 24th of this month last year, and from Rome the 13th of May last, but have never received a single line from you. I remained longer in Italy than I had expected, and have promised to pass the next winter at Rome, where, to the care of my bankers, Messrs. John Freeborn & Co., I request you will direct your despatches for me. I hope to be favoured with a full account of the proceedings at the several meetings of our Grand Lodge since my departure from England, as you know the interest I take in all that concerns our institution. I arrived here a few days ago, after having in vain

Malta, 4 October 1833.

vain endeavoured to establish lodges in Rome, Naples, Palermo, Catania, or even Messina ; the respective governments are, as might, indeed, be expected from their religion, rather hostile than friendly to us ; but now I am on our own territory, and shall give you a full account of the state of our affairs here.

Appendix, No. 23.

MALTA, &c.Mr. Nucella.

I find only two, out of four battalions of regiments and companies of artillery stationed on this island, viz. the 42d Royal Highlanders (the head lodge) and the 94th, are sitting under warrants ; the former, No. 104, Master, John M'Kay, the latter, No. 258, Master, Frederick Spooner. The other two regiments, viz. the 7th, Samuel Proctor is sitting as Master, under a precept granted to him by the said Royal Highlanders, though he wrote the 6th of May last to the then deputy Grand Secretary, Chetwode Eustace, for a warrant ; and as I am in possession of the certificate of Paymaster M'Dougal, that he remitted for account of S. Proctor, the 6th of May last, 3*l.* to Messrs Greenwood and Co., to be paid by them to Chetwode Eustace for the account of our Grand Lodge, I shall forthwith grant S. Proctor a warrant, but subject to the approbation and confirmation of our Grand Master. The 73d regiment are doing nothing, though very anxious to be as active in the cause as the other three are, of whose zeal I cannot say too much ; but I learn the master of the 2d battalion of the Rifle Brigade wrote from hence so long ago as the 4th October 1831 to Secretary Eustace for a warrant, and that Charles Staples, a private in that regiment, having received from his Orangemen 2*l.* 12*s.*, remitted that sum per — Bewes, paymaster, and received an answer from their agent, Mr. John Lawrie, of Robert-street, Adelphi, of payment of that money also to said Secretary Eustace. Further, I must state, that on the 42d regiment of Royal Highlanders relieving the Rifle Brigade, which went to Corfu, this 73d regiment obtained a precept for 12 months from the 42d, which are now expired ; and this regiment not feeling itself entitled to renew their precept, the 73d is in abeyance, though very desirous of being occupied. I shall therefore grant a warrant to Master Charles Staples for the 73d regiment also, subject to the like approbation and confirmation of our Royal Grand Master.

I shall communicate to the four regiments the new system, and perhaps be able to establish a lodge for the artillery companies ; and I shall endeavour to establish a permanent lodge among the respectable English Protestant residents of Malta, as I am informed several of them are very anxious to join us and become members of our glorious institution.

Having done the needful here, I shall sail for the like purpose to Corfu, from whence you shall further hear from me.

You may perhaps favour me with the above desired particulars per return of this packet, directed for me at Beverley's Hotel, Malta ; and send the duplicate thereof to Rome, as I may be detained at Corfu and our other Ionian Islands, and shall certainly return from thence here. It remains only to beg you will present the assurance of my high respect and homage to his Royal Highness our Grand Master, with respectful compliments to Lord Kenyon our most worthy Deputy Grand Master, and compliments to all of our inquiring friends, being with much regard,

My dear Sir and worshipful Brother,
Yours, most truly,
Edward Nucella.

Be so kind to call in Vauxhall-place and tell all friends there, and on my dearest old friend, Mr. Tidd, 59 Walcott-place, and on the Puckle family at Camberwell, that I am in perfect health and spirits.

The Right Worshipful Lieutenant-Colonel Fairman,
Deputy Grand Secretary and Deputy Grand Master,
for London of the Loyal British Orange Institution,
at the office, Cannon-row, Parliament-street, London.

Indorsement :
Malta, 4 Oct. 1833. Edward Nucella, Esq.

My dear Sir and Right Worshipful Brother,

Malta, 31 Oct. 1833.

I wrote you by the last packet on the 4th instant, giving you an account of the state of the several lodges here appertaining to our loyal Orange Institution, and of several particulars respecting them. I have attended every lodge that has been holden since my arrival on the island, and am happy to be able to give you a most favourable report of the zeal and devotedness of all our respective brethren. I shall send you here annexed a list of the members of Lodge, No. 258 (belonging to the 94th regiment) and of Lodge, No. 194, Z, as granted by me to the 7th regiment, who had formerly, as mentioned in my last, sat under a precept of No. 104 (the 42d regiment of Royal Highlanders) ; and I shall add a copy of the form of the two warrants I have granted, salvo the approbation and confirmation of the Grand Lodge to the above-mentioned 7th regiment and to the 73d regiment. The return of members of this last regiment has not yet been sent to me.

I am sorry to have to state to you that Lodge, No. 104, is prevented from assembling by the commanding officer, Major Middleton, who threatened to bring any man of his regiment to a court-martial who should so assemble after his public notice, forbidding such assemblage. As soon as this was reported to me I waited on the major, and expostulated with him on the subject, showing him the printed papers I brought with me, declaratory of the objects of our noble institution, and its utility, and that in fact we stood at the head of the Conservatives, being the most ancient, and that we were only signalized by our loyalty

Appendix, No. 23.

MALTA, &c.Mr. Nucella.

and devotion to our church, our Sovereign and our once glorious, though now, I am sorry to be obliged to say, mutilated constitution. His reply was most gentlemanly and friendly, and he even went so far as to say, he agreed with all our principles, but he felt himself bound to act as he did as commanding officer of the regiment, under an order in his possession from the Commander-in-Chief, dated so far back as 1829. I answered that I could only express my astonishment at such an order, as our principle was obedience to the laws, and had nothing to do with political discussions, and that I should report the whole to our Grand Lodge. The consequence has been, that the master and brethren have (I think prematurely) burnt their books, papers, sashes and everything belonging to their lodge, except their warrant, and would have burnt that, but from my assuring them they had no right to do so, as it belonged to the Grand Lodge, and I counselled them to advise with the Grand Lodge as to the warrant, telling them their lodge, in my opinion, still existed as firmly as ever, though their assemblages were suspended; but I understand the master means to send you the warrant by this packet. I am the more hurt at these circumstances, as all the members of the lodge were most loyal men and most zealous in our general cause.

I expect to sail to-morrow for Corfu and our other Ionian Islands, on the general business of our institution, and shall further write to you from thence.

I have done everything in my power to establish a permanent lodge at Malta, consisting of its Protestant British inhabitants, and though I have not yet, I still hope to succeed.

I anticipate the meeting of our Grand Lodge on the memorable 5th of next month, and as I am actively employing myself in our service, need make no apology for my continued absence from it, which will never happen, when I am near enough to attend, and in sufficient health, such as, thank God, I continue at present to enjoy. But I beg you will present my homage to his Royal Highness, our Grand Master, my respectful compliments to Lord Kenyon, our Deputy Grand Master, and to whom I shall always feel myself under high obligations, for having been the means of my introduction to an institution I so much approve of and admire. I request also my kind compliments to all the brethren I am acquainted with, and that you will accept the assurance of regard and esteem with which I have the honour to remain,

My dear Sir and right worshipful Brother,
Your obedient and faithful servant and Brother,
Edward Nucella.

Indorsement:

Malta, 31st October, 1833. Nucella, Edward, esq., M. G. C.

The Right Worshipful Lieut.-Col. Fairman, D. G. M.
for London, and D. G. Secretary of the Loyal Orange
Institution of Great Britain, at the office, Cannon-
row, Parliament-street, London.

My dear Sir, and Right Worshipful Brother,

Corfu, 26 Nov. 1833.

I WROTE you from Malta by the last packet, and arrived here about three weeks ago, after a long and rough voyage of eight days, but that would have been nothing if I could have accomplished my ends for the advancement or even maintenance of our glorious institution here; and I had hoped to have had a very long letter to write you, in detailing my success, but, as is often the case in all human affairs, however laudable, I have been grievously disappointed, so that this dispatch will be little satisfactory, for I have found here that no lodge is permitted to assemble, nor will be, the Commander-in-Chief of the Ionian Islands (all which I had intended to visit, but this is now become unnecessary,) feeling himself obliged to act under an order from the Horse Guards, prohibiting the soldier from holding or sitting in any lodge whatever. It was in vain I expostulated with the commanding officers of regiments, pointing out the utility and loyalty of our institution, particularly in times like the present, when our constitution both in Church and State is assailed on all sides, and in danger, but for the all-sufficient power of God, of being perhaps utterly destroyed. They expressed themselves not only individually bound by the above-mentioned order, but by that also of the Commander-in-Chief of these Islands.

I then turned my exertions to the establishment of a permanent lodge among the civilians of the island, and I had succeeded so far as to want nothing but the sanction, or at least tacit acquiescence, of Lord Nugent, the Civil Governor; but I was baffled in my endeavours to obtain either of them at an interview I had with his Excellency, who expressed to me, though in terms of kindness and politeness, his marked disapprobation at such establishment in this city; so that by the time I shall have got back to Malta, whither I sail to-morrow morning, and am to undergo a 14 days' impriment in quarantine, (having also a longer hanging over me at Palermo, on my return to Naples and Rome,) I shall have had a 750 mile voyage in this rude season to no purpose; but I console myself with having done my duty, and proved myself, in these respects at least, a worthy member of the Grand Lodge.

Though I could not find a sufficient number of good and eligible men inclined to form a lodge at Malta, when last there, I shall renew my endeavours, and inform you from thence of their result. In the meantime, as the two lodges in regiments are actually sitting there under the warrants I granted them, as I informed you in a former dispatch, both they and I wish you would send them out the regular warrants, under such respective numbers as the Grand Lodge may choose, accompanied with the usual certificates, &c.

It

It remains only for me to do justice to our oppressed Orange brethren here, by conveying to you, in the strongest language I can use, the assurance of the unshaken fidelity, zeal and loyalty to our institution, wherewith I have found them actuated to a man, breathing only one spirit of attachment and affection towards it; languishing indeed now, and inactive, but living in the hope, under better times, of lifting up their heads again, and enjoying that freedom of assemblage, of which they are so worthy.

I beg you will take an opportunity of expressing to our Grand Master my continued homage, my respectful compliments to Lord Kenyon, and my kind remembrance to all our friends with whom I am acquainted, and that you will believe me, dear Sir, and Right Worshipful brother,

Appendix, No. 23.

MALTA, &c.

Mr. Nucella.

Your obedient Servant and Brother,
Edward Nucella.

Indorsement:

Corfu, 26 Nov. 1833. Nucella, Edward, Esq. D. G. M.

To the Right Worshipful Lieutenant-Colonel Fairman,
Deputy Grand Master of London and Deputy Grand
Secretary to the Grand Lodge, at the office, Cannon-row,
Westminster, London.

La Valetta, in the Island of Malta, 7 February 1834.

My dear Sir and right worshipful Brother,

My last was on the 26th November, from Corfu. I was windbound there a long time, and had a long and stormy voyage of 12 days hither, and since release from my quarantine of 16 days have been striving hard to effect the object I have long had at heart, the establishment of a permanent Orange lodge on this island, independent of the military lodges, over which our Commander-in-Chief in England would have no power to prevent its assembling, and thus to extend our noble institution to nearly the utmost limit of his Majesty's dominions eastward, and I am happy to inform you I have at length, though not without much difficulty, succeeded. The warrant under No. 196 Z. I have granted to Captain M'Dougall, paymaster of the 42d regiment of Royal Highlanders, and he having been a loyal Orangeman above 30 years, and being very staunch and zealous in our cause, I have raised him to the dignity of the purple order, as well as the deputy-master, ensign and quarter-master Hickson, of the 73d regiment, he being descended from an old Orange family in Ireland, both on father's and mother's side, and equally zealous; all this subject to the approbation and confirmation of the Grand Master of the empire, who you will of course make acquainted with the whole, and also the Grand Lodge. The master will forthwith transmit to Messrs. Cox & Greenwood the fees due to the Grand Lodge, and he will correspond with you, but he begged me to mention to you his anxiety to receive from you as soon as possible a good number of those printed papers, explaining the object of our institution and the requisite qualifications of its members, as the most likely means of increasing the members of his lodge, and he would also thank you for several of the large and small certificates.

Having been above four months in these seas on our Orange Institution affairs, I am on my immediate return to Sicily, Naples and Rome, in the anxious expectation of receiving letters from you; meanwhile, presenting my homage to his Royal Highness, and my respectful compliments to Lord Kenyon, and kind remembrance to any of our Orange brethren you may meet with whom I have the honour to be acquainted, I beg you will believe me very sincerely,

My dear Sir and right worshipful Brother,
Your obedient servant and brother,

Edward Nucella.

Lieutenant-Colonel Fairman, D.G.M. & D.G.S., at the
office, Cannon-row, Westminster-bridge, London.

Indorsement:

E. Nucella, La Valetta, Malta, 7 February, 1834.

GIBRALTAR.

Warrants, Nos. 420.
1,491. 1,775.

No. 20.

Dear Sir and Brother,

WITH the July packet, 1831, I addressed a letter to C. Eustace, Esq., respecting the unavoidable dissolution of our lodge, No. 248, which was occasioned by circumstances of a military nature, and which the commanding officer suppressed on account of a letter which he received from the Horse Guards, dated in 1829, and consequently we never could assemble any more.

I inquired in the above-mentioned letter to what purpose I should apply the funds, which amounted to 56 Spanish dollars, and likewise how I should dispose of the warrant, but never having received any answer, I divided the money equally amongst the members, and I now hold the warrant in my own possession, as in the course of a few months I expect to go to England, when I will then have an opportunity of laying the case before you for the Grand Lodge's decision.

APPENDIX TO REPORT FROM

Appendix, No. 33. In the beginning of 1831 I forwarded 2*l. 10s.*, and No. 104 the same sum, in one bill, intended to assist the Protestant colonization in Ireland, to C. Eustace, Esq., and neither of us received any answer whether the money had been received or not.

GIBRALTAR. —
Warrants, Nos. 420. No. 420, old warrant meeting, Private B. Murray, Master; 12th Regiment, No. 1,491, old warrant meeting, Private S. Brush, Master; 1st Battalion, 60th Rifles, No. 1,775, new warrant meeting, Private C. Gilmour, Master. These are all on the Rock, and in a flourishing state at present.

I have nothing further of any interest to communicate, and I am sincerely glad (as well as others I have communicated the intelligence) to hear of the institution being in such a flourishing state in England; and I, as a well-wisher to the cause, sincerely hope it may long continue so, and,

I remain, dear Sir and Brother, your most obedient humble Servant,
Robert Lawrence, Corporal Royal Artillery.

Indorsement:

Gibraltar, 18th September 1832. **Lawrance, Robert, corporal, 5th battalion Royal Artillery.**

Sir and Brother,

Gibraltar, 2 January 1833.

I BEG leave, at the particular request of the members of loyal Orange Lodge No. 1,775, of which I have the honour to be master for the present, and at the same time have to acquaint you, that since our arrival at Gibraltar we have had no communication from the Grand Lodges of either England or Ireland. Under these circumstances, and wishing to receive every information relative to Orangeism that may be going forward in our native isles, I have the honour to solicit that you would be kind enough to remember us from time to time.

I must at the same time inform you, that as far as relates to the body of Orangemen composing 1,775, I have, and am happy to inform you that it increases almost daily, and, if I may use the expression, hourly. Therefore, humbly trusting to a speedy answer,

I have the honour to remain, Sir and Brother,

Your most obedient humble Servant,

Colonel Fairman, &c. &c. &c. *Wm. Forbes*, Private Soldier, 60th Royal Rifles, and Master of Orange Lodge No. 1,775.

Indorsement:

Gibraltar, Jan. 2, 1833. **Wm. Forbes, No. 1,775. 60th Royal Rifles.**

Nº. 21.

GIBRALTAR. —

Sir and Brother,

Gibraltar, 20 January 1833.

I HUMBLY beg the favour of your kind assistance in forwarding the object I have in view, and in laying the same before the Grand Lodge the first meeting. There is a great number of Orangemen in the 53d regiment which are become members of other lodges in this garrison, and in consequence of the regiment being so much distributed, it becomes inconvenient to pass from north to south of the Rock, after hours, where we could hold one in our own corps should the members of the Grand Lodge be so kind as to grant one. Your compliance in granting us the favour we have already mentioned will be of material service to us, where we have a sufficient number of brethren in the corps to support a warrant, and I humbly solicit the favour of granting one as soon as possible.

We have received the seal of No. 1,491, to certify that we are worthy of the request above mentioned.

There is nothing particular going on in the institution more than brother Lawrence stated to you in his letter.

I have likewise sent a list of the office-bearers for the present year. Sir, your compliance with this will much oblige and materially serve your humble servants and true brothers.

Master, John Graham. 2d Committee Man, William Baron.

Deputy Master, Joseph Green. 3d — William Burgyn.

Secretary, Thomas Henderson. 4th — William Trickey.

Deputy, Secretary John Chawner. 5th — James Bray.

Treasurer, Robert Kinch. Tyler, Samuel Clingen.

1st Committee Man, Thomas Millar.

No. 1,491 of the Irish Establishment. Master, *Samuel Brush*, 12th Regiment.

D. Master, *Joseph Green*, 53d Regiment.

Secretary, *Wm. Wallace*, 12th Regiment.

N. B. Address John Graham, private soldier, No. 1 company, 53d regiment, Gibraltar, or elsewhere.

Indorsement:

Gibraltar, dated 20th Jan. 1833. Received 21 March. Application for warrant. Graham, John, private, 53d regiment Answered shortly by J. Clarke, on the 23d. See Letter Book, folio 77.

Sir and Brother,

3, Cannon-row, 23 March 1833.

In reply to yours of the 20th January 1833, received 21st instant, I avail myself of the opportunity of answering it, in short, on the back of a circular, which I hope you will receive safe. Your letter shall be laid before the next meeting, and your request shall be granted as soon as possible. You of course are aware that the fee to the G. L. for a new warrant, rules, &c. is 1*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.*, which should be sent with the certificate on making the application, and which of course you will send at your earliest convenience; you will also want certificates, and I think if you was to appoint a district, or D. G. M. for the island, and let him conduct the business of your meetings occasionally, and once a year, or once every half year, collect all your dues and returns, and send them all in one packet, if practicable, it would save you a great deal of expense. I merely throw this out as a hint. I sent a circular to Corporal Robert Lawrence on the 10th instant, which I hope he will receive. I will write more fully on a future occasion. Make my kind respects to all our good brothers, and accept the same yourself.

Appendix, No. 23.

GIBRALTAR.

53d Regiment.

Your obedient servant,

For W. B. Fairman, D. G. S. &c.

To John Graham, private soldier,
No. 1 company, 53d regiment, Gibraltar, or elsewhere.

John Clarke.

No. 22.

Request for new Warrant.

Sir and Brother,

Gibraltar, 13 May 1833.

GIBRALTAR.

53d Regiment.

I AM happy to avail myself of this opportunity of writing to you, as in return of your kind answer received the 16th April, wrote 20th January, and I can assure you that it created a great deal of happiness in my mind to find that my letter is accepted and granted, which I must be for ever obliged to you for the same. Be assured that I was not aware of the fine due to the Grand Lodge for Orange rules and warrant, and likewise I was not aware of getting a grant of warrant just directly, but since I received your answer I deposited 1*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.* sterling in my paymaster's hands, which of course he will give an order on Cox and Greenwood, to remit the same to you. Sir, I have mentioned to the several masters about forming a district master to arrange our affairs, and they seem to be well pleased if a proper person can be procured likewise. Sir, I have given your kind respects to Robert Lawrence, and he received your circular safe, and he desires particularly to make his kind respects to you. I dare say he will write by this packet, if the ship is not in to take his company home, as she is daily expected. Sir, in regard to getting certificates, we can have them printed here in the garrison printing library on the shortest notice and on very easy terms; nevertheless, your caution and desire shall be complied with. Sir, the earliest opportunity you can avail yourself of in sending our warrant will be of material service to us, as we are all sitting in other lodges and paying money, where we might have a pretty little fund of our own, and be able to answer anything that we might seem to want.

I have no more to say at present to you until I hear from you again; if I am not troublesome, will be at your soonest opportunity that serves you.

I remain your very true and humble servant,

John Graham.

N. B.—Direct to John Graham, p. soldier, No. 1 company, 53d regiment, Gibraltar, or elsewhere.

Indorsement:

Gibraltar, 15th May 1833. Graham, John, 53d. Send this warrant with circulars, &c. Apply at the agents' for the amount. Applied; amount received by D. G. S.

No. 23.

Sir and Brother,

Gibraltar, 22 My 1833.

GIBRALTAR.

1st 60th Rifles.

I TAKE the liberty of addressing you in the behalf of 1,175, under the Grand of Ireland. Before I proceed, I wish to inform you that I wrote to the county Grand Lodge for Cork, for proper directions to the Grand of Ireland, but received no answer, so I take the liberty of addressing you as follows: Oct. 1828, the members of the 1st 60th Rifles, changed the benevolent warrant for 1775*, in Limerick, when our regiment lay there. Ralfe Hill was district master for the county of Limerick, and we received the warrant through him and paid the Grand Lodge dues; the last dues that we paid was February 1830, and the same year we came to the Rock, and was told that we need not hold communications with the Grand Lodge; but I beg to inform you, that when I took the chair, I informed the members of 1,775 that it was necessary to hold communication with the Grand Lodge.

Our

* Note.—Warrant No. 1,775 appears by the register of the Grand Lodge of Ireland to have been granted to the 60th regiment of Rifles.—Joseph Hume.

APPENDIX TO REPORT FROM

Appendix, No. 23.

GIBRALTAR.

1st 60th Rifles.

Our lodge consists of 30 members at present, and they are all desirous of having circulars and certificates, and to come under direction of their Grand Lodge. Hoping that you will favour us with a letter that we may be under your command,

I remain your obedient, &c. &c.

Thomas Larcom, W. M. 1,775.

Indorsement:

Gibraltar, 22d May 1833. Larcom, Thomas. Answer this as it deserves, with a complete set of circulars. Answered by J. C., with circulars, &c. &c., sent by Brother Lawrence, folio 97.

Dear Sir and Brother,

3, Cannon-row, 15 June 1833.

YOURS of 22d May 1833 came safe to hand, and, in reply, I beg to say I am happy to find so many staunch brothers on the Rock, and I think, by a little inquiry and perseverance, you will find many more there. However, you wish to be under the English establishment, which all regimental lodges are requested to do, therefore I should advise you to exchange your warrant, 1,775, Irish, for an English one, the expense of which, with book of rules, &c. &c. complete, is 10 s. 6 d.; and as you have made no returns since 1830, I must request that you will send me your returns to the present June. I send you these circulars for your present guidance, and be assured, on proper application and attention to the Grand Lodge, you shall have every information this office can afford. I send you this packet by a brother now going out, whose name is Lawrence, and will convey it free of expense. I am happy to inform you and the brethren of your lodge that the society is prospering beyond our sanguine expectations, both in number and respectability. I would give you more information, but at this time I am so much engaged, therefore I will only say, that I shall wait with anxious expectation of an answer from you, and believe, dear sir and brother, with the greatest,

Your obedient servant,

For W. B. Fairman, D. G. S., &c.

John Clarke.

To Corporal Thomas Larcom,
1st 60th Royal Rifle Corps, Gibraltar.

No. 24.

GIBRALTAR.Request for warrant
for 5th Regiment.

Sir and Brother,

Gibraltar, 8 March 1834.

I BEG leave to recommend a select number of loyal Orangemen of the 5th regiment of foot, stationed in this garrison, and to request the indulgence of a warrant being granted that they should thereby have an authority to meet under, if it should meet your approbation, as I am well aware it would be governed and upheld in a proper manner by the undermentioned members :

Private Brother James Miller, Master.
Corporal John Henderson, Deputy Master.
Private Joseph Kavanagh, Secretary.
Corporal John Rogers, Treasurer.
Private James M'Combe, 1st Committee.
Corporal George Duncan, 2d ditto.
Private Samuel Sweeney, 3d ditto.
Private Henry Anderson, 4th ditto.
Private John Forbes, 5th ditto.
Private Williams Knaggs, Tyler.

I am, with every respect, Sir and Brother,

S. Brush.

Master L. O. Institution No. 1,491.

To W. B. Fairman, Esq.

We certify that the brethren above named are members of our body, and are in every respect adequate to their respective situations, which we consider our duty, as office-bearers, to promote the welfare of our loyal Orange Institution.

Given under our hands and seal of the office-bearers of Loyal Orange Lodge, No. 1,491, this 8th day of March, in the year 1834.

We are, Sir and Brother, humble servants,

S. Brush, Master, 1,491.

A. Pettipiece, Deputy Master.

Sergeant J. Sleator 12th Infantry, Secretary.

The requisite sum of 1 l. 12 s. will be remitted to Messrs Greenwood, Cox & Co., Craig's-court, London, in liquidation of a debt, to be lodged until called for. Any further correspondence on the subject you will be pleased to direct to No. 724, Private James Miller, 5th regiment, Gibraltar, or elsewhere, in whose name the sum alluded to will be remitted.

Indorsement:

S. Brush, Gibraltar. 8 March 1831. Application for a new warrant.

No. 25.

Right Worshipful Sir,

Corfu, 18 May 1832.

Appendix, No. 23

CORFU.

ad Rifles.

I HAVE received the Grand Lodge circular of the 16th February 1832, for which I beg to return thanks in the warmest manner; for besides the satisfaction we experience in being made acquainted with the proceedings of the Grand Lodge, we feel a greater interest in having a channel opened for communication with the fountain head, from which we have been so long cut off, and that at a time when we so much needed the advice and direction of the Grand Lodge. I wrote frequently on important subjects but could not get any answer. The first letter was franked, and when I heard nothing in reply I feared it might have been stopped at the post-office; afterwards I paid the full postage, but still silence prevailed; so I have ceased to write for some time. I mention this circumstance in order that the Grand Lodge may know the reason why they have not lately had any communication from us; and shall now proceed to recapitulate some of the subjects written about, as briefly as possible.

I hold in my possession a warrant, No. 1,734, under the Grand Lodge of Ireland, which was cancelled when I received the warrant No. 94, from the Grand Lodge of Great Britain, granted to me in lieu of it; please to direct me whether to destroy it or send it to you.

Nearly two years ago Lord Hill re-issued an order forbidding Orange lodges being held in regiments, and holding the commanding officers responsible that no lodge was held in the regiment under their command. We had at that time a most excellent lodge, ample funds, well-provided, and very numerous. Upon the order being issued we held a special meeting, when it was decided that as the responsibility lay upon the commanding officer we would break up the lodge in obedience to the order. We instantly wrote for direction, but the letters then sent remain unanswered. The lodge-box, with the warrant, books, sashes, &c., was placed in my charge, and remained so for several months, when a part of the old members assembled again, but in a very private manner; the non-commissioned officers, however, did not think it prudent to join. I beg you will use your earliest convenience in letting us know if we may with propriety meet in lodge. I do not know anything which would give more pleasure to many than to hear they might pass a few more hours where they had passed so many pleasant ones.

Should you consider we are justified in holding a lodge, please to send out one of the new regulation books, a new warrant in exchange, if necessary, with whatever else is requisite, and I will through the agents, or any other convenient channel, forward the money (now at Dover,) the moment I know how much it is.

I wrote another letter on the subject of some irregularities in the lodge held in the 85th regiment, now in England; and I would, if that lodge has not come into communication with you, recommend that some district or other dignitary should examine their warrant; and their mode of doing business. In the same letter it was requested that some one should be advanced to the dignity of D. G. M., in order that he might be a check upon any irregularity; and a recommendation was sent from the proper quarter that I should be advanced to that dignity; also, begging in my own name that I might, if thought worthy, receive that honour, and stating the grounds upon which I aspired to it; viz. having been many years a member of the L. O. A., was Dy. M. of a civil lodge at Bandon in 1821, was master of No. 1,734 nearly two years, until my duties, at that time urgent, compelled me to resign; and No. 94, at present in the regiment, granted to me, besides filling various other offices; and, if considered worthy, I still covet the honour.

Having been six years at Malta, and a short time here, carefully observing the different ways of conducting a lodge, with a view to my own improvement, both before and during that period, the result is, that I beg to recommend to the consideration of the G. L. to have some one upon whose discretion they can rely appointed D. G. M. at every out-station where lodges are held; it will check irregularities, it will save much in postage, he can communicate for all the lodges in general; and I do not think the dues to the G. L. can ever be regularly forwarded but through some such channel. I must remark that these considerations are offered for the general good, independent of my private request to be advanced to the honour before mentioned.

I cannot conclude without expressing my delight at the increasing number of members our truly loyal institution is gaining; the numbers were increasing so fast in the lodge of the Rifles, before it closed, that we could scarcely get a room large enough to meet in; and the same will be the case again if we can meet without fear of acting wrong; I am happy to say the fear of that keeps many away, whose presence would on that account be the more valuable. The last dispatch was sent to me in a parcel along with the clothing; if you send a new one, &c., perhaps it may be in time to come the same way; it will be well to send with it a memorandum, signed by yourself, authorizing any brother who may come out here, having the system about to be adopted, to impart it to the master of the lodge for the time being, and such of the committee as he may choose.

While we remain uncertain as to the propriety of a lodge being held, perhaps it would not be advisable to send the list of members, as they are merely a nominal lodge; but if allowed to meet I hope it will be what it was before, one of the most numerous lodges the institution has in the army.

Trusting to your reply as early as convenient to yourself, I beg to subscribe myself, Sir,

Your most obedient humble Servant and Brother,

Charles Owen Hames, Hospital Serjt. ad Batt. Rifles.

Indorsement:

Corfu, 18th May 1832. Hames, Hospital Serjeant, 2d Batt. of Rifles. Answered by J. Clarke, October 3d, 1832. See Letter Book, folio 43.

Appendix, No. 23.

CORFU.2d Rifles.

Sir and Brother,

Corfu, 5 December 1832.

YOUR kind letter of the 3d October came duly to hand, but from a letter now sent, addressed to Colonel Fairman, you will see that the order forbidding meetings of Orange lodges in regiments has fallen with a vengeance upon us, and upon me it falls heavier than upon any one else, as it renders it impossible for me to send the necessary recommendations, in order to obtain the degree of D. G. M., to which distinction I have anxiously looked for some years, and even now I do not quite despair, because I trust the Grand Lodge will not let the neglect of its late secretary, in mislaying or destroying the papers which contained the proper documents, be visited upon me, particularly as the late order, which has been put in force to its fullest extent, totally doing away with the lodge, thereby preventing my sending others instead, but will take my case into its favourable consideration, and grant me the distinction I so earnestly beg. I am free to admit that while I remain in Corfu it will, under present circumstances, be a dead letter, but in England or Ireland to a military man it is valuable, because it is not easy as a member of a military to get into a civil lodge, but a D. G. M. can gain admittance without difficulty, and as I hope soon to be in England, I shall lose no time in availing myself of its advantages, if the Grand Lodge will so honour me as to grant my request.

I send this through you, and have to beg you will lay my case before Colonel Fairman, and entreat his favourable consideration. The fees, &c. I will send through the agents immediately I know how much to send.

I remain with respect, Sir, your obedient Servant and Brother,

*Charles Owen Hames,
Hospital Sergeant 2d Rifles.*

Indorsement:

Corfu, 3 January 1833, J. M. Hames, Charles Owen, Hospital Sergeant, 2d Battalion Rifle Brigade.

No. 26.

Committee Rooms, 39, Westmoreland-street, Dublin,
26 May 1832.

Sir and Brother,

DUBLIN.Grand Lodge of
Ireland.

I AM directed to acquaint you that two reports of the proceedings of the Grand Lodge of Great Britain, held at the Lord Kenyon's, on the 19th of April last, though not sent officially, has reached the Grand Orange Lodge of Ireland, and to call your attention to that part of the report under the head of British North America, and the appointment therein made. The Grand Lodge of Ireland, feeling it incumbent on them to appoint the Rev. Chas. Boyton, one of our Grand Chaplains, (now in London) as a deputation to attend on the 4th of June next, ensuing the meeting of your Grand Lodge, announced to be held on that day, for the purpose of communicating with the said Grand Lodge, on that part of your report above alluded to, and which they request may not be made known to British North America until after said meeting of the 4th June.

I am, Sir and Brother, yours very faithfully,

*W. R. Ward,
Deputy Grand Secretary to the Grand Orange Lodge of Ireland.*

To Lieut. Col. Fairman,
Deputy Grand Secretary to the Grand Lodge of Great Britain.

Indorsement:

Dublin, 26 May 1832. Ward, W. R., D. G. S. of Ireland, respecting British North America.

No. 27.

CANADA.

Sir,
I BEG to remember you to bring the subject before his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland, concerning Mr. Ogle Robert Gowan, Deputy Grand Master of British North America, which is called the Upper and Lower Canada. The Grand Lodge is held in Brackwell, Upper Canada.

*Charles Nimens, Gunner, Major Faddy's Company,
4th Batt. Royal Artillery, Woolwich.*

Sir, the question which I desire to know is, if the Duke has granted Mr. Ogle Gowan to be Deputy Grand Master of the Canada.

Indorsement:

Canada. Secretary in Ireland when Lord Aldborough was Grand Master of the benevolent Orange Society. Gowan R. Ogle, Esq., appointed the D. G. M. of all the provinces in British North America. Warrant to be sent immediately, with the thanks of the Grand Lodge. Expressed at the suggestion of Mr. Chetwode.

SELECT COMMITTEE ON ORANGE LODGES.

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Appendix, No. 24.

EXTRACTS OF ACCOUNTS in the SECRETARY'S ALPHABETICAL Book of the GRAND ORANGE LODGE.

Dr.	The DEPUTY GRAND MASTER at WOOLWICH; Nos. 21, 22, 23, 27, Military, and 229, Civil.	Cr.
1821:		
Dec. - -	To Dues of N° 205, Jas. Hartley, Master	£. s. d. - 2 6
June - -	- Dues of N° 82, Ged. M'Cleary, Master	- 4 6
1822:		
June - -	- three Sets of Rules, and for 21, 22 and 23	1 11 6
May - -	- 56 Certificates	5 12 -
July - -	- 52 ditto	5 4 -
Sept. - 4	- 2 ditto, and Rules to N° 27	- 14 6
Dec. - -	- Dues of N° 21, 22 and 23	1 7 -
1823:		
June - -	- Dues of N° 21, to this date	- 13 6
	- ditto - N° 22, to ditto	- 8 -
	- ditto - N° 23, to ditto	- 6 6
	- new Warrant, N° 229, in lieu of 1322	- 10 6
	- Deputy Grand Master's Warrant	1 1 -
		£. 17 15 6
1823:		
July - -	- Balance of last Account	8 17 6
	- Postage of Letter in October last, from Alexander Knowles, Master, N° 27	- 2 -
	- Dues of N° 27, to June 1823	-
	- Contribution from N° 229	1 - -
Sept. - 26	- ditto - from N° 232	1 - -
	- ditto - from N° 233	- 11 -
	- ditto - from N° 234	- 14 -
	- 4 Certificates for ditto	- 8 -
Dec. - 29	- Dues of N° 232, 28 Members	- 14 -
	- ditto - N° 223, 13 Members	- 6 6
	- ditto - N° 233, 15 Members	- 7 6
		£. 14 - 6
1834:		
June - -	- Balance of last Account	2 1 -
	- Dues, N° 233	- 10 5
	- ditto, N° 234	- 6 -
		£. 14 - 6
		1824:
		June - -
	- Cash from N° 233 & 234	- - 16 5

The DEPUTY GRAND MASTER of WOOLWICH, John Gibson.

1834:	£. s. d.	1834:	£. s. d.
Oct. - 1	To W. M. Certificate, W. Smith, N° 233	- 2 6	Nov. 24 By Cash received by D. G. S. - - 12 6
13	- D. G. M. - ditto - W. Gibson	- 10 -	1835: - Cash for Dues, from Sept. 1834 to June 1835, N° 233 - - 15 10
	- Dues from Sept. 1834 to June 1835	- 15 10	

WARANT N° 24 (Military), 29th Foot, granted to Miles Elliott.

1822:	£. s. d.	1822:	£. s. d.
June - -	To new Warrant and Rules, &c. -	1 11 6	June - - By Cash on account of Warrant -
Dec. - -	- Dues to this date, per Return	- 19 8	- Balance due to the Grand Lodge - - - - -
1823:		1 4 -	2 14 2
April - 2	- 12 Certificates	£. 3 14 2	
June - -	- Balance of last Account	- 2 14 2	1823: Sept. 14 By Order on Greenwood, Cox & Co.
	- Dues to this date	- 5 -	- from George Larow, Master, (changed to 241) - - -
			£. 1 - -

Appendix, No. 24.—Extracts of Accounts in Secretary's Book of Grand Orange Lodge—continued.

Dr.	WARRANT N° 125, 7th Dragoon Guards, <i>Samuel Burchall</i> , Master.	Cr.
1821 : June - -	To subscription to the Grand Lodge -	£. s. d. 1 - -
1823 : June - -	- Postage Letter dated 18th inst. - Dues from December 1820 -	£. s. d. 1 8 -
		1820 : Dec. -
		By Dues to this period, paid to Mr. Woodburne (<i>vide</i> Letter 18)
		June 18 -
		Cash transmitted this day
		£. s. d. 1 - -

WARRANT N° 131, 16th Light Dragoons, granted to *Thomas Meacham*, 16th June 1821.

1823 : June - -	To 2 years dues to this date	£. s. d. - - -
		£. s. d. - - -

WARRANT N° 181, 6th Regiment Foot, Captain *Frederick M'Bean*, Master.

1821 : June - -	To Dues from December 1820 -	£. s. d. - 14 -
1823 : June - -	= 2 years' Duea to this date	£. s. d. - - -
		£. s. d. - - -

WARRANT N° 204, 5th Dragoon Guards, Serjeant *David Whaley*, Master.

1821 : June - -	To Dues, 37 Members, from Dec. 1820 -	£. s. d. - 16 6
1823 : June - -	- Postage of letter, 19th May - Dues, 2 years, from June 1821	£. s. d. - 2 2½ -
		£. s. d. - - -

WARRANT N° 211, 11th Foot, *Faithfull Hull*, Master.

1821 : Sept. - -	To Rules, &c. with English War-	£. s. d. - 10 6
1823 : June - -	- rant - Dues to this date	£. s. d. - - -
		£. s. d. 1 13 -

WARRANT N° 231, 7th Royal Fusileers (surrendered).

1822 : June - -	To Rules, &c. with new Warrant - 21 Certificates - Dues, 1 year, to this date - Carriage of Parcel	£. s. d. - 10 6 - 2 2 - - 8 - - 2 -
1823 : July - -	- Balance due the Grand Lodge	£. s. d. 3 2 6 2 2 6
		£. s. d. 3 2 6

WARRANT N° 198, 2d or Coldstream Guards, granted to *Henry Gray*.

1823 : June - -	To new Warrant and Rules - 12 Certificates	£. s. d. 1 11 6 1 4 -
		£. s. d. - - -

WARRANT N° 225, granted to Serjeant *John Templeton*, 3d Dragoon Guards.

1823 : Mar. - 25	To new Warrant, Rules, &c.	£. s. d. 1 11 6
Dec. - 29	- Dues to this date	£. s. d. - 7 -
		£. s. d. 1 11 6 - 7 -

WARRANT N° 338 (originally N° 320), 6th Dragoons, Corporal *John Wilson*, Master, Nottingham.

1835 : April - 13	Book of Rules -	£. s. d. - - -
		£. s. d. 1 - -

WARRANT N° , 6th Dragoons, granted to *John Wilson*.

1834 : Jan. - -	To new Warrant - Master's Certificate	£. s. d. 1 11 6 - 5 -
		£. s. d. 1 - -

I N D E X.

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Colonies. Monies have been received by the grand lodge of England from lodges established in the colonies, *Rep. p. 15*—Military lodges in existence in the colonies, *Fairman* 1025.—See also *British North America. Canadas*.

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[Second Examination.]—Examination respecting certain entries in the accounts of the Orange institution, relative to sums of money received from different regiments as yearly dues, 1094-1167—Books of the Orange institution have been kept in a very imperfect manner,

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manner, 1168—Ritual observed on the initiation of witness, 1170–1194—Letter-book kept by Colonel Fairman, in which letters relating to the Orange institution, and private letters, are entered, 1195–1206—Members of the institution are not bound by any oath not to disclose the signs and pass-words, 1216–1225—Resolutions passed by the grand lodge in the same manner as at any other public meeting, 1225–1230.

[Third Examination.]—Has entered letters in the book kept by Colonel Fairman at the cottage, relating to Orange societies, 1713–1736—Great many private letters of Colonel Fairman's entered in the same book as those of the Orange institution, 1729–1736.

[Fourth Examination.]—Books of the institution not kept so regularly as they should have been, 1906–1910—Correspondents of the institution send their letters to the office, but Colonel Fairman generally answers them from his cottage, 1911–1914—Whether copies of all letters relating to the institution are kept in Colonel Fairman's letter-book, 1915–1934—Letters relating to the institution, and his private letters, are kept together at the cottage, 1920, 1921—Whether letters to Orangemen, not relating to the institution, are treated in the same way as if they were on the business of the institution, 1925, 1926.

Commander of the Forces. Orders given by the commander of the forces in 1822 and 1829, respecting the formation of Orange societies in the army, were not merely confidential recommendations, *Rep. p. 26.*—See also *Ionian Islands*.

Complaints. No complaints can be considered or discussed in the imperial grand lodge until the same have been submitted to the grand committee, unless inconvenience or injury would arise from the postponement, *Rep. p. 4.*—Extract of a letter from Lieutenant-Colonel Fairman to the master of a lodge at Portsmouth, dated 30 July 1833, complaining of the Government for not encouraging Orangeism in the army, *Rep. p. 15.*

Condell, Mr. Engaged in abstracting the books and papers connected with the Orange society during the absence of witness, *Chetwood 89. 91.*—Charges made against him, and recommendation of the grand committee to suspend him till further inquiry had been made into the truth of them, *Keith 2040.*—Has been selling witness's private property for his own use, *Chetwood 2072.*

Conservatives. Address of the grand master of the loyal Orange institution to the Conservatives of England was published at the expense of the institution and under the sanction of the grand master, *Fairman 464–470. 479–481. 485–496.*—Appeal of the Orange institution to the Conservatives of England, *App. p. 90, 91.*—Appeal of the royal Gordon lodge to the conservatives of the west of Scotland, *App. p. 100.*

Cooper, Frederick Fox. (Analysis of his Evidence.)—Member of the Orange institution for four years, 1235–1241—Not bound by any oath not to disclose the signs or pass-words, 1248. 1251—Signs and pass-words extensively known among Orangemen, 1252–1254—Number of members belonging to the Orange body, 1254—No moral obligation of secrecy among members, 1255, 1256—Manner in which the imperial grand committee are elected; nature of their duties, 1260–1301—Reports of the Committee are read paragraph by paragraph and approved of in the grand lodge, 1305–1307—Committee generally see the report of the proceedings of grand lodge meetings previous to its being printed, 1308. 1315—Copy of the reports generally forwarded to each member of a lodge and to every grand lodge, 1316—No address from the Duke of Gordon to the Orangemen of Scotland, 1320–1323.

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[Second Examination.]—Book of correspondence to which witness alluded in his former examination can be obtained from the office, 1411–1415—Supposed number of Orangemen in and about London, 1416, 1417—Great number of lodges that are dormant, 1417—Soldiers belong to the lodge formed in Chelsea, 1423–1425. 1427—Soldiers do not come into the lodges in their uniform, 1426—Supposed number of lodges in connection with the institution, 1428, 1429—Aggregate number of Orangemen in Great Britain, 1430, 1431.

[Third Examination.]—Warrant of the 2d rifle brigade was not granted as stated in the report of proceedings of grand lodge, and examination thereon, 1886–1903.

[Fourth Examination.]—Examination respecting the lodge meeting at Chelsea, 2196–2216—One of the rules of the society that no names shall be entered in the circular but those that are actually present, 2237–2244—Complaints have been made of interlineations and additions being made to circulars which have been brought before the committee, but no report made to the grand lodge thereon, 2261–2266—Rota of business to be transacted at grand lodge meetings laid before the grand master; and by whom prepared

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prepared, 2270–2283—Resolutions that are carried are entered in the printed circular, and the circular is made up from the book, and examination thereon, 2284–2290—Nothing connected with the institution that is considered by the members as private, 2288—Resolution of the grand lodge that the proceedings of the grand lodge be referred to the inspection of the grand committee previous to their being printed, 2290—Resolutions of the grand committee meeting of the loyal Orange institution respecting certain subjects connected therewith on the 12th and 13th April 1835, p. 110—Rota of business as contained in the report of the committee of that day, p. 110.

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Corfu. Permanent Orange lodge established there in 1834, *Nucella* 3160—Letters and answers connected with Orange societies in regiments and artillery stationed at Corfu, *App. p. 217, 218.*

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Correspondence. Correspondence with Mr. Verner, of the grand lodge in Dublin, relative to the establishment of Orange societies in England, *Rep. p. 4*—Correspondence between Mr. Nucella and the deputy grand secretary, read in grand lodge, and approved of by the persons attending there, *Rep. p. 22*—Great quantity of correspondence with all parts of the world, relative to the formation of Orange lodges, *Fairman* 398–406—Respecting the society entirely conducted by the deputy grand secretary, *Staveley* 1779, 1780—Correspondents of the institution send their letters to the office, but Colonel Fairman generally answers them from his cottage, *Cohill* 1911–1914—Letters relating to the institution, and Colonel Fairman's private letters to Orangemen not relating to the institution, are treated in the same way as if they were on the business of the institution, *Cohill* 1925, 1926—Sometimes had with the grand committee of Ireland, *Cooper* 1281, 1282.

Book of correspondence to which witness alluded in his former examination can be obtained from the office, *Cooper* 1411–1415—Manner in which the masters of lodges communicate with the grand lodge, *Thompson* 1557–1565—Letter from E. Nucella, Esq., to Colonel Fairman, dated 24 October, on the subject of establishing Orange societies in France and Italy, *Nucella* 3146—Extract of a letter from E. Nucella, Esq., to Colonel Fairman, stating that the formation of Orange societies in Milan was totally impracticable, *Nucella* 3149—Extract of a letter from E. Nucella, Esq., to Colonel Fairman, respecting the military lodges established at Malta, *Nucella* 3157.

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Devonport. Letter from Serjeant John Bradley, dated 21 October 1832, respecting Orange lodge held in 89th regiment stationed there, *App. p. 146*.

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Dissenters. No dissenting clergymen in England have belonged to the Orange institution, *Rep. p. 16*—Opinion that they are excluded from Orange societies, *Harris* 2354—Are admissible into Orange societies, *Lord Kenyon* 2797, 2798—Not every Dissenter who has a right to admission to the Orange society as a matter of course, *Lord Kenyon* 2857—Many Dissenters are strong supporters of the Established Church, *Lord Kenyon* 2858.—*See also Established Church.*

“District.” Examination respecting the meaning of the term “District,” *Cooper* 1358–1362.

District Lodges. Were discontinued on the formation of the new rules of the Orange society, *Chetwoode* 227—The abolition of all separate and distinct divisions or lodges one of the modifications made in the rules of the association previous to the Duke of York becoming grand master, *Chetwoode* 632—Examination relative to the period of their meeting, and persons attending a lodge at Chelsea, *Keith* 2086–2135—Cause of Mr. Cooper and Captain Staveley attending witness's lodge at their last meeting, *Keith* 2091–2118—Number of members requisite to form a district lodge meeting, *Rep. p. 11*—Number of members requisite to compose a district lodge meeting, *Keith* 2136–2138.

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District Masters. Visitors are allowed to attend at meetings of the district masters, *Cooper* 1336—District masters of London meet twice a year, *Cooper* 1367, *Thompson* 1495—1497—Extract of a letter from the district master of Rochdale to the deputy grand secretary of the Orange society, stating that three-fourths of the members of the Orange institution voted for the Whig candidate at the last election for that place, and that the brethren required their dismissal from the institution, *Whittles* 3240—3242—Letter from C. Nimens to Colonel Fairman, relative to the meeting nights of the warrant held at Woolwich, *App. p. 146.*

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Dorsetshire Labourers. Oaths taken by the Britannic society very different to those taken by the Dorsetshire labourers, *Harris* 2474, 2475.

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Edinburgh. Soldiers attended the lodges held by Colonel Fairman in Edinburgh on his tour of inspection in their regiments, *Rep. p. 23*—Very few Orange lodges there, *Fairman* 796.—See also *Orange Societies*, II. 3, IV. 3. V.

Edinburgh Evening Post. Thanks of the grand lodge given to the editor thereof for his advocacy of the cause of Orangeism in Scotland, *Rep. p. 19.*

“*Eldon.*” The pass-word among Orangemen in England, *Staveley* 1777.

Elections. Extract of a letter from R. E. Plunket, M. P., to the deputy grand secretary, dated 5 July 1834, in which he states that the Orange society is capable of being rendered eminently available at elections, &c., *Rep. p. 17*—Orange society has interfered with the privilege of elections, *Rep. p. 19*—Whether the Orange institution has interfered in any manner with elections, *Lord Kenyon* 2670—Extract of a letter from the district master of Orange society held at Rochdale to the deputy grand secretary of the institution, stating that three-fourths of the members of his lodge voted for the Whig candidate at the last election for that place, and that the brethren required their dismissal from the institution, *Whittles* 3240—3242—Witness was expelled the Orange institution for voting for the liberal candidate at the last election for Rochdale, *Whittles* 3223—3251.

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Expulsion of Members. A disclosure of the system would subject a member to expulsion, *Rep. p. 7*—Members have been expelled from the Orange societies for voting for liberal candidates at elections, *Rep. p. 19. Whittles* 3223—3251—Any member expelled from the Orange lodge of Ireland cannot be admitted to that of England, *Chetwoode* 578—No recent communication from the grand lodge of Ireland relative thereto, *Cooper* 1283—Witness was expelled the Orange institution for voting for the liberal candidate at the last election for Rochdale, *Whittles* 3223—3251—Letter from district master of Birmingham relative to the expulsion of two members belonging to the army, *App. p. 168.*

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[Fourth Examination.]—No copy of the warrant granted to brother Nucella kept by witness, 1372—1375—Examination as to the manner witness obtained his rank in the army

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army, 1376, 1377—Letter from I. J. Butler to witness, dated 2 April 1834, recommending Andrew Clements as a person qualified for the police establishment of England, and examination thereon, 1385–1399.

[Fifth Examination.]—No list of all the lodges in existence connected with the Orange institution ever exhibited in the office of the institution, 1622–1627—List to which Mr. Cooper referred to in his evidence was a list of the stewards, &c. appointed to commemorate Captain Alsager's return for East Surrey, 1635—Very seldom that the number of warrants have exceeded 300, 1638—Number of warrants in the army very much diminished, 1642–1646—Examination respecting the correspondence of the Orange society, and refusal of witness to produce the letter-book, 1652–1667—Principle upon which witness refuses to give up the letter-book of the Orange institution, and examination thereon, 1672–1705—Printed circulars would be sent to military lodges as well as others, 1706–1708.

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French, Mr. Resolution of the grand lodge that he, as deputy grand master of the Birmingham district, do transmit a list of Orangemen who attended the Birmingham political meeting, and who have not expressed their regret and contrition for such improper conduct, *Rep. p. 19*.

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1. *Of the Orange Society.*
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1. *Of the Orange Society :*

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1. In the Army.
2. In England and Wales.
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4. In Scotland.

1. In the Army:

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Refused to obey the civil authorities at Airdrie, and result thereof, *Innes* 2910—Attending the procession at Girvan in 1831 were armed, *Innes* 2942—Procession of Orange-men took place in Airdrie last year was attended with riot, *Innes* 2902—Of Scotland are chiefly composed of the poor and ignorant, *Rep.* p. 25, *Innes* 2956—In Scotland have become very active since the affair at Girvan, *Innes* 2969—Riots that have taken place in Scotland have not been caused by them, *Motherwell* 3381-3387—Orangemen in Scotland retire to their lodges if any disturbance is likely to take place, *Motherwell* 3388—Of Scotland look to the Duke of Cumberland as their head with very great respect, *Innes* 2978-2983—Number thereof at the following places: At Dumfries, *App.* p. 145—At Elland, *App.* p. 145—At Stranraer, *App.* p. 145.

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Orange Oaths. See *Legal Opinions*. *Oaths*, 2.

Orange Processions. See *Assaults*. *Breaches of the Peace*. *Magistrates*. *Processions*. *Prosecutions*. *Riots*.

ORANGE SOCIETIES:

I.—*Generally*.

II.—*Objects in view in the establishment thereof*:

1. *Generally*.
2. *In assimilating the English and Irish institutions*.
3. *In Scotland*.

III.—*Rules and Regulations*.

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1. *Generally*.
2. *In England and Wales*.
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V.—*In the Army, and connected therewith*.

I.—*Generally*:

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Have patronized the public press which advocated their opinions and views in politics, *Rep.* p. 18—Great encouragement given to the establishment thereof by persons high in rank in England, Ireland and Scotland, *Rep.* p. 25—Present laws are sufficient for the suppression thereof if properly enforced, *Rep.* p. 25—Organization thereof as a corresponding society, *Rep.* p. 27—if coming within the meaning of the 39 Geo. 3, c. 79, recommendation that legal proceedings be instituted against the grand officers thereof, *Rep.* p. 27—Witness formed an Orange lodge in London, and by whom the warrant was signed authorizing him to hold it, *Chetwoode* 40-53—Number of lodges in London at the time witness formed one, *Chetwoode* 54-59—First English lodge was held at Manchester, *Lord Kenyon* 2599—Meetings of Orange societies very generally ceased after passing the Emancipation Bill, and reason thereof, *Chetwoode* 252-256—No interruption to Orange lodges in England till the passing the Emancipation Bill, and then only temporarily, *Chetwoode* 261, 262.

No lists of the number of lodges belonging to the institution, *Cooper* 1324-1327—List of Orange lodges has been taken away from the office in Cannon-row within the last five or six days, *Pole* 1405, 1406—Number of members belonging to the Orange body, *Cooper* 1254—Manner in which the number thereof might be ascertained, *Cooper* 1325—Persons who would be excluded from becoming members, *Fairman* 473, 474—Great number of lodges that are dormant, *Cooper* 1417, *Fairman* 897-899—Lodges have been abolished as distinct and separate bodies, and period when effected, *Chetwoode* 163—

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163—From the disorganized state of the affairs of the Orange institution, extra lodge meetings are occasionally held, *Fairman* 431–435—Further examination respecting the cause of no record of the proceedings being kept, *Fairman* 441–447—Great number of lodges have been erected since 1830, and a great many become dormant, *Fairman* 897–899—Considered useful by the magistrates during the special commission for trial of the Luddites, *Chetwoode* 624, 625.

English institution originated from the Irish, *Chetwoode* 574–576—English society has no connexion with the Irish Orange lodge, *Staveley* 1831–1835—Opinion that the deputy grand secretary knows very little of the discipline of the Orange society, and the grand master still less, *Chetwoode* 703—Nothing connected with the institution that is considered by the members as private, *Cooper* 2288—Witness never attended an Orange lodge in Ireland though an Irishman, *Harris* 2346–2348—Printed papers connected with the Orange society have been forwarded in blank covers to the commissioners of police, *Rowan* 3200—Establishment of Orange lodges in the police would be very injurious, and would not be countenanced, *Rowan* 3211–3214—Foreign warrant granted to witness for the purpose of establishing Orange societies abroad, *Nucella* 3022–3027—Extracts from the correspondence held by witness with Colonel Fairman during witness's absence from England relative to the formation of lodges in different parts abroad, *Nucella* 3144–3162—Cause of witness joining the Orange institution, *Keith* 1964—Witness was expelled the Orange institution for voting for the liberal candidate at the last election for Rochdale, *Whittles* 3223–3251—Whether the Prince George of Cumberland lodge is still in existence, *Staveley* 1809–1812—Orders issued by the late Duke of York that no Orange lodges should be established in the army has always been acted upon by witness, *Lord Kenyon* 2712–2714.

*II.—Objects in view in the establishment thereof:**1. Generally:*

Orange institution is a religious institution, *Fairman* 473, *Chetwoode* 620, *Staveley* 1824, *Keith* 1966, 1967, *Lord Kenyon* 2845—The loyal Orange institution of Great Britain is exclusively a Protestant association, *Rep. p. 4*—Tendency and effect thereof, *Rep. p. 18*—Almost all the proceedings thereof have had some political object in view, *Rep. p. 10*—The ostensible object of their institution is to support the Protestant religion and Protestant ascendancy, and to protect the rights of Protestants, *Rep. p. 10*—Objects in view from the establishment thereof the support of the Established Church, loyalty to the Throne and defence of the laws, *Chetwoode* 620, *Staveley* 1824–1829, *Keith* 1966, 1967, *App. p. 106.* 121. 130—Orange institution has been held out as a charitable institution for assisting decayed members, *Whittles* 3268—Objects in view in establishing them at Rome, *Lord Kenyon* 2794–2796—Whether the proceedings of the society are calculated to effect the objects for which it was instituted, *Staveley* 1824–1829. 1839–1846—Whether the Orange institution has confined its operations to the purposes for which formed, *Lord Kenyon* 2668–2674—Opinion that the views of the loyal Orange institution are of the same nature and identified with those of the Carlton Club, and examination thereon, *Fairman* 484–484—Loyal Orange institution has never advanced money for the purpose of defending prosecutions against Orangemen, *Staveley* 1821, 1822.

2. In assimilating the English and Irish Institutions:

The objects of the English and Irish institutions are nearly analogous, *Rep. p. 5,* *Fairman* 893—Members of lodges in Ireland are admitted into lodges of the loyal Orange institution of Great Britain, and also in those of the Colonies, and vice versa, *Rep. p. 5*—Period when the systems of England and Ireland were assimilated, *Rep. p. 5.*

3. In Scotland:

Those in Scotland are under the patronage of the Duke of Gordon, *Rep. p. 23*—No Orange lodges north of the Frith of Forth, *Rep. p. 23,* *Fairman* 848—The existence thereof in Scotland has led to several riots, attended with loss of life, and execution of the offenders, *Rep. p. 24,* *Innes* 2948–2951—Examination relative to the number of Orange lodges in different parts of Scotland, *Fairman* 1863–1868—Class of persons constituting those in the western part of Scotland, and number thereof, *Innes* 2955–2957—Of Glasgow, Port Glasgow and Airdrie, are principally composed of Irishmen, *Innes* 2957—A considerable number of the persons composing Orange societies in Ayrshire are Scotchmen, *Innes* 2957—Orange lodges in Scotland occasion continual breaches of the peace, *Innes* 2958, 2972.

Have led to the institution of Ribbon societies in Scotland, *Innes* 2967—In Scotland the members of Orange societies have become very active since the affair at Girvan, *Innes* 2969—Orangeism considerably increased in Scotland since the first visit of Colonel Fairman, *Innes* 2988, 2989—Orangeism very little improved since Colonel Fairman's visit, in consequence of the increase in the amount of fees payable, *Motherwell* 3419—Whether the societies in Edinburgh correspond with the grand lodge, *Innes* 2996–3000—Orange societies of Scotland conducted by signs, *Innes* 2994—Clergymen have joined them in Scotland, *Motherwell* 3400–3402—Extracts from the Glasgow Courier respecting the progress made in the establishment of Orange societies in different parts of Scotland, *App. p. 93–97.*

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III.—*Rules and Regulations*:

The rules and ordinances of the loyal Orange institution of Great Britain and of the grand Orange lodge of Ireland are nearly similar, *Rep. p. 5*, *Fairman* 893—Nature of the alterations made in the rules and ordinances thereof in consequence of the opinion of counsel, *Rep. p. 7*—No regulation, resolution or rule thereof can be at any time rescinded, altered or amended without notice being given at the regular meeting of the imperial grand lodge previous to such motion, *Rep. p. 4*—No complaint can be considered or discussed in the imperial grand lodge until the same has been submitted to the grand committee, unless inconvenience would arise from its postponement, *Rep. p. 4*—The form of prayer with which lodges are opened and closed are printed in the rules and ordinances of the institution, *Rep. p. 4*—Examination respecting the rules and regulations for the use of all Orange societies, *Chetwoode* 24–34—General complaints among the members thereof that the book of revised code of laws, &c., was adopted by the secretary without proper authority, *Chetwoode* 242–246.

Opinion that the lodges of England are under the same rules and regulations as those of Ireland, *Fairman* 354, 355, 893—Legal opinions given that the society was not illegal at common law, but that some of the regulations might be objected to, *Chetwoode* 667, 668—Orange body, according to its rules, does not recognise the term “district,” *Chetwoode* 704–706—Rule 38 regulating the admission of non-commissioned officers, &c., was passed at a meeting previous to the present grandmaster belonging to the institution, *Chetwoode* 713—The rules of the society in 1826 principally compiled by witness, and approved of by the grand lodge, and members thereof, *Chetwoode* 718–720—Opinion that the rule 41 in the new Orange regulations has no reference whatever to Orange meetings in regiments, or what are termed military lodges, *Chetwoode* 729—Opinion that the book of rules printed in 1834 is of no validity, as they have never been read and approved of in the grand lodge, *Staveley* 1813–1820.

Period that new rules and regulations of the Orange institution came into effect, *Harris* 2303, 2304—Of the Orange society of England on its first institution were the same as those of Ireland, *Lord Kenyon* 2609, 2610—Rules of 1834 are those by which the institution are regulated, *Lord Kenyon* 2660—Nature of the irregularities that have crept into the rules of the society, *Lord Kenyon* 2660–2667—No rule against the admission of Unitarians into the Orange society, *Lord Kenyon* 2799, 2800—Grand lodge has the power of dispensing with its own rules and regulations in regard to the admission of influential persons, *Lord Kenyon* 2806–2817—Nature of the correction which witness wishes to make in his former evidence respecting the validity of the rules and regulations of the Orange institution printed in 1835, *Staveley* 2899—Laws and ordinances of the loyal Orange institution of Great Britain as agreed in 1826, *App. p. 120–128*—Laws and ordinances of the loyal Orange institution of Great Britain, as altered in 1834, *App. p. 129–140*.

IV.—*Number of Lodges*:

1. *Generally*:

Number of lodges connected with the grand Orange institution of Great Britain, *Fairman* 449, 450, *Cooper* 1428, 1429.

2. *In England and Wales*:

Lodges connected with the loyal Orange institution of Great Britain, and number thereof: In Birmingham, *Fairman* 780–783, *Thompson* 1552–1555—In Bolton, *Fairman* 787—In Bradford, *Rep. p. 11*—In Cardiff, *Fairman* 767–771—In Chowbent, *Rep. p. 24*, *Fairman* 787—In Leeds, *Rep. p. 11*—In London and its environs, *Chetwoode* 54–56, *Fairman* 1623, *Thompson* 1562, 1563—In Manchester, *Chetwoode* 602, *Fairman* 784—In Rochdale, *Rep. p. 11*—In Sheffield, *Fairman* 785—In Wigan, *Fairman* 788–790—In Woolwich, *Rep. p. 11*, *Fairman* 921.

3. *In Scotland*:

Lodges connected with the grand Orange institution of England, and number thereof: In Airdrie, *Rep. p. 24*, *Fairman* 824–832, *Innes* 2955—In Ayrshire, *Rep. p. 11*, 24, *Innes* 2955—In Castle Douglas, *Rep. p. 24*—In Dumfries, *Rep. p. 24*—In Edinburgh, *Rep. p. 23*, *Fairman* 796, *Innes* 2995, *Motherwell* 3422—In Elland, *Rep. p. 24*—In Girvan, *Rep. p. 24*—In Glasgow, *Rep. p. 11*, 24, *Fairman* 1858–1860, *Motherwell* 3323—In Glenure, *Rep. p. 24*—In Kilmarnock, *Rep. p. 24*—In Johnston, *Rep. p. 24*—In Lanark, *Innes* 2955—In Maybole, *Rep. p. 24*, *Innes* 2956—In Neilston, *Rep. p. 24*, *Innes* 2955—In Paisley, *Rep. p. 24*, *Innes* 2955, *Motherwell* 3323—In Pollockshaws, *Innes* 2955—In Port Glasgow, *Rep. p. 24*, *Innes* 2955—In Renfrew, *Innes* 2955—In Stranraer, *Rep. p. 24*—In Wigton, *Rep. p. 24*.

4. *In Places Abroad*:

Lodges held in connexion with the loyal Orange institution of Great Britain, and number thereof: At Bermuda, *Rep. p. 15*—In Corfu, *Rep. p. 15*, *Nucella* 3160—At Gibraltar, *Rep. p. 15*—In the Ionian Islands, *Nucella* 3155—In Malta, *Rep. p. 15*, *Nucella* 3029–3102—In Rome, *Fairman* 387—Orange lodges were held in Ireland in 1825 under warrants issued from the English institution, *Rep. p. 7*—Those established in Upper and Lower Canada are under the jurisdiction of the grand lodge of Ireland, *Rep. p. 15*—Very well known in Malta that Orange lodges existed in regiments stationed there, *Rep. p. 22*.

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V.—*In the Army, and connected therewith:*

The existence thereof considered highly injurious to the discipline of His Majesty's army, and dangerous to the peace of His Majesty's subjects, *Rep. p. 4*—The establishment of Orange societies in the army and artillery has been very much encouraged by the grand officers of the loyal Orange institution, *Rep. p. 15*—Soldiers attended lodges called by Colonel Fairman during his tour through Edinburgh in their regiments, *Rep. p. 22, 23*—At Malta, *Nucella 3041–3045*—At Rochdale, *Whittles 3279, 3280*—Soldiers do not come to the lodge meetings in their uniforms, *Cooper 1426*—Publicly well known in Rochdale that the military belonged to the Orange associations, *Rep. p. 23, Whittles, 3252–3256*—General order issued by the commander of the forces, dated 31 August 1835, prohibiting the introduction of Orange lodges into the army, &c., on pain of being brought to a court martial for disobedience of orders, *Rep. p. 25*.

See also Accounts. Addresses. Admission to Lodges. Airdrie. Army. Artillery. Ayrshire. Barracks. Baud, Mr. Birmingham. Blanketers. Bolton. Books, Breaches of the Peace. Britannic Society. Canadas. Certificates. Chaplains. Civil Authorities. Clergymen. Clerkenwell-green. Colonies. Corfu. Correspondence. Court Martial. Crossley, Mr. Cumberland, H. R. H. Duke of. Declarations. Dissenters. District Masters. Dover Lodge. Edinburgh. Established Church. Expulsion of Members. Fairman, Colonel. Fees. Fletcher, Colonel. Foreign Letters. Funds. Gibraltar. Gifford, Sir Robert. Glasgow. Grand Committee. Grand Master. Gurney, Mr. Baron. Helensburgh. Hertford, Lord. Horne, Sir William. Initiation. Ionian Islands. Italian States. Jersey. Jews. Kenyon, Lord. Lanark. Lancashire. Laws. Legal Opinions. Legislative Interference. Lens, Mr. Serjeant. Letter Book. Lower Orders. Lowther, Lord. Loyalty. Luddites. Macdonald, Sir J. Malta. Manchester. Manufacturing Districts. Miners. Minute Book. Montreal. Mutual Assistance. Neilston. New South Wales. Non-commissioned Officers. Nucella, Mr. Oaths, 1. 2. Orangemen. Orders. Paisley. Papal Government. Papists. Pass-words. Police, Commissioners of. Police Force. Port Glasgow. Press, The. Processions. Prosecutions. Proxies. Quebec. Religion. Rochdale. Roman-catholic Relief Bill. Rome. Secrecy. Signs. Simpson, Mr. Soldiers. Southwark. Transubstantiation. Unitarians. Warrants.

Orders. Grand Orange lodge does not recognise more than two orders, *Chetwoode 2554*.

Osborn, Mr. Engaged in abstracting the books and papers connected with the Orange society during the absence of witness, *Chetwoode 89. 91*.

P.

Pain, Mr. Engaged in abstracting the books and papers connected with the Orange society during the absence of witness, *Chetwoode 89. 91*.

Paisley. Correspondence relative to the formation of Orange societies in Paisley, *App. p. 188. 195*.—*See also Orange Societies, IV. 3.*

Papal Government. Of the Italian States objected to the establishment of Orange societies within their jurisdiction, *Nucella 3027, 3028*.

Papists. Are excluded from the Orange institution, *Fairman 473*.

Pass-words. The same signs and pass-words are used in the Irish as in the English Orange institution, *Rep. p. 5, Chetwoode 560, 561, Cooper 1252, Fairman 891–893*—The same signs and pass-words not in use in the London lodges as in those of Ireland, *Chetwoode 38, 39*—By whom those made use of by the grand lodge of Ireland on its revival were formed, *Rep. p. 6*—The pass-words and signs of an Orangeman different to those of a Purpleman, *Fairman 869–874*—Very little difference in the signs and pass-words of an Orange and Purpleman, *Thompson 1454–1456*—Signs and pass-words extensively known among Orangemen, *Cooper 1252–1254*.

Whether an Orangeman is bound to retain the pass-words and signs, though the declarations have been laid aside, *Fairman 875. 886*—Whether the pass-words are not required by the ritual laid down to be kept secret, *Fairman 887–890*—No moral obligation of secrecy among members of the Orange institution, *Colwill 1216–1225, Cooper 1248–1251. 1255, 1256, Thompson 1445–1452, Lord Kenyon 2730–2735, Motherwell 3403–3408*—Very great difficulty in communicating the signs and pass-words, *Staveley 1769–1777*—Witness is not at liberty to divulge the signs and pass-words of the Orange society, *Harris 2341–2345*—Signs and pass-words of the Britannic society are different to those of the Orange institution, *Harris 2516*.

See also Eldon. Grand Lodge of England. Grand Lodge of Ireland. Oaths, 1. Orangemen. Ritual. Signs.

Peat; Right Rev. Sir R. Sums paid by him for his initiation, certificate, &c., *Fairman 938, 939*.

Peel, Mr. Secretary. Vote of thanks passed by the grand lodge for his support of Protestant principles, *Rep. p. 19*.

Pensions. Various applications made by Orangemen for the influence of the members of the grand lodge to be used in procuring pensions in the artillery for them, *Rep. p. 10*—Two letters from C. Nimens to Colonel Fairman, dated 13 May and 4 June 1832, requesting the interference of the grand master to procure a pension for him with his discharge from the regiment to which he belonged, *App. p. 146*.

Pistols. Several persons in the procession at Girvan that had pistols, *Innes 2947*.

Plunket, Hon. R. E. M. P. Extract of a letter from him to the deputy grand secretary, dated 5 July 1834, acquiescing in the general tenor of the appeal of the Orange institution to the Carlton Club and the Conservatives of England, *Rep. p. 17*—Letter from Mr. E. R. Plunket, grand master of the county of Meath, respecting the address of the loyal Orange institution, *Lord Kenyon 2854, 2855*—Letter from the Hon. R. E. Plunket, dated 6 June 1834, to Colonel Fairman, requesting an interview with the grand committee on subjects of importance connected with the Orange institution, *App. p. 113, 114*—Another letter from the same to the same, dated 5 July 1834, on the subject of an address to the Carlton Club, on the principles of the Orange institution, *App. p. 114, 115*.

Plymouth. Letter from the master of warrant 1470, held in the 11th regiment, stationed at Plymouth in 1821, requesting information might be sent to him respecting the business of the Orange institution, *App. p. 159*.

Pole, Charles. (Analysis of his Evidence.)—List of Orange lodges has been taken away from the office in Cannon-row, within the last five or six days, 1405, 1406.

Police, Commissioners of. Printed papers connected with the Orange society have been forwarded in blank covers to the commissioners of police, *Rowan 3200*—Heads of the police have always discouraged the establishment of societies in the force, *Rowan 3210*.
See also *Orange Societies, I.*

Police Force. Frequent applications made by Orangemen for the influence and assistance of the members of the grand lodge in order to procure them situations in the police, *Rep. p. 10*—Members of the police force are entered in the returns of some of the Orange lodges, *Rep. p. 16*—Number of applications made by Colonel Fairman for the admission of persons into the police force, and examination thereon, *Rowan 3194-3204*—Applications made by Colonel Fairman for the admission of parties into the force have not been complied with, in consequence of their not being qualified according to the police regulations, *Rowan 3204*—Number of the police force, *Rowan 3209*—Establishment of Orange lodges in the police would be very injurious, and would not be countenanced, *Rowan 3211-3214*—No person would be admitted into the force on the recommendation of Colonel Fairman alone, *Rowan 3215, 3216*—Letters and answers respecting applications for the influence of the members of the grand lodge might be used for obtaining situations in the metropolitan police, *App. p. 161*.

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Political Associations. Manner in which the law relative to the suppression of political societies in 1825 in Ireland was frustrated, *Rep. p. 7*—The law relating thereto did not apply to those of England, *Chetwoode 564-567*.

Political Meetings. Number of Orangemen that attended the different meetings held in Ireland in 1834, *Rep. p. 16*.

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Port Glasgow. Lodge thereat in a dormant state at the period of witness's visit to Scotland, *Fairman 1872*—Examination respecting the cause of the riots at Airdrie and Port Glasgow in 1834, *Innes 2901-2933*.
See also *Orange Societies, IV. 3. Riots.*

Portsmouth. Opinion that a Britannic society is in existence at this place, *Harris 2502-2506*—Letters and answers respecting the order given by Sir C. Campbell prohibiting soldiers from attending Orange societies in Portsmouth, *App. p. 152*—Names and residences of the members of Orange lodge No. 47, held at the Antelope, in Portsmouth, *App. p. 153*.

Prayers. Every lodge is opened and closed with prayers, the forms of which are printed in the rules and ordinances of the institution, *Rep. p. 4, Thompson 1467, Harris 2337-2340*—Britannic lodges always opened with prayer, *Harris 2527*—Form of those used at the opening and closing of lodge meetings, *App. p. 111, 126, 137*.

Precepts. Witness granted a warrant while at Malta to the 7th regiment of Royal Fusileers, in consequence of the precept under which they sat being deficient, *Nucella 3075-3097*—Examination respecting the precept granted from one regiment to another, *Nucella 3124-3126*.

Press, The. Resolution of the grand lodge in 1833, thanking the proprietors of the Edinburgh Evening Post and Glasgow Courier, for their advocacy of Orange principles, *Rep. p. 19*—Resolution of the grand lodge in Manchester in 1820, recommending to the notice of all Orangemen the newspaper called the Hibernian Journal, for its advocacy of Orange principles, *Rep. p. 19*—Resolution of the grand lodge of England in 1821, conveying

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conveying the thanks thereof to the proprietors of the "True Briton" and the "Hibernian Journal," for the constitutional part which they have taken on the introduction of the late Bills into Parliament for the destruction of the Protestant religion, *Rep. p. 19*—Resolution of the grand lodge in 1823, thanking the editor of the John Bull Sunday newspaper for his advocacy of Orange principles, *Rep. p. 19*—Vote of thanks have been passed by the loyal Orange institution of Great Britain to the public press who have advocated their opinions and views in politics, *Rep. p. 18*.

See also Orange Societies, I.

Printers. Names of the different printers employed by witness during his connexion with the Orange society, *Chetwoode 190-196*.

Printing. Every member of the Orange society pays towards the expenses of printing, &c., *Thompson 1489-1493*.

Prisoners. Have the privilege of challenging jurors in Scotland, *Innes 3002-3008*—Very commonly challenge jurors in Crown prosecutions in Scotland, *Innes 3009*.

Private Lodges. Necessary to belong to a private lodge immediately upon being admitted to the grand lodge, *Harris 2310*—No person can become an Orangeman unless he belongs to a private lodge, *Lord Kenyon 2806-2808*.

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Processions. Orange processions on particular days, attended with the insignia of the society, tend to excite breaches of the peace, *Rep. p. 18*—Orange processions lead to riots and breaches of the peace in Scotland, *Rep. p. 24*—Grand Orange procession took place at Airdrie in consequence of the arrival of Colonel Fairman as the representative of the grand lodge of England, *Rep. p. 24*—Orange processions in Scotland are attended with flags and music, *Innes 2944*—Opinion decidedly against their taking place, *Staveley 1837*—There has been but one Orange procession in Rochdale during 20 years, and that passed off very quietly, *Whittles 3257-3262*—Nature of the precautions taken by the sheriff of Airdrie to prevent Orange processions taking place last July, *Innes 2912-2915*—Meeting of several Orange lodges took place in 1831, in the neighbourhood of Girvan, which were attended with loss of life, and examination thereon, *Innes 2940-2954*—Number of persons forming the Orange procession at Girvan in 1831, *Innes 2943*.

See also Airdrie. Arms. Assaults. Breaches of the Peace. Orangemen. Riots.

Prosecutions. Orange society has never advanced money for the purpose of defending prosecutions, *Staveley 1821, 1822*—Considerable number of persons to be prosecuted for the damage done during the Orange procession at Airdrie, *Innes 2918, 2919*—No Orangeman to have the pecuniary aid of the institution in any prosecution occasioned by him through religious or party spirit, *App. p. 111. 125. 135*.

See also Crown Prosecutions. Magistrates. Liverpool. Subscriptions.

Protestants. Tendency and effect of the Orange societies is to increase the animosity between the Protestants and Catholics, *Rep. p. 18*.

Proxies. Resolution of the grand lodge respecting the attendance of proxies at the meetings thereof, *Rep. p. 21*—Proxies from masters of lodges and dignitaries are admitted to grand lodge meetings, *Rep. p. 5*—Persons not admitted as proxies at lodge meetings without permission of the chairman, *Lord Kenyon 2758-2761*—Period when the practice of voting by proxy was discontinued, *Chetwoode 739-743*—The proxy produced by Thomas Keith was a mere pretext for gaining admission to the grand lodge, *Chetwoode 742*—No objection made to witness attending the meeting of the grand Orange institution as proxy for a regiment, *Keith 1985, 1986*—Not aware that the 1st or Royal Dragoon lodge existed till witness appeared as proxy for them, *Keith 2167-2174*—Mr. Clarke, secretary to the deputy grand secretary, introduced witness to the grand lodge meeting as proxy for the dragoons, *Keith 2171-2179*—No person can be received as proxy in the grand lodge who is not of himself qualified to sit and vote therein, *App. p. 5*.

See also Grand Lodge Meetings. Keith, Sergeant William. Military Lodges.

Publicans. No keeper of a public-house can be a master of a warrant, *App. p. 108. 122. 133*.

Public Offices. Recommendation that all persons holding situations in public offices should be removed if in any way connected with Orange societies, *Rep. p. 26*.

Public Press. See *Press, The*.

Purpleman. See *Pass-words. Signs. Secrecy.*

Purple Order. Very little difference in the signs and pass-words of an Orangeman and Purpleman, *Thompson 1454-1456*—Ritual of the initiation of a member to the purple order, and examination thereon, *Rep. p. 7. Lord Kenyon 2648-2650*—Persons who may be elected to the Purple order, *App. p. 110. 125. 135*.

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Qualification. Nature of the qualification required to become an Orangeman, *Rep.* p. 10 *App.* p. 106, 121, 130—But few of the applications, made by Colonel Fairman on behalf of Orangemen for situations in the police, were granted in consequence of the parties not being qualified according to the police regulations, *Rowan* 3204.

Quebec. Letters and answers respecting Orange societies established in regiments and artillery stationed there in 1832, *App.* p. 198, 199.

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Ramsay, Mr. Tried for the murder of Alexander Ross, and acquitted, *Innes* 2947.

Receipts and Expenditure. Dissatisfaction existed in the country districts as to the expenditure of the Orange institution, and means taken to remove it, *Chetwoode* 147.

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Regalia. No regalia belonging to the Orange institution, *Thompson* 1509, 1510—Not compulsory for persons to wear their regalia when attending grand lodge meetings, *Thompson* 1520, 1538.

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Register of Members. Purpose for which the deputy grand secretary's general register of members was applicable, *Chetwoode* 537, 538.

Release. Witness would not require a release from the grand master previous to disclosing the signs, &c., *Cooper* 1250, 1251.

Religion. The Orange institution increases the rancour and animosity between persons of different religious persuasions, *Rep.* p. 18—Considerable animosity existing in all towns and places where there are Orange lodges between Catholics and Orangemen, *Innes* 2933, 2934—To protect the interests of religion one of the purposes for which the national Protestant fund in Ireland established, *Fairman* 459—Orange institution is a religious institution, *Fairman* 473, *Keith* 1966, 1967, *Lord Kenyon* 2845, *Staveley* 1824—The Britannic society established for the support of religion, *Harris* 2460–2523.

Renewal of Warrants. See *Warrants*, 1. 2. 4.

Renfrew. See *Orange Societies*, IV. 3.

Reports. Reports of the grand committee, and the resolutions prepared by them, are read through, and afterwards put separately from the chair, *Rep.* p. 4—Printed reports of grand lodge meetings are signed by the deputy grand secretary, and copies forwarded to each dignitary of the institution, and persons holding offices connected therewith, *Rep.* p. 5—Extract from printed circular of the proceedings of the imperial lodge, held 16th April 1833, respecting the applications made to him by brethren for place and patronage, *Rep.* p. 10—Reports of proceedings of every grand lodge detailing the business transacted therein, is printed and circulated among the members of the institution, *Rep.* p. 19—Entries of the warrants granted at the grand lodge, meetings to regiments entered in the printed reports of the proceedings, *Rep.* p. 21—Grand lodge sends copies of all its proceedings to every district master and every lodge throughout the kingdom, *Rep.* p. 27—By whom the printed reports of proceedings of the Orange society were prepared, *Chetwoode* 95–102, *Cooper* 1291—Reports made up from slips signed by the chairman, *Chetwoode* 187–189—Resolutions that are carried at grand lodge meetings are entered in the printed circular, and the circular is made up from the book, and examination thereon, *Cooper* 2284–2290.

Proofs of the reports of Orange meetings are submitted to Lord Kenyon, *Staveley* 1793–1798, 1801—Printed reports are generally sent to every master of a warrant in Great Britain to be read to the members, and number thereof, *Chetwoode* 151–155, 288–293, *Fairman* 448, *Cooper* 1316, *Staveley* 1790–1792, *Harris* 2317—Printed circulars would be sent to military lodges as well as others, *Fairman* 1706–1708—Of the proceedings of the grand lodge of London distributed among the lodges in Scotland, *Motherwell* 3423–3425—Whether it is customary for the chairman to examine the reports of the meetings, *Lord Kenyon* 2682—Of the Committee are read paragraph by paragraph, and approved of in the grand lodge, *Cooper* 1305–1307, *Staveley* 1781, 1782—Reports of the Orange society describe all the transactions that take place at meeting of the grand Orange institution, *Keith* 1971–1975.

The grand committee generally see the report of the proceedings of the grand lodge meetings previous to its being printed, *Cooper* 1308–1315—Reports that are made at grand lodge meetings are not always inspected by the grand committee, *Staveley* 1798–1800—Were printed more for the satisfaction of the lower orders than the higher, *Chetwoode* 156—One of the rules of the Orange society that no names shall be entered in the circulars but those that are actually present, *Cooper* 2237–2244—Complaints have been made of interlineations and additions being made to circulars which have been brought before the committee, but no report made to the grand lodge thereon, *Cooper* 2261–2266—Length of time that elapses after the meeting before the report of the grand lodge is made, *Harris* 2331—Extracts from a circular of the Orange institution, dated

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dated June 1833, relative to the establishment of Orangeism in Scotland, *Kenyon* 2894-2897—Printed papers taken out and distributed by witness during his stay abroad, *Nucella* 3189-3193—Two reports of the state of the lodges in Scotland made to the grand lodge each year, *Motherwell* 3426-3428.

See also Grand Committee. Kenyon, Lord.

Resolutions. Resolutions prepared by the grand committee previous to meetings of the grand lodge, are read through, and afterwards put separately from the chair, *Rep. p. 4*—Resolutions proposed at grand lodge meetings, after being seconded and put to the assembly, are decided by show of hands, *Rep. p. 4*—Of grand lodge meetings when agreed to have often the initials of the grand master affixed to them, *Rep. p. 4*—Resolution of grand lodge that no communication written or printed of the proceedings of the grand lodge be made without the special orders of the grand lodge, *Rep. p. 5*—Recommended to the consideration of the grand lodge by the grand committee of 1823, relative to a report to be made by the deputy grand masters of the increase or decrease of the enemies of the institution, as well as the increase or decrease of the friends thereof, *Rep. p. 10*.

Resolution of a committee meeting held at Manchester, 13 October 1819, thanking Lord Kenyon for his subscription towards the prosecution at Liverpool against Orangemen for walking in procession, *Rep. p. 19*—Resolution passed at a special meeting of the Orange institution at Manchester, 7th August 1820, that proceedings be instituted against the mayor of Liverpool for interfering with Orangemen while walking in procession, *Rep. p. 19*—Resolutions of a committee meeting held at Moston, 11 August 1819, suggesting the propriety of an immediate subscription being entered into to defray the expenses of the prosecutions at Liverpool for walking in procession, *Rep. p. 19*.

Of the grand lodge are passed in the same manner as those of any other public meeting, *Colwill* 1225-1230, *Staveley* 1787, 1788—Resolutions are read over at grand lodge meetings, and put to the persons present for approval, *Staveley* 1803-1805—Resolution of the grand lodge that the proceedings thereof be referred to the inspection of the grand committee previous to their being printed, *Cooper* 2290—Resolutions generally put formally at grand lodge meetings by the chairman, *Lord Kenyon* 2681—Of the grand committee meeting of the loyal Orange institution, respecting certain subjects connected therewith, on the 12th and 13th April 1835, *Cooper*, p. 110—Examination respecting certain resolutions passed by the Gordon Orange lodge, inviting persons to become members thereof, *Motherwell* 3325-3329—Resolutions moved by Lord Kenyon, respecting meetings of Orange lodges being held on Sundays, *App. p. 119*.

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Returns. Returns of the number of persons composing country lodges do not come very regularly, *Colwill* 982, 983.

Ribbonmen. Class of persons who profess the Roman-catholic religion, and bound by secret oaths and signs, *Motherwell* 3385, 3386.

Ribbon Societies. Present laws are sufficient for the suppression of Ribbon societies, if properly enforced, *Rep. p. 25*—Ribbon lodges in existence in Scotland, *Innes* 2959-2962—Ribbon lodges do not always meet in one place, *Innes* 2963—Opinion that they exist in Glasgow, *Motherwell* 3388-3397.

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Riots. The existence of Orange societies in Scotland the principal cause of the riots that have taken place there, *Rep. p. 24*—Examination respecting the cause of the riots at Airdrie and Port Glasgow in 1834, *Innes* 2901-2933—Several persons tried for riots, &c., at Girvan, arising from the Orange procession there, and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment, *Rep. p. 24*, *Innes* 2950, 2951—That have taken place in Scotland have not been caused by Orangemen, *Motherwell* 3381-3387.

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Ritual. Resolution of the grand lodge meeting in March 1822, approving of the rituals for the reception and initiation of the brethren into the different orders, *Rep. p. 7*—Religious forms in use on the introduction of a member to the Purple order, *Rep. p. 7, 8*, *Lord Kenyon* 2648-2650—Whether the pass-words are not required by the ritual laid down to be kept secret, *Fairman* 887-890—Only one sentence read from the ritual at the time witness was initiated, *Staveley* 1766.—*See also Initiation. Purple Order.*

Rochdale. Very well known in Rochdale that the military belonged to the Orange association there, *Rep. p. 23*, *Whittles* 3252-3256—Examination respecting the accounts due from the district lodge of Rochdale, *Chetwood* 220-226—Witness was expelled the Orange institution for voting for the liberal candidate at the last election for Rochdale, *Whittles* 3223-3251—Number of Orangemen therein, *Whittles* 3256—Very few regiments that have been there but what have had some Orangemen in them, *Whittles* 3283-3287—Only one magistrate therein that is an Orangeman, *Whittles* 3289-3295.

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Roman-catholic Chapels. Attack made upon one in Airdrie by Orangemen, and completely demolished, *Innes* 2928.

Roman-catholic Relief Bill. No interruption to Orange lodges in England till the passing the Emancipation Bill, and then only temporarily, *Chetwoode* 261, 262.

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Roman-catholics. The Orange institution is the means of keeping up the animosity between the Protestants and Catholics, *Rep.* p. 18—Instances of their being the first aggressors in some cases of riots in Scotland, *Rep.* p. 24, *Innes* 2951–2954—Secret societies bound by oaths and signs have been formed among Roman-catholics of Scotland, to protect themselves against the insults offered them by Orangemen, *Rep.* p. 24, *Innes* 2958–2971—Charge made against Roman-catholics of intending to blow up the town of Airdrie traced to Mr. Thompson, an Orangeman, *Innes* 2924, 2925—Instances of houses of Roman-catholics being attacked by Orangemen, *Innes* 2928—Cannot be admitted into the Orange society, *App.* p. 107, 121, 130.

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Rome. Objects in view in establishing Orange societies in Rome, *Lord Kenyon* 2794–2796.

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Ross, Alexander. Shot while in the execution of his duty at Girvan, in 1831, *Innes* 2945.

Rota of Business. To be transacted at grand lodge meetings always placed before the grand master or chairman, *Rep.* p. 4—Prepared by the deputy grand secretary and grand committee for grand lodge meetings, *Rep.* p. 19, *Cooper* 2270–2283, *Harris* 2374, *Lord Kenyon* 2676–2689.

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Rowan, Colonel Charles. (Analysis of his Evidence.)—Number of applications made by Colonel Fairman for the admission of persons into the police force, and examination thereon, 3194–3204—But few of the applications granted in consequence of the parties not being qualified according to the police regulations, 3204—Number of the police force, 3209—Heads of the police have always discouraged the establishment of societies in the force, 3210—Establishment of Orange lodges in the police would be very injurious, and would not be countenanced, 3211–3214—No person would be admitted to the force on the recommendation of Colonel Fairman without other recommendations, 3215, 3216.

Rowan, Mr. Nature of a conversation between that gentleman and witness relative to the Duke of Cumberland's refusal to grant a deputy grand master's certificate to the Rifle Brigade, *Keith* 2011–2017.

Royal Gordon Lodge. Established by Lieutenant Colonel Fairman during his tour of inspection in 1833, *Rep.* p. 24, *Fairman* 803–819—Not in a very flourishing state, *Rep.* p. 24—Class of persons composing the royal Gordon lodge, *Fairman* 842, *Motherwell* 3330–3341—Number and names of members of royal Gordon lodge of Glasgow on 31st August 1835, *Motherwell* 3312, 3313—All members must be balloted for previous to their admission thereto, *Motherwell* 3316, 3317—Examination respecting certain resolutions passed by it inviting persons to become members thereof, *Motherwell* 3325–3329—Particulars respecting a meeting of the Gordon lodge held in November last, *Motherwell* 3342–3362—Appeal from the royal Gordon lodge to the Conservatives of the west of Scotland, *App.* p. 100.

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Sabbath-day. Resolutions moved in grand lodge by Lord Kenyon, deprecating the meeting of Orange lodges on the sabbath-day as against the principles of the Orange institution, *App.* p. 119.

Sailors. May be admitted members of the Orange institution without payment of any fees, *Rep.* p. 6. 21—No Orange lodges among sailors, *Chetwoode* 239—Never heard of the existence of an Orange lodge among sailors, *Chetwoode* 729.

Salary. Grand committee are not paid any salary, *Staveley* 1807, 1808.

Salisbury, Lord Bishop of. Is lord prelate and grand chaplain of the loyal Orange institution, *Rep.* p. 16—Nominated to fill the office of grand chaplain to the Orange institution of England, but he never acted, *Chetwoode* 744, *Harris* 2333–2336.

Scotchmen. A great number of the members belonging to the royal Gordon lodge are Scotchmen, *Fairman* 842.

Scotland. No deputy grand secretary for Orange society in Scotland, *Fairman* 813—No Orange societies north of the Frith of Forth, *Rep.* p. 24, *Fairman* 848.

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Secrecy. Orangemen not enjoined to any secrecy as regards the signs and pass-words of the Orange society, *Colwill* 1216-1225, *Cooper* 1248-1251, *Thompson* 1445. 1452. 1546, 1547, *Lord Kenyon* 2730-2735, *Motherwell* 3403-3408.

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Secret Oaths. See *Oaths, 1. Ribbonmen.*

Secret Societies. Have been formed among Roman-catholics for the purpose of protecting themselves against the insults of the Orangemen of Scotland, *Rep. p. 25, Innes* 2958-2971 — Present laws are sufficient for the suppression of all societies having secret signs and bonds of union, if properly enforced, *Rep. p. 25* — The existence of the Orange societies causes the Roman-catholics to raise up other secret societies in their own defence, and against the insults of Orangemen, *Rep. p. 18* — Secret societies of every description of persons are very prejudicial to the peace of the country, *Innes* 2990-2993 — Very desirable that an end should be put to all secret societies, *Innes* 2991.

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Secretary. See *Deputy Grand Secretary. Grand Secretary. Fairman, Colonel.*

Sempleton, John. Resolution of the grand lodge that warrants be granted to him for holding lodges in the 3d Regiment of Guards, *Rep. p. 20.*

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Sidmouth, Lord. Was consulted previous to the acceptance of the office of grand master of the Orange lodge of England by the late Duke of York, and papers connected therewith laid before counsel with his consent, *Chetwoode* 79 — Nature of the communications had with him respecting the Duke of York accepting the office of grand master, *Chetwoode* 628 — Whether in the interviews with him, witness did not point out the importance of such an institution for the support of Government, and the importance of Government encouraging it, *Chetwoode* 691-698.

Signatures. Examination relative to the number of signatures requisite to give validity to a warrant, *Chetwoode* 158-172.

Signs. By whom the signs and pass-words of the grand lodge of Ireland, on its revival in 1828, were formed, *Rep. p. 6* — The same signs and pass-words not in use in the London lodges as in those of Ireland, *Chetwoode* 38, 39 — The same signs and pass-words in use in Ireland as in England, *Rep. p. 5, Chetwoode* 560, 561, *Fairman* 891-893, *Cooper* 1252 — And pass-words extensively known among Orangemen, *Cooper* 1252-1254 — Pass-word and sign of an Orangeman different to that of a Purpleman, *Fairman* 869-874 — Very little difference in the signs and pass-words of an Orangeman and Purpleman, *Thompson* 1454-1456 — No moral obligation of secrecy among members of the Orange institution, *Colwill* 1216-1225, *Cooper* 1248-1251. 1255, 1256, *Thompson* 1445. 1452, *Lord Kenyon* 2730-2735, *Motherwell* 3403-3408.

Whether an Orangeman is bound to retain the pass-words and signs though the declarations have been laid aside, *Fairman* 875-886, *Thompson* 1546, 1547 — Witness is not at liberty to divulge the signs and pass-words of the Orange society, *Harris* 2341-2345 — Very great difficulty in communicating the signs and pass-words, *Staveley* 1769-1777 — Signs and pass-words of the Britannic society are different to those of the Orange institution, *Harris* 2516.

See also *Admission to Lodges. Britannic Society. Grand Lodge of England. Grand Lodge of Ireland. Oaths, 1. Orangemen. Orange Societies, II. 3. Pass-words. Ribbonmen. Secrecy.*

Simpson, Mr. Richard. Expelled from the Orange institution for voting for the liberal candidate at the election for Rochdale, *Whittles* 3227, 3228.

Smith, Sir William. Address forwarded to him by the royal Gordon lodge, thanking him for the address delivered by him to the grand juries of Ireland, as they supposed in favour of Orange associations, *Rep. p. 24* — Resolution of the Gordon Orange lodge, expressive of their approbation of his charges to the grand juries of Ireland, *Motherwell* 3359 — Nature of the answer returned by him to the resolution of the Gordon Orange lodge, thanking him for the charge made by him to the grand juries of Ireland, *Motherwell* 3421.

Societies. Heads of the police have always discouraged the establishment of societies in the force, *Rowan* 3210.

See also *Benefit Societies. Britannic Society. Friendly Brothers. Orange Societies. Police, Commissioners of. Police Force. Political Associations. Ribbon Societies. Secret Societies. Unlawful Societies.*

Soldiers. Are initiated into the Orange society without payment of any fees, *Rep. p. 6. 21* — Have been encouraged by the grand officers of the loyal Orange institution of Great Britain to hold lodges under the most suspicious circumstances, *Rep. p. 15* — Instances of soldiers being advised by the deputy grand secretary of the Orange institution to act with caution and prudence, *Rep. p. 15* — Persons composing the Wigan lodge would make famous grenadiers, *Fairman* 789 — Frequently attended lodges called by witness during

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during his tour through England and Scotland, *Fairman* 1034-1041—Soldiers belong to the lodge formed in Chelsea, *Cooper* 1423-1425. 1427—No soldiers belong to witness's lodge, *Thompson* 1462.

Attending the lodges held by Colonel Fairman in Edinburgh during his tour of inspection, attended in regimentals, *Rep. p. 22*—Soldiers do not come into the lodges in their uniform, *Cooper* 1426—Attending lodges at Malta appeared in regimentals, *Nucella* 3041-3045—In regimentals frequently attended the lodge held at witness's house, *Whittles* 3279, 3280—Attend Orange lodges as visitors only, *Thompson* 1574—Several are members of the loyal Britannic society, *Harris* 2429. 2434—Examination relative to their attendance at the Britannic society, *Harris* 2476-2482.

See also Army. Military Lodges. Orange Societies, V. Warrants, 4.

Southwark. Orange societies held in the Borough composed of clergymen and respectable persons there, *Fairman* 1624-1626.—*See also Clergymen.*

Special Commission. Nature of the special commission issued to witness, and occasion thereof, *Fairman* 344. 347.—*See also Luddites. Magistrates. Warrants, 3.*

Special Constables. All Orangemen are ready to be sworn in as special constables, that being part of the original institution of the Orange society, *Chetwoode* 620—Orangemen are bound to offer themselves as special constables in case of any disturbance, *Staveley* 1828—Not sufficient to oppose the entrance of the Orange procession into Girvan, *Innes* 2947.

Speeches. Great many inflammatory speeches made about the period that several houses were attacked at Airdrie by Orangemen, *Innes* 2930.

Spies. The charge of sending spies among the Luddites never made against the Orange society, *Chetwoode* 626.

Sponsors. Orangemen have two sponsors when they are initiated, *Colwill* 1185, *Cooper* 1244, 1245.

Stationery. Every member of the Orange society pays towards the expenses for stationery, &c., *Thompson* 1489-1493.

Staveley, John Francis. (Analysis of his Evidence.)—Member of the loyal Orange institution, and period when made, 1737-1743—Duties of the grand committee, 1750-1753—Grand Committee are appointed annually, 1754—Very great difficulty in communicating the signs and pass-words, 1769-1777—Correspondence respecting the society entirely conducted by the deputy grand secretary, 1779, 1780—Reports of grand committee are always read at the grand lodge meetings, 1781, 1782—No intention of concealing from those who were present what passed at grand lodge meetings, 1785-1788—Resolutions of grand lodge put and carried in the grand lodge the same as at other public meetings, 1787, 1788—Printed reports of what takes place at grand lodge meetings is forwarded to every person of importance connected with the institution, 1790-1792—Proofs of the circulars are submitted to Lord Kenyon, 1793-1798. 1801—Reports made in grand lodge are not always inspected by the grand committee, 1798-1800.

Lord Kenyon does not attend grand committee meetings, 1801—Resolutions are read over to the persons present at the meetings of the grand lodge, and put to the meeting for approval, 1803-1805—Committee are not paid any salary, 1807, 1808—Whether the Prince George of Cumberland lodge still in existence, 1809-1812—Opinion that the book of rules printed in 1834 is of no validity, as they have never been read and approved of in the grand lodge, 1813-1820—Orange society has never advanced money for the purpose of defending prosecutions, 1821, 1822—Whether the proceedings of the society are calculated to effect the objects for which it was instituted, 1824-1829—English society has no connexion with the Irish Orange lodge, 1831-1835—Opinion decidedly against processions taking place, 1837—Further examination respecting the objects of the society, 1839-1846.

[Second Examination.]—Nature of the correction which witness wishes to make in his former evidence respecting the validity of the rules and regulations of the Orange institution printed in 1835, 2899.

Staveley, Captain. Nature of witness's communication with that officer, relative to the Duke of Cumberland's refusal to grant a deputy grand master's certificate to the Rifle Brigade, *Keith* 2027.

Stranraer. See *Orange Societies, IV. 3.*

Subscriptions. Have been raised by the Orange institution for the purpose of defending Orangemen, and prosecuting of magistrates who have interfered in their processions, *Rep. p. 18*—Orange institution has raised sums of money by subscriptions to defend and protect parties of Orangemen, *Rep. p. 18*.

Supremacy, Oath of. All members on their initiation take the oath of supremacy, *Rep. p. 7*—Witness took the oath of supremacy on his admission to the Orange society, *Chetwoode* 20, *Keith* 1942—Form of the oath of supremacy taken by Orangemen, *App. p. 106. 124. 134.*—*See also Legal Opinions. Wynford, Lord.*

Suspension

Suspension of Lodges. Increase made in the amount of fees by the grand lodge not agreed to by the different lodges in Scotland caused their suspension, *Motherwell* 3323, 3324.

Swan, Mr. W. Letter from Colonel Fairman to C. W. Swan, Esq., dated 15 August 1832, on the subject of his visit to Ireland, *App. p. 183.*

Swearing. Profane swearing expressly prohibited at Orange meetings, under penalty of a fine, at the discretion of the president, *App. p. 109.*

Sydney. Great many respectable inhabitants there who would support the principles of Orangeism, if a lodge was established in that colony, *Rep. p. 15.*

T.

Taylor, Colonel. Was grand master of England in 1819, *Rep. p. 4, Chetwoode* 41-43. 50, *Lord Kenyon* 2600.

Thompson, William Lionel. (*Analysis of his Evidence.*)—Ironmonger in Brompton-road, and an Orangeman for 10 years, 1432-1435—Warrant under which witness made was returned to the grand lodge in consequence of the members removing to different parts, 1436-1440—Nature of the oath taken upon the occasion of witness's initiation, 1443, 1444—Not enjoined to any secrecy as regards the signs and pass-words, 1445-1452—Very little difference in the signs and pass-words of an Orange and Purpleman, 1454-1456—Number of the warrant held by witness, and period when he obtained it, 1459-1461—Manner in which grand lodge meetings are opened, 1467—Number of grand lodge meetings annually, and manner in which convened, 1472, 1473—Very seldom that apologies are read through, 1482—Every member pays towards defraying the expenses of printing, &c., 1489-1493—Masters of London lodges meet once every half year, 1495-1497.

Members of the grand committee have the power of attending the meetings of masters, 1498-1500—No regalia belonging to the institution, 1509, 1510—Duties of the mace-bearer, 1511-1517—Not compulsory for persons to wear their regalia when attending grand lodge meetings, 1520-1538—No oaths used on the initiation of members, but the same ceremony used now as formerly, with that exception, 1541-1545—No secrecy enjoined, though it is an understood thing that the signs are not to be communicated, 1546, 1547—Manner in which the masters of lodges communicate with the grand lodge, 1557-1565—Number of lodges in the metropolis, 1562, 1563—No military lodge in England, 1574-1586—No new warrant has been granted for the holding a military lodge, 1583—New warrants may have been exchanged for old ones, 1592—No report in detail of the number of warrants granted is made to the grand lodge, 1598-1602—Further examination respecting the issuing of warrants to persons in the army, 1604-1607.

Thompson, Mr. Report respecting the intention of the Catholics to blow up Airdrie traced to him, *Innes* 2924, 2925.

Zobin, Sir John, Knight. Resolution of the Orange society that proceedings be instituted against him for interfering with Orangemen while walking in procession, unless a suitable apology made by him, *Rep. p. 19.*

Tours. Made by witness were made under the sanction and at the expense of the grand lodge, *Rep. p. 9, Fairman* 496—Number of tours taken by witness, and whether a fresh commission was issued every time, *Rep. p. 9, Fairman* 774-779.—See also *Fairman*, Colonel.

Transubstantiation. Declaration against transubstantiation made by witness on his initiation to the Orange society, *Chetwoode* 20—Form of the declaration against transubstantiation made by Orangemen, *App. p. 125.*

Travelling Expenses. Examination respecting certain items in the accounts relating to payments made to witness for travelling expenses, &c., *Fairman* 857-868—Allowance made to witness for going to Dublin to receive the new system, *Fairman* 866.

See also *Fairman*, Colonel. *Grand Committee. Resolutions.*

Treasurer. See *Grand Treasurer.*

True Briton, The. Vote of thanks given to the editor thereof by the grand lodge of England, for the constitutional part he took on the introduction of the bills into Parliament for the destruction of the Protestant religion, *Rep. p. 19.*

Tyler. A member of the lodge styled a Tyler is stationed outside the door during lodge meetings, *Rep. p. 4.*

U.

Unitarians. Opinion of witness that they would be excluded from the loyal Orange association, *Fairman* 474—No rule against the admission of Unitarians into the Orange society, *Lord Kenyon* 2799, 2800.

Unlawful Societies. Present laws should be put in force against all persons, whether belonging to Orange or Ribbon lodges, or to any other society having secret signs and bonds of union, *Rep. p. 25.*

V.

Van Diemen's Land. Great many persons that would become members if Orange societies were established there, *Rep. p. 15.*

Verner, Mr. Correspondence with him shows in what manner the first grand lodge was established in England, *Rep. p. 4, App. p. 174, 175.*

Verner, Colonel. Address sent by the royal Gordon lodge to him, approving of his conduct in resigning the magistracy in consequence of Colonel Blacker's dismissal, *Rep. p. 24*—Resolutions of the Gordon Orange lodge, approving of his conduct in resigning the commission of the peace, *Motherwell 3355.*

Visitor. No objection to a person going round from one lodge to another as visitor, *Keith 2094.*—See also *Certificates.*

Votes of Thanks. See *Edinburgh Evening Post.* *Glasgow Courier.* *Hibernian Journal.* *John Bull.* *Peel, Mr. Secretary.* *Press, The.* *Smith, Mr. Justice.* *True Briton, The.* *Wynford, Lord.*

WARRANTS:

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|-------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. Generally. | 4. Military Warrants. |
| 2. Irish Warrants. | 5. Foreign Warrants. |
| 3. Itinerant Warrants. | 6. Colonial Warrants. |

1. Generally :

Warrants for holding Orange lodges in England granted by the grand lodge of Dublin previous to 1808, *Rep. p. 4*—All warrants must be signed by the grand master, and sealed with the seal of the grand lodge, *Rep. p. 5*—The word warrant substituted for lodge for the purpose of evading the law, *Rep. p. 7*—Grand master has the power of granting on his sole responsibility, and without any other signature, warrants to any person to constitute lodges within or without the kingdom, *Rep. p. 8*—Number thereof as far as they appear to be now entered in the books of the institution, *Rep. p. 11*—Resolution of grand lodge in 1823, that no distinction in numbers be made between military and civil warrants, *Rep. p. 20*—Number of warrants granted at grand lodge meeting in 1831, *Rep. p. 21*—The word warrant was substituted for lodge in consequence of the law opinions, *Chetwoode 699, 700.*

Lists of the number of warrants held under the loyal institution are out of print, *Fairman 266, 367*—Are signed in blank by the grand master, *Fairman 504-507*—Reports are made of all granted to the grand lodge, *Fairman 506, Harris 2371, 2372*—Names of parties applying for warrants are read before the meetings of the grand lodge, *Fairman 959, 962*—No report in detail of the number of warrants granted is made to the grand lodge, *Thompson 1598-1602*—Applications for new warrants are not always laid before the special meetings, *Fairman 955, 965*—All applications for warrants are made to the committee, who recommend such persons as apply, *Cooper 1287*—All applications for warrants have been complied with, and the parties are in possession of them, *Fairman 1012, 1013.*

Though money may be received for granting new warrants, it is not always done, *Fairman 931-934*—Number of warrants not regulated by the order in which they are issued, *Chetwoode 524*—Are sometimes issued without numbers, *Fairman 966-968*—Were renewed after the Duke of York became master, and the old ones delivered up, *Chetwoode 528-530, Thompson 1592*—The only way in which the dates when warrants were issued can be obtained is from the printed reports of the institution, *Chetwoode 539-543*—No master of a lodge could hold a warrant but for one year, unless re-elected, *Chetwoode 544, 545*—Meetings cannot be held without a warrant, *Chetwoode 659-662.*

Whether a person admitted under a particular warrant belongs to the society held under it, *Chetwoode 641*—Number of the warrant held by witness, and period when he obtained it, *Thompson 1459-1461*—Warrant under which witness made was returned to the grand lodge, in consequence of the members removing to different parts, *Thompson 1436-1440*—Very seldom that the number of warrants have exceeded 300, *Fairman 1638*—Opinion that warrants and proceedings of the grand lodge meetings would not be valid without the grand master's signature, *Keith 2047-2053*—Meaning of the term, "dormant warrants," *Chetwoode 524, 525*—Meaning of the term, "warrants in London by permission," *Thompson 1469, 1470.*

Class of persons to whom warrants are given in Scotland, *Fairman 836*—Number of names and authority attached to a warrant of the Britannic society, *Harris 2510-2515*—No reference made to the Orange institution in the warrants granted by the Britannic society, *Harris 2515*—Form of a warrant for holding a lodge granted by the grand lodge, *App. p. 3*—Sum paid to the grand lodge for a master's warrant, *App. p. 111, 126, 136*—By whom all applications to the grand lodge for warrants must be signed, *App. p. 126, 136*—List of warrants held under the authority of the grand lodge of Great Britain, with the places and times of meeting, corrected to November 1830, *App. p. 141-144*—List of district warrants held under the authority of the grand lodge of England, *App. p. 145.*

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2. Irish Warrants:

Irish warrants cannot be acted upon in England, or English warrants acted on in Ireland, *Rep. p. 7*, *Fairman 969-971*—Granted in Ireland are exchanged for English ones as a matter of course, *Rep. p. 7, 23*, *Chetwoode 280-284*, *Lord Kenyon 2821-2823, 2826*—Extracts from the circular of the proceedings of the imperial grand lodge of June 1833, respecting the exchange of Irish warrants in operation in Great Britain for English ones, *Rep. p. 11*—English institution granted warrants to Ireland for the purpose of enabling Irishmen to attach themselves to the institution during the operation of the Act for suppressing Orangeism in Ireland, *Lord Kenyon 2832-2838*.

3. Itinerant Warrants:

Copy of the itinerant warrant or special commission granted to the deputy grand secretary by the grand master of the empire, *Rep. p. 9, 10*—Itinerant warrant granted to the deputy grand secretary, under which he made two tours of inspection, was signed by the grand master alone, *Rep. p. 8*—The itinerant warrant granted to the deputy grand secretary was intended to extend the Orange system in England and Scotland, *Rep. p. 23*—Warrant held by witness differs from those held by other masters of lodges, *Fairman 497-500*—The legality of granting itinerant warrants denied by the institution, *Chetwoode 653-658*—Examination respecting the itinerant warrant or special commission granted by the grand master of the Orange institution of Great Britain to their deputy secretary, to enable him to create lodges through any towns that he might pass during his tours of inspection, *Fairman 752-755*.

4. Military Warrants:

Address of the grand master of England cancelling all warrants held by persons in any of the regiments belonging to His Majesty's service, *Rep. p. 3*—Military warrant granted by Colonel Fairman to private Wilson, of the 6th Dragoons, at Sheffield, in the spring of 1834, *Rep. p. 9*—Sums received by the grand Orange treasurer of England, on account of the military warrants held at the following places: At Malta, *Rep. p. 13, 14*—At Gibraltar, *Rep. p. 13, 14*—In Jamaica, *Rep. p. 13*—At Woolwich, *Rep. p. 13, 14*—In Ireland, *Rep. p. 14*—In Canada, *Rep. p. 14*—At Portsmouth, *Rep. p. 14*—List of military warrants granted under the loyal Orange institution, as extracted from the printed register of 1830, produced by Mr. Chetwoode, *Rep. p. 12*—Military warrants have been granted to regiments stationed at the following places: At Bermuda, *Rep. p. 20*—At Corfu, *Rep. p. 20*—In Dubliu, *Rep. p. 20*—At Malta, *Rep. p. 20*, *Nucella 3029-3102*—In Quebec, *Rep. p. 20*, *Nucella 3160*—Number of military warrants granted by Mr. Nucella, and which were afterwards approved of by the grand lodge, during his stay abroad, *Rep. p. 22*—Resolution of the grand lodge at the first meeting held after the Duke of Cumberland became grand master, granting several military warrants, *Rep. p. 20*—Resolution of the grand lodge in 1823, that the holders of military warrants regularly notify their change of quarters to the deputy grand secretary, *Rep. p. 20*—Resolutions passed by the loyal Orange institution at Manchester, in 1819, granting warrant for holding a lodge in the 6th Regiment of Infantry, *Rep. p. 20*.

Resolution of the grand lodge that no military warrant should be granted, unless with the sanction of the commanding officer, *Chetwoode 266-287*—Application made for a warrant by a private of the 3d Regiment of Guards refused, in consequence of not producing the consent of the commanding officer, *Chetwoode 272, 273*—Most of the lodges formed in the army originated under Irish warrants, *Chetwoode 276*—Very few renewals of warrants granted to the army, *Chetwoode 286*—Reason why witness renewed warrants without inquiry whether the consent of the commanding officer had been obtained, *Chetwoode 294-301*—Examination respecting certain entries made in the general register, relative to warrants granted in the army, and connected therewith, *Chetwoode 302-320*—Examination respecting the destruction of a warrant that had been issued to the 50th regiment of foot, and their petition for a renewal, *Chetwoode 550-553*—Period when the warrant was granted to private Wilson, *Fairman 911*.

Person holding the Woolwich warrant is not a soldier, *Fairman 921*—Warrant under which the Orange society in the 1st Regiment of Royal Dragoons held must be a very old one, *Fairman 922-925*—The charge for a military warrant the same as that for a civil one, *Fairman 1023*—Opinion that there are no military warrants in England, *Fairman 1024*—Great portion of the military warrants entered in the list are in a dormant state, *Fairman 1059-1063*—Examination respecting the issuing of warrants to persons in the army, *Thompson 1604-1607*—Warrant to the 2d Rifle Brigade was not granted, as stated in the report of proceedings of grand lodge, and examination thereon, *Cooper 1886-1903*—Number 213 was not a military warrant, though entered in the register as belonging to the 77th Regiment, *Chetwoode 312-317*—Order given by the grand master of the Orange society that no warrant should be granted to persons belonging to the army, *Lord Kenyon 2743-2745, 2820*—Extract of a letter from E. Nucella, Esq. to Colonel Fairman, respecting the military lodges established at Malta, *Nucella 3157*—Witness granted a warrant while at Malta to the 7th Regiment of Royal Fusileers, in consequence of the precept under which they sat being deficient, *Nucella 3075-3097*—Extracts made from the books of the institution of the number of warrants granted for the holding lodges in different regiments of the army, *App. p. 157*.

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5. *Foreign Warrants*:

The warrant granted to E. Nucella, Esq., to hold and establish lodges in different places out of England, was granted by the grand master on his own responsibility, *Rep. p. 8*—Foreign warrant granted to Edward Nucella, Esq., empowering him to establish lodges wherever he could on the Continent, *Rep. p. 22*, *Fairman 389-421*, *Nucella 3022-3027*.

6. *Colonial Warrants*:

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See also *Army. Artillery. Britannic Society. Canadas. Gibraltar. Malta. Military Lodges. Non-commissioned Officers. Publicans. Soldiers.*

Warrants in Possession. See *Warrants*, 1.

Watkins, Major. Resolution of the grand lodge appointing him grand treasurer of the loyal Orange institution, *App. p. 27*.—See also *Grand Treasurer*.

Waugh, Mr. Tried, convicted and executed for the murder of Alexander Ross at Girvan, *Innes 2949*.

Whittles, James. (Analysis of his Evidence.)—Publican and maltster at Rochdale, 3217-3222—Witness was expelled the Orange institution for voting for the liberal candidate at the last election for Rochdale, 3223-3251—The existence of Orange lodges in the army very well known in Rochdale, 3252-3256—Number of Orangemen in Rochdale, 3256—Never been but one Orange procession in Rochdale during 20 years, and that passed off very quietly, 3257-3262—Reason why witness continued a member of the society for so long a time, 3267—Orange institution has been held out as a charitable institution for assisting decayed members, 3268—Oath taken by witness on his initiation, 3272-3278—Soldiers in regiments frequently attended the lodge held at witness's house, 3279, 3280—Very few regiments that have been at Rochdale but what have had some Orangemen in it, 3283-3287—Only one magistrate in Rochdale that is an Orangeman, 3289-3295.

Wigan. Examination respecting the accounts due from the district lodge of Wigan, *Chetwoode 207-219*—A very strong lodge at Wigan, *Fairman 788-790*.

See also *Miners. Orange Societies*, IV. 2.

Wigton. See *Orange Societies*, IV. 3.

Wilson, Private. Military warrant granted him at Sheffield in the spring of 1834 by Colonel Fairman, *Rep. p. 9*, *Fairman 911*—Warrant granted him for holding a lodge in the 6th Dragoon Guards, *Fairman 907, 908*.

Woodburn, William. Letter from His Royal the Duke of York to William Woodburn, Esq., grand secretary to the loyal Orange institution of England, dated 8th February 1821, accepting the appointment of grand master of the institution, *Rep. p. 6*—The grand secretary to the Orange lodge of England when it was first established, *Chetwoode 123*—Letter from George Hughes, secretary to the lodge 204, stating that it was out of the power of the members of that lodge to contribute towards the funds raised for defraying the prosecution at Liverpool, *App. p. 169*.

Woodford, Sir Alexander. Disapproved of the formation of Orange lodges in the army, or conveuted therewith, *Nucella 3178*.

Woolwich. Warrant for holding Orange lodge there cancelled, *Fairman 1646*—The person holding the warrant establishing Orange society in Woolwich does not belong to the army, *Fairman 921*.—See also *Artillery. Orange Societies*, IV. 2. *Warrants*, 4.

Wynford, Lord. Takes a very active part in the proceedings of the lodge whenever his health will permit, *Fairman 863-865*—Applications made to him by the Duke of Cumberland respecting granting a deputy grand master's certificate to the Rifle Brigade, *Keith 1993. 2033*—Vote of thanks passed by the grand lodge for the valuable legal assistance afforded by him relative to the oaths of supremacy and allegiance, *App. p. 47*.

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Y.

Yearly Dues. Amount of annual contributions paid by each member to the master of his lodge, *Rep. p. 6*—Extract of sums received from different military lodges, from the account submitted to the grand lodge 4 June 1835, *Rep. p. 21*—Have been received and entered in the accounts of the society from those warrants granted by Mr. Nucella, *Rep. p. 22*—Each lodge pays a certain sum per year, but the accounts have not been kept regularly, *Fairman 451-453*, *Thompson 1489-1493*, *Colwill 1168. 1906-1910*—Orange institution not very pressing for them when parties have a disposition to pay, *Fairman 845, 846*—Whether

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Whether any dues have been received from the lodge established in the 6th Dragoon Guards, *Fairman* 912, 913—Examination respecting the remittances of sums of money from the lodge held in Canterbury barracks, *Fairman* 1026-1031—No yearly dues or fees have been forwarded from the royal Gordon lodge, *Motherwell* 3429, 3430—Great neglect in the transmission thereof by country lodges, *App. p. 5*—Amount thereof to be paid by each member of the Orange institution, *App. p. 126*.

See also Accounts. Dover Lodge. Fees. Military Lodges. Royal Gordon Lodge.

York, His Royal Highness the Duke of. Period when he accepted the office of grand master of the loyal Orange institution in England, *Rep. p. 6*—Letter from His Royal Highness the Duke of York to William Woodburn, Esq., accepting the appointment of grand master of the loyal Orange institution, *Rep. p. 6*—Letter from His Royal Highness the Duke of York to the Right honourable Lord Kenyon, dated 22 June 1821, withdrawing himself from all connexion with the Orange society, in consequence of its illegality, *Rep. p. 6, Lord Kenyon 2638*—At whose request the late Duke of York consented to accept the office of grand master of England in 1821, *Chetwoode* 60, 61, 63.

Refusal of the late Duke of York to accept the office of grand master of England until perfectly satisfied of the legality of the institution, and measures taken to satisfy him, *Chetwoode* 64-82—Further examination respecting his unwillingness to connect himself with a society exposed to the imputations of illegality, *Chetwoode* 662-698—Did not accept the office of grand master till Lord Sidmouthe was satisfied as to the legality of the institution, *Chetwoode* 671-674—Period when the late Duke of York was appointed grand master of the Orange institution of England, and at whose request he accepted the office, *Lord Kenyon 2632-2635*—Orders issued by the late Duke of York, that no Orange lodges should be established in the army, has always been acted upon by witness, *Lord Kenyon 2712-2714*.

See also Army. Grand Master. Orange Societies, I. III. Soldiers. Warrants, 1.

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